

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

or Doc
Ont
Fi

Ontario Fish and Game Commission

15

8th

REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO

GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR

1899

1898.

Bound with: 2nd - 4th Annual reports
of the Dept. of Fisheries. 181037.

516-23.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO :

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS AND BINDERS, 68 AND 70 FRONT ST. WEST.
1900.

REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

SIR,—In presenting this the eighth annual Report of the Game and Fish Commission, we do so with full confidence that in some respects we have made good progress during the past year, but in others we have retrograded.

We are glad to say that many of the changes for the further protection of game which we had the honour last year to suggest to your Government were incorporated in the law, and for these concessions we are confident that all sportsmen and others interested in the subject are truly grateful. Of course, we urged a great many other changes or additions to the Act, but perhaps it was asking too much to expect that all would be adopted by your Government without further thought by those who do not give game matters much thought as a rule. However, we are glad to see that the members of your Legislature are to a certain extent forced by improved public opinion to take an interest in the preservation of the birds and animals of our country.

A much greater interest among the agricultural classes is being engendered by teaching in various ways, not the least perhaps by the very wise suggestion that at the Farmers' Institutes, which are so extensively attended by the farming community throughout the Province, certain lectures were delivered last year upon the benefit derived by agriculturists from bird life. The publicity of pamphlets or bulletins on the same subject, together with the work of your Commissioners and Game Wardens, all tend to draw attention to the subject and to educate those interested therein. We are happy to say that this process of education is going on in the neighboring States as well, and we are confident that it is only necessary to get the public to recognize the benefits of bird life to make them demand that our Legislatures shall take the most efficient steps to preserve the fauna which we have, and to encourage the introduction of other species which will in the future take the place of some of the species of our native birds which we cannot propagate, and which are rapidly becoming extinct.

Some may, even yet, thoughtlessly ask, after all, what is the use of preserving our game birds and animals. To answer this question properly would, perhaps, take up more room than would be warranted in a report such as this ; but, in short, we would suggest, first, that the pursuit of game tends to make men of endurance in whom has been cultivated all those attributes which go to make a manly man, one capable of not only thinking vigorously, but also of acting vigorously, and what better education could a man have to enable him to help make a nation capable of taking a first place among the nations of the world ? A nation of hunters who have spent a portion of their time in the chase, enduring the necessary hardships in the open air, is sure to consist of men with vigorous bodies and minds, and capable of taking care of their country in time of peace or war. Again, if we look at the question from a financial point of view, we find that it pays to husband the game resources of a country ; for, independent of the pleasure and healthful exercise it gives the nation, other people than our own, as in our case, are only too glad to be allowed the opportunity of hunting in our country, and to pay well for the privilege, thus enhancing the revenue directly to the Government and also enriching the people in the districts where the game is found. In Ontario there is an ever-increasing number of hunting, fishing and pleasure-seeking parties making their way to our country from the country to the south of us, and also from abroad, and if we had the facilities for acquiring the statistics as to the amount spent in our country each season we would be amazed at the sum. Last year the State of Maine reported officially through its Game and Fish Commission that at least four million of dollars were spent in the State in the pursuit of game and fish and pleasure during the year. The State of Maine has a system of licensed guides who help the commissioners to get at proper statistics.

Now, while we contend that the Province of Ontario is a greater game and fish territory than the State of Maine, we have as yet no definite facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the approximate value of the game and sporting fish interests of the province. It was in consideration of this deficiency and with a view to affording better protection to those interests that induced us last year to suggest that we adopt the very valuable system of having registered licensed guides which the State of Maine has adopted with such success. It has a force of 1,780 licensed guides who were employed last year in their business 75,600 days, and each one of these men makes a report of their year's work and observations, thus making it possible to arrive at some definite ideas as to the game and fish resources of the country, and also enables the commissioners to suggest intelligently better means for their protection and preservation.

We, your commissioners, last year were fully impressed with the great value and possibilities of such a system for Ontario, and we asked that it be adopted by the Government, for we felt that it would not only give us valuable information, but it would also be a means of better protecting the interests they had in charge as well as yielding something of a revenue to help bear the necessary expenses of game and fish protection, for each guide should pay an annual fee of at least \$1.00 for the privilege of guiding as a registered licensed guide. However, the Government saw fit to emasculate the measure by making the licensing and registration of guides optional with them; of course as a result not one guide as far as we know sought to be registered. The plan to be of any use must be compulsory, and we owe this much to our own as well as to foreign sportsmen who take out the license to hunt in Ontario that the guides whom they employ shall be steady and capable men, fit to be trusted in every way as a guide in the somewhat dangerous positions in which hunters occasionally find themselves. We trust that in order to get the full benefit of this measure your Government will see fit to make the licensing of guides compulsory. Another reason is that the public has a right to have some protection from the number of men who enter upon their property to hunt that the said property will be properly safeguarded, that dangerous fires are not started and immense quantities of valuable timber destroyed, and that not more than the authorized quantity of game be taken. It does not seem yet to be quite realized by the general public what a valuable heritage the game of the Province is if properly taken care of and husbanded. There can not be the least doubt but if properly managed the stock of fish and game should be worth millions of dollars each year to the Province.

Your commissioners regret that although the Province has now full control of its waters little or nothing is being done to restock them with valuable food fish, and especially those waters which are frequented so much by summer visitors and reported to be nearly barren of fish life. We think that those visitors (having spent so much money in our province) have a right to expect a reasonable amount of sport in angling, and we respectfully suggest that something be done toward re-stocking those waters so as to make them more attractive to summer tourists and visitors. A policy of merely issuing licenses to fishermen to fish in the waters of the province until they are exhausted without any attempt to replenish the stock by intelligent and modern plans of fish culture is in the opinion of your commissioners a wasteful and shortsighted policy. We trust that at an early date some steps will be taken to study scientifically the condition of the fish life in the great waters of the Province, and before it be too late scientific methods adopted to re-stock some at least of those waters which are well known to be nearly depleted of the fish life which in former times was so abundant.

To a certain extent the same thing may be said of our forests and covers in the more settled districts. The birds and animals are gradually but surely vanishing and do not now exist as they did a few years ago. This is of course owing to the clearing up of covers and the greater tendency to engage in the pursuit of game and with better guns. We understand that the same precise and scientific means cannot be taken toward re-stocking our covers as there can be of re-stocking our waters, yet very much may be done.

Your Commissioners have made some attempts along these lines by urging that some of the best game birds which have for so many years been successfully raised in European

and other countries, should be introduced here. As a result your Government has been good enough to engage a man at Rondeau Park to do what he can in the way of raising for re-stocking some of these birds. A number of Mongolian and English pheasants were purchased some years ago and they did fairly well for some time since the flock numbered about seven hundred, and we had great hopes of the next year being able to plant a number of them, but vermin made great havoc among them, and besides, many of the birds became affected with tuberculosis, and from this cause a number were lost since it is very infectious when it once appears in a flock of confined birds. An incubator has been furnished Mr. H. Gardiner with which to hatch the pheasant eggs, but that does not seem to have been managed successfully, although better results may be expected next year now that it is better understood. Mr. H. Gardiner, who has charge of the pheasantry at Rondeau Park, makes the following report :—

DR. G. A. McCALLUM,

Chairman, Game and Fish Commissioner.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of Dec. 23rd I would say that we have succeeded in getting more of the young pheasants into captivity this season than heretofore, for the natural reason that we have more covered in space to keep them in. We caught them up just as soon as they were old enough to stand confinement.

The plot that we have covered in with wire netting is about 38x75 feet, divided into 4 pens. One pen of 4 Mongolians acquired the habit of plucking feathers from each other. In the cold weather several died from loss of blood when the tail feathers were pulled. I saw an article in a paper saying that to hang raw meat in the pens would stop the habit. I did this with good result, but a number of them are left with short tails.

We had not a very satisfactory season with the incubator, only a few pheasants and chickens were hatched in it. I think the incubator is all right only we had it in a small building too much exposed to the sun, making it almost impossible to regulate the heat. We have an underground cellar for it now and I think will have better success with it next season. I find that it takes time and experience to handle pheasants successfully. We now have about 70 birds, but am sorry to say more than half of them are cocks.

There are 27 Mongolian hens, 6 English hens and 3 English cocks, and if we have no further loss during the winter, I think we might spare 12 or 15 Mongolian hens and cocks enough to go with them for breeding. Thos. W. Gibson, Secretary for Parks, wants to send 3 or 4 pair to Algonquin Park in the spring to give them another trial there. We want to keep enough here to run the incubator and brooder constantly, some sitting hens also. I think a dozen Mongolian hens and the six English hens will be sufficient for our work. As to the birds wintering in the bush, there is no doubt of their standing the weather and getting their own living, if they were not molested by the vermin (foxes, raccoons, skunks, minks, etc.) We know that there are some pheasants in the bush in the Park, but cannot say if they are numerous.

There are so many coverts and thickets that the partridge, quail and pheasants shelter in, it is next to impossible to know if they are plentiful. The black squirrels and rabbits are increasing rapidly. The six red deer in the enclosure and the three wild in the bush are doing well. The one remaining moose is rather thin. We lost the female moose. In a combat, the young bull moose drove two points of his antlers through between her ribs and in about a week she died of blood poisoning.

I am going to work hard to have a large number of birds to put down at the end of next season.

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT GARDINER.

P.S.—Will write you again concerning plans for the coming season.

H. G.

As will be seen, there will be but few birds to put down in the covers in the spring; still there will be some, and they should be given in charge of certain persons

along the southern borders of the Province. The chances are much against these birds succeeding in the Algonquin Park or the north on account of the snow. The birds must reach the ground during the winter much as quail do, and there is no reason whatever why Mongolian pheasants should not live and prosper in any of the counties where quail thrive. If this proves true, these birds will take the place of the much hunted and destroyed Ruffed Grouse—the bird of all others which sportsmen so love to hunt. It seems to your Commissioners a somewhat strange policy, such as was adopted last year, of allowing the sale of partridge. As every sportsman well knows it has been a great struggle for this noble bird to put in an appearance in any numbers in the southern half of Ontario, and hundreds of sportsmen were holding their hands from destroying it and saving it whenever possible. Your Commission had not a single complaint during late years against our suggestion that no inducement to destroy it should be held out by allowing it to be sold, yet we regret to say that last year a clause was inserted allowing its sale in alternate years. This policy of almost annihilating in many counties this our best native game bird while we are spending each year a good deal of money in an endeavour to raise and introduce foreign birds, was such a shock to sportsmen and others interested that they nearly gave up in despair. We trust that your Government will at its earliest opportunity correct this mistake.

MOOSE.

Reports from the northern districts say that the moose have increased and are there in fair numbers. If the Government decides to allow them to be hunted next autumn your Commissioners would suggest that a special license costing say from \$5 or \$10 should be charged each hunter who wants to hunt moose, and further that only one bull be allowed to each hunter—cows and calves not to be killed on any consideration. The same provisions should be made for caribou. We would also urge that your Government appoint a few detectives to look after the lumber camps during the winter, for we have reason to fear that many illegally killed moose and deer find a market at these places.

DEER.

The deer season just closed has been a most successful one, the game was fairly plentiful and an ever increasing number of hunters enjoyed their outing. A prominent railway official reports as follows of the deer hunting of the season just closed :—

“The Canadian Express Company carried 1,939 carcasses of deer, weighing 196,524 pounds. The Dominion Express Co. carried 93 carcasses, making a total of 2,032 carried by these companies. Returns are not all in from License and Permit Issuers, but so far they show that 3,559 deer hunting licenses and 2,065 Settlers Permits have been issued. These figures being largely in excess of those of 1898. The returns to date show that more than 5,600 deer hunters were in the woods during the fifteen days in which deer could be legally killed in Ontario. You will understand the number of deer carried by the express companies, large as these numbers are, cannot be taken as a criterion of the total number killed. Those killed by the settlers are not shipped, and a large number of hunters from inland towns and villages adjacent to the hunting grounds have the deer killed by them taken to their respective homes by teams. So we will be well within the actual number killed in stating that fully 6,500 were taken during the open season of 1899.”

DUCK.

We have to admit at this the end of another year that as reported last year duck are not so plentiful as they were last year, and we fear that this will be the story each year unless some steps are taken, to give the birds a chance. Even at such a wonderful resort as Long Point Marsh none of the members this season bagged many more than half the number allowed by their own rules, viz.—500 to each gun. In the opinion of your Commissioners the time has arrived when measures should be taken to protect them in

some way either by stopping the sale or by shortening the shooting season. As these birds cannot be produced artificially so as to re-stock the marshes and waters, we are confident that the great majority of sportsmen would gladly submit to some such restriction for a few years if by so doing the number of birds would thereby be increased. If, however, the present persistent hunting, sometimes by unfair means, continues in our own country as well as in the country to the south of us, we cannot expect the birds to thrive. American sportsmen seem never to think of sparing the birds, since from the time they leave this country in the autumn until the next April they are relentlessly pursued by them, even in the spring when the birds are mated and often contain eggs ready to lay. Although we do not shoot duck in the spring, yet we have often urged that unfair advantage should not be taken of the birds, such as shooting them before sunrise and after sunset, hunting them in sailboats, steamers and skegs, and placing decoys at a greater distance from the shore or bed of rushes than one hundred yards; these are things which our sportsmen do and they should be strictly forbidden by law.

WOODCOCK.

This grand and gamy little bird is fast becoming extinct. A few may still be taken each year but they are becoming so scarce that many think it should be protected for a term of years.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

We regret that year after year we have in the strongest terms warned your Government that in extravagantly granting as many as fifty or sixty licenses to men to destroy all the most beautiful and useful birds, they wanting to make large collections of skins, is simply sanctioning officially one of the most detrimental acts possible for the agriculturist. In saying this your commissioners merely assert what is admitted by everyone interested except perhaps the professional bird skinner and egg collector. These men would, and do no doubt, kill thousands of birds and destroy thousands of eggs of the farmer's best friend. We trust that the members of the Legislature representing rural constituencies will demand that something be done to stop this wholesale slaughter of one of the most useful forms of living creatures. It is their duty to do so.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We have usually placed before the Government a number of recommendations which we have thought desirable, but this year it is understood that your Government have in hand a thorough revision and consolidation of the game laws, therefore until we see how far the new law will reach, we will refrain from making any recommendations other than what has been argued in the body of this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

G. A. MACCALLUM,

Chairman Ontario Game and Fish Commission.

Dunnville, Dec. 31st, 1899.

REPORT OF CHIEF GAME WARDEN.

Toronto, January, 1900.

G. A. MacCALLUM, ESQ., M.D.,

Chairman of the Ontario Game Commission.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting for your approval the work of the commission for the year ending December 31st, 1899.

In my report for 1898 I had the honor of drawing your attention to the necessity of having the Game Laws revised and condensed as far as practical with efficiency; this I am glad to say is being done. Copies of the Orders-in-Council having reference to the Commission with other matters appear in this report, which I trust will meet your approval.

In the discharge of my duties as Chief Game Warden of the Province, I have been ably assisted by the officers of the Railroad and Express Companies, who are doing their full share in the good work of game protection. I am also indebted to the press of the Province, who have inserted in their respective papers anything having a tendency to assist in the work we are engaged in.

WARDENS.

The wardens in charge of districts have discharged their increasing duties in the most satisfactory manner, with credit to themselves and in the interest of the public at large.

Inspectors J. E. Rogers and W. Greer have rendered the Commission valuable service, the former being instrumental in ending the illegal traffic in Moose Meat that prevailed at Sturgeon Falls and vicinity.

DEPUTY WARDENS.

There is a slight increase in the number of deputy wardens, (527) being on the list, an increase of (20) for the year. Many have done good work under very difficult circumstances. Many have been deterred from prosecuting offenders by the fear of having to pay the costs when unable to secure conviction. A remedy for this should be devised to make the present system of deputy wardens more effective.

SPORTSMEN.

I should be remiss in failing to express my warmest thanks to the sportsmen of the Province, not only for the interest they have taken in the propagation and protection of game, and also for the assistance rendered in bringing offenders to justice.

GAME IN ONTARIO.

Returns made show that 3,917 Deer Hunters' Licenses and 2,615 Settlers' Permits were issued, the returns not yet being complete.

These figures show that 6,532 Deer Hunters were in the woods during the 15 days of the open season, each of these men being entitled to kill 2 deer, a large proportion of them doing so. This fact will justify the statement that more than 6,500 deer were killed during the late open season, assuming the very low average of one deer to each resident hunter.

Hunters report a falling off in the number of deer found in localities hunted over for many years past, while from other localities deer are reported more numerous than ever. Another season no doubt will demonstrate the advisability of more stringent protective measures being adopted.

If Moose are allowed to be killed during the present year, *males* only should be killed, and heavy fines imposed for killing cow moose. Many hunters express regret at the retrogressive action permitting deer to be killed in the water.

Judging from the immense number of Ruffed Grouse or Partridge sent to the cities and towns during the past season, and the large number at present in cold storage, has convinced me that another season of similar slaughter would necessitate a continuous close season of several years. The non-sale of our native game birds is a factor that cannot with impunity be ignored.

The combined efforts of the Government and Sportsmen resulting in abundance of quail in the western counties, should be satisfactory to all concerned, and should be an object lesson in preventing a recurrence of the methods that so nearly depleted the Province of this grand and useful little game bird.

Duck Shooting—The fine weather prevailing during the entire open season, enabling the ducks to stay out in the open waters of the lakes and bays, prevented large bags being made, and so far as I am able to learn, with a few exceptions, has not been as satisfactory as in past seasons. In consequence of the exceedingly mild weather prevailing during the months of September and October for several years past, the opinion prevails that the open season should be from October 1st, instead of September 1st as at present. Boats and decoys should not be allowed to anchor, or structures of any kind erected for the purpose of taking wild fowl, at a greater distance than 100 yards from shore or well defined rush line.

No doubt the unprecedented storms in the southern winter quarters of the Woodcock and Snipe has in a large measure been the cause of so few being found in their usual resorts in Ontario during the past season.

WILD TURKEYS.

If any Wild Turkeys in their wild state are still to be found in the Province, efforts should be made to have some captured and placed in the care of the superintendent of Rondeau Park, for the purpose of restocking that very suitable locality. Strong measures should be taken to prevent interbreeding with the domestic species.

I regret our failure with the imported eggs of the Capercaillie. I am not sanguine as to the result of hatching the eggs after crossing the Atlantic. I think an effort should be made to procure a few adult birds of the Black Game as well as Capercaillie, feeling sure that both would thrive and increase in our western counties.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

The same number of permits to take insectivorous birds were issued as last year, 56, more than double this number being applied for. I am pleased to report that very few complaints reached me of these privileges having been abused.

NON-RESIDENT LICENSES.

Eighty Non-Resident Licenses have been issued, an increase of 28 over last year. The Dominion regulations permitting Non-Resident Sportsmen to take from the Province two Deer, resulting in this increase,

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By your obedient servant,

E. TINSLEY,
Chief Game Warden.

BEAUMARIS, December, 1899.

E. TINSLEY, ESQ.,
Chief Game Warden,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting my annual report relating to game in that portion of the Province under my charge.

Deer.—These animals in many places are reported to be as plentiful as ever, whilst in other sections which have been steadily hunted for years, there is a decided falling off. The decrease is not so noticeable when comparing one year's supply with another, but when comparisons are made with that of 10 or 15 years ago, the diminution is apparent. The march of settlement of our northern country has been, as is always the case in the settlement of new territory, a factor in the destruction of game. On the whole, considering what the game has to contend against, including the thousands of sportsmen who now take their annual hunt, I consider that the supply has been kept up wonderfully.

The Game Laws, which as a whole are well observed, have no doubt been the cause of this satisfactory state of affairs.

There has been a great falling off in the number taken from the neighborhood of the Muskoka Lakes, the number being fully one hundred less than that of last year. A diversity of opinion exists as to water shooting, but the majority are unquestionably against it.

Moose.—As the close season expires in 1900, most stringent measures should be adopted to prevent a wholesale slaughter. I would recommend that one season at least should be left open for hunting. That no individual should be allowed to kill more than one, also that the killing of cows be prohibited.

These animals are undoubtedly on the increase, and are found farther south than formerly. I may mention that I have sent a young buck (deer) to Mr. Bartlett, Superintendent of the Algonquin Park; this animal I had occasion to confiscate.

Partridges.—These birds have been reported plentiful in the more unsettled portions of the northern districts; in the older and more settled portions shooting is carried on to such an extent that scarcely a good breeding stock is left over.

This, and unfavorable nesting seasons, no doubt keep the supply at a low ebb. During the earlier portion of the year I had a number of prosecutions, but there have been comparatively few lately. There are, however, several cases to attend to in January.

The efforts of the Fish and Game Commission are evidently bearing fruit, and it is most gratifying to see their actions endorsed by hundreds of sportsmen.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WILLMOTT,
Game Warden.

BELLEVILLE, Dec. 30th, 1899.

E. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden :

SIR,—Herewith I beg to submit my annual report respecting the condition of Game in this district.

Deer seem to have been as plentiful as usual in most of the localities, according to the report of the hunters. From my observations, however, I do not think the number taken per man has been as large as usual, averaging probably one and one-quarter; but, considering the increase in the number of hunters this season, the total number of deer killed will probably be as large as in any previous year.

Partridge, I am pleased to state, have been very plentiful this season, more so than expected, considering how scarce they have been the last two years, and, with favorable conditions and the non sale clause in force this coming season, we may look for a large increase in the quantity of this favorite game.

Ducks have been fairly plentiful in some localities during the latter part of the season, but the number seems to be gradually decreasing, due, no doubt, to the incessant pursuit of them while south during the winter months.

Regarding fur-bearing animals, Beaver may be considered as almost extinct in this district, but Otter are reported as being quite numerous on many of the streams, while muskrats apparently are as numerous as they have been of late years.

Violations of the law are still of very frequent occurrence, but the complaints are investigated and the offenders brought to trial as promptly as possible.

Regarding the issuing of Settlers' Permits, it is pleasing to note that some of the Township Clerks are exercising more care in the distribution, but there is still great room for improvement.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. K. SMITH.

WINDSOR, Dec. 31st, 1899.

E. Tinsley, Esq., Chief Game Warden :

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting to you my report as Warden of the Western District, comprised of Lambton, Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Elgin counties, for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1899.

The Game Laws are becoming more popular and respected by all classes, and this satisfactory result is, in a large measure, due to the good example of the members of the various Sportsmen's Clubs and the associations in my district, from whom I have received most valuable assistance.

Quail shooting has been excellent in Essex and Kent, and a great many hunters from London, St. Catharines and various other places have had the pleasure of enjoying good sport. Quail are increasing in spite of so much hunting. This is, no doubt, owing to the good care the Quail receives during the hard winters that "Bob White" is yet plentiful. It is a well known fact that Kent county spends a great deal of money yearly for feeding and protecting game birds, also hiring men to attend to it every winter. I know of no other county doing that in my district.

Partridge and Snipe have so far held their own in these parts. In some locations they are plentiful, while in others very scarce.

Duck Hunting.—In the early part of the season duck shooting was good on Lake St. Clair and Horseshoe Bay Marsh, but the birds departed early this year in large numbers. In the Detroit River district and the many islands, more ducks have been killed this year than any previous year since 1893. The weather has been very mild; that is the reason why river ducks have been late in coming.

I regret to inform you that the Governor of Michigan vetoed the *Spring* shooting law, and Michiganders can shoot and slaughter ducks all winter, up to April of the following year.

Deer in Essex are doing well. The people of Colchester take great interest in them, as they are the only deer of any account in the western district. There is occasionally one seen at "Dawn", in Kent County. Deer have also been seen near Petrolea, in Lambton County.

I may mention that a great many swans have been seen in the bays of Lake St. Clair this fall.

Fur-bearing animals are increasing in the marshes of Fighting Island, Grassy and Canard, especially Muskrat.

In closing my report, I feel it my duty to speak highly of the work of Deputy Warden Lindsay, of Comber, who has always given what help he could, and proved himself a good officer; and the same can be said of Constable Wilson, of Sandwich, who has devoted a great deal of time in looking after poachers and Sunday hunters.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. QUALLINS.

DUNNVILLE, December 31st, 1899.

E. TINSLEY, Esq.,
Chief Warden.

SIR,—I herewith have the honor to submit to you my annual report for number three district.

The increase in game has not been so visible during the past year, one reason being the very noticeable increase in younger sportsmen who are coming to the front each year, the game Act being responsible to some extent. They reason, and rightly, that the close season must result in an increased supply of game up to the time when all have their season's gunning on equal terms according to their abilities. Another reason is that many boys who can get hold of guns may be seen roaming the woods in couples at all seasons with the excuse of hunting the cottontail and blackbirds: their real object being to shoot anything they can find and to practice with their guns.

I would recommend a gun license for all sportsmen and others who might desire to use it off their own premises for the purpose of hunting any kind of birds or animals. The revenue from which should be applied to the propagation of game birds suitable to the climate of Ontario.

Black and grey duck appeared to be quite numerous during the summer, judging from the number seen by myself and many others around their hatching haunts, but proved to be very scarce again when the open season arrived.

Migrating ducks were unusually scarce and remained but a short time with us in comparison with other years. Some say the season was too warm, others that spring shooting by the Americans was the cause.

The smaller birds were about the same as last year. Partridge and quail about held their own. Squirrels, grey, having become quite numerous in some parts of my districts, while the black ones shewed a corresponding decrease.

Wild geese were in fairly good sized flocks in both spring and fall migrations.

On the whole the game law has been more than respected, many lending what assistance they could towards its support that in the past did not take kindly to its restrictions.

As I have reported before, I should like to see the open season shortened by opening on September 15th in place of the 1st. It is the general opinion that the season for all water fowl should open on the same date; the first half of September is too hot, the birds spoil quickly, while the northern duck do not arrive before October. Skunk and mink should be placed on the protected list for one reason among many others to stop the taking of muskrats at the same time and in the same traps at all times.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. GILL,
Warden.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that Dr. G. A. McCallum of Dunnville, be reappointed as a member of the Game Commission from the first day of April last, when his time expired, and that he be appointed Chairman of the said Board of Commissioners, at the honorarium heretofore annually paid him.

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPRÉOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

LIST OF ISSUERS OF DEER HUNTING LICENSES, 1899.

- J. H. Willmott, Beaumaris.
 William Kirk, Bracebridge.
 J. Sharp, Burk's Falls.
 J. A. Ellis, Fenelon Falls.
 J. A. Johnson, Parry Sound.
 H. R. Shaw, Rosseau.
 S. A. Huntington, North Bay.
 John Regan, Orillia.
 W. H. Lawson, Park Head.
 W. Climie, Listowel.
 P. M. Shannon, Port Carling.
 J. B. McWilliams, Peterborough.
 J. H. Brickwood, Kingston.
 C. A. Richards, Tara.
 John Nott, Port Perry.
 William Fielding, Minden.
 J. Walmsley, Wiarton.
 George Eady, Renfrew.
 William Mathieson, Havelock.
 William Carmichael, Collingwood.
 S. M. Johnston, Arnprior.
 C. S. Gillespie, Campbellford.
 F. J. Moore, Lakefield.
 A. H. Taylor, Ottawa.
 Thomas Beasley, Hamilton.
 James Dougherty, Stouffville.
 T. Fraser, Norwood.
 B. O'Hara, Madoc.
 W. Prust, Haliburton.
 R. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls.
 R. Rush, Sault Ste. Marie.
 J. J. Bampfield, Niagara Falls.
 William Carmichael, Powassan.
 G. A. McCallum, M.D. Dunnville.
 J. T. Robinson, Bobcaygeon.
 B. J. Gilligan, Mattawa.
 Major T. H. Lloyd, Newmarket.
 T. G. Eastland, Apsley.
 W. A. Field, Lanark.
 Austin Moran, Dacre.
 Peter Munshaw, Eugenia.
 William Long, Kalapore.
 F. C. Quallins, Windsor.
 Charles Knapp, Lion's Head.
 Edward Mosgrove, Kirkfield.
 W. J. Leatherdale, Coldwater.
 J. D. Rowe, Trenton.
 John H. Ramer, Markham.
 Stephen Lake, West Lake.
 William Lynn, Penatanguishene.
 B. C. Hubbell, Marmora.
 W. J. Gallagher, Frankford.
 H. W. Huff, Napanee.
 M. Maybee, Madoc.
 J. Cleak, Bancroft.
 A. R. Carmichael, Sudbury.
 Charles Hart, Barrie.
 F. J. Stewart, Stayner.
 Benjamin Bryan, Lindsay.
 A. R. Ewing, Waterford.
 A. D. Carley, King.
 J. Y. Hammond, St. Thomas.
 George Packham, Alliston.
 W. P. McEwen, Almonte.
 Esli Terrell, Wooler.
 Henry Mathen, Brockville.
 J. F. Gillespie, Picton.
 D. Woodward, Cannington.
 Duncan McMillan, Beaverton.
 J. E. Gould, Uxbridge.
 George Southeran, Millbrook.
 E. J. Breen, Uxbridge.
 H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound.
 Henry Taylor, Perth.
 O. Bascom, Kemptville.
 G. A. Pollock, Aurora.
 John Wright, Flesherton.
 N. D. McCallum, Carleton Place.
 A. E. Sarvis, Sarnia.
 James Martin, Hillsdale.
 David Williams, Gooderham.
 G. A. Stoddart, Bradford.
 Duncan McFarlane, Red Bay.
 A. H. Brandon, Gelert.
 J. H. Anderson, Tory Hill.
 James Scott, Gooderham.
 J. Austin, Kinmount.
 James Reeves, Eganville.
 H. K. Smith, Belleville.
 R. K. Johns, Gravenhurst.
 Peter Stewart, Grant.
 John Carter, Sundridge.
 J. B. Sanche, Mayerville.
 H. Rankin, Prescott.
 John Chanonhouse, Eganville.
 Robert Watt, Brussels.
 John P. Evans, London.
 T. Upton, Sprucedale.
 A. McDonald, Sundridge.
 Andrew Hunter, Moorewood.
 W. R. Craig, Russell.
 John Elkington, M.D., Lavant.
 B. B. Miller, Wiarton.
 F. Iveson, Metcalf.
 Richard C. le, South River.
 F. N. MacFie, Dunchurch.
 Thomas Kennedy, Parry Sound.
 William Campbell, Restoul.
 J. P. LaBrash, Maple Island.
 W. Clearwater, Huntsville.
 G. G. Thrasher, Stirling.
 William Dafoe, Avon.
 James Packham, Brampton.
 George Bilton, Newboro.
 James Tedford, Dundalk.
 John Scheich, Trout Creek.
 Andrew Morton, Brantford.
 George B. Holmes, Markdale.
 Donald A. McNiven, Barrie.
 W. H. Blair, Arthur.
 P. K. Newton, Tweed.
 C. E. Clancy, Enterprise.
 S. G. Best, Magnetawan.
 Charles Mills, Warkworth.

LIST OF ISSUERS OF DEER-HUNTING LICENSES, 1899 — *Continued.*

John Brown, Rockdale.
Peter D. McKercher, L'Original.
John M. Collins, Ormsby.
D. McFarlane, Midland.
S. L. Doolittle, Ingersoll.
T. W. Jackson, Orono.
H. B. Preston, Marmora.
William Harris, Jr., Day Mills.
George W. Savage, Novar.
J. B. Shrigley, Dorset.
Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock.
Robert McConkey, Kearney.
Joseph E. Rogers, Toronto.
George Morrison, Callender.
William Franklin, Riceville.
Chris. Nixon, Elmvale.
Karl Hartung, Berlin.
William Robertson, Wingham.
J. R. Gibson, Mallorytown.
Benjamin Dixon, Unionville.
J. C. Gilchrist, Woodville.
W. H. O'Neil, Dorchester Station.
Nap. Longtin, The Brook.
William Martyn, Mitchell.
Harvey Rogers, Cambray.
F. A. Watson, Creemore.
F. W. Dunn, Barry's Bay.
C. C. Gilbert, Seeley's Bay.

George Rutherford, Rosseau.
E. R. Emery, Eden Grove.
F. Atkinson, Ailsa Craig.
Alex. Fraser, New Hamburg.
W. C. Vanloan, Hagersville.
John Devitt, Waterloo.
Fred. Dupius, Embrun.
W. G. Otto, Vars.
A. W. Fisher, Stratford.
Walker Unwin, Bannockburn.
E. A. Garnham, Staffordville.
B. S. O'Laughlin, Yarker.
John Hines, Barrie.
A. E. Sliter, Morton.
E. W. Kitchen, Lovering.
A. W. Wood, Plevna.
S. W. Davey, Harrowsmith.
John Stark, Hespeler.
Alex. Montgomery, Sebright.
C. W. Davidson, Mount Albert.
H. E. Snell, Toronto Junction.
H. P. Dwight, Toronto.
M. W. Price, Sharbot Lake.
William Waffle, Cobocok.
Harry Johnston, Coe Hill Mines.
James A. Orr, Sudbury.
John Critchley, Harlowe.

SHOOTING LICENSES ISSUED TO FOREIGN SPORTSMEN, 1899.

Horace White, Syracuse, N. Y.
 F. C. Todd, Baltimore, Md.
 H. C. Haggerty, Rochester, N. Y.
 F. S. Wanklyn, Montreal, P. Q.
 Charles Meredith, Montreal, Que.
 Peter McKenzie, Montreal, Que.
 A. J. Dawes, Lachine, Que.
 John Nichols, Montreal, Que.
 D. Robertson, Montreal, Que.
 H. B. Arnold, ——— N. S.
 C. T. Nelson, ——— N. S.
 Lewis Derium, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 J. E. Tracey, New York.
 A. E. Brush, Detroit, Mich.
 T. S. Hathaway, New Bedford, Mass.
 Geo. N. Smalley, Boston, Mass.
 Charles Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
 W. J. Higham, "
 M. M. Stanton, "
 F. W. Eddy, "
 H. W. Williams, Chippewa Bay.
 H. W. Cannon, New York
 W. B. Dickerman, New York.
 Dean Sage, Albany, N. Y.
 J. T. Fuller, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 S. B. Corby, Plainfield, N. J.
 John O'Leary, New York.
 G. C. Hartman, Pittsburg, Pa.
 T. Mercier,
 Charles Tousley,
 H. G. Barker,
 Louis Cabot, Boston, Mass.
 Geo. W. McKay, Detroit, Mich
 S. Baugh, "
 P. Hutchins, "
 A. Anderson, "
 Z. H. Bishop, Wyandott, Mich.
 Gus Baunler, "
 F. H. Walker, Detroit, Mich.
 Donad McLean, "

J. H. McMulhan, Detroit, Mich.
 H. G. Meredith, "
 W. J. Beclore, St. Clair Flats, Mich.
 J. L. Rhodes, Lockport, N. Y.
 J. M. Moon, New York.
 William Nichols, New York.
 Maurice B. Seargent, New York.
 F. W. Sackett, Cape Vincent N. Y.
 E. Wilbur, U. S.
 William Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
 Rev. W. J. Finley, Boston, Mass.
 John T. Lord, New York.
 Walter Abbott, Boston, Mass.
 P. V. B. Ely, "
 G. Y. Hammond, "
 Strathearn Hendrie, Detroit, Mich.
 G. H. Richards, Boston, Mass.
 D. Isaacs, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Thos. MacConnell, Pittsburg, Pa.
 M. M. Zellers, Cleveland, Ohio.
 F. D. Lawrence, "
 W. M. Healy, New York.
 Andrew Mills, "
 B. F. Dutton, Boston, Mass.
 J. H. Smedler, Detroit, Mich.
 G. N. Ralston, Denver, Col.
 A. T. Cabot, Boston, Mass.
 J. A. McAfee, Pittsburg, Pa.
 A. W. Pollock, "
 S. H. McKee, "
 D. W. McNaugher, Pittsburg, Pa.
 G. A. Farmer, Montreal, Que.
 A. T. Bowker, New York.
 Aubrey Smith, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
 W. E. Warner, Detroit, Mich.
 Walter Hinkiel, Baltimore Bay.
 Edmond Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.
 David Gray, De roit, Mich.
 W. F. Blake, "
 S. J. Bowling, "

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.

Algoma.

Anderson, Alexander, Pearl River, C.P.R.
 Brown, Frank, Port Arthur.
 Bolc, Duncan, Sault Ste. Marie
 Black, Andrew, Richard's Landing.
 Congrave, Geo. [care H. Munro] Port Arthur
 Emmons, John. Rat Portage.
 Fraser, D., " "
 Geddes, Thomas R., Jack Fish Bay.
 Gilmour, William, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Harris, John, " "
 Higgins, Wm., Thessalon.
 McKewen, S. R., Tekkummah.
 McKirdy, Wm. Nepigon.
 Patterson, M. J., Webbwood.
 Riley, Edward, Port Arthur.
 Rush, Robert, Sault Ste. Marie.
 Reid, W. D., Thompson.
 Smith, Alfred Bird, Schreiber.
 Whalen, Joseph, Port Arthur.
 Woods, J. M., Thessalon.
 Kemp, L., Silver Lake, Manitoulin Island.
 Harkness M., Vavasour.
 Hymer, G., Beaver Mine.
 Curran, T., Murilla.
 Hyman, G., " "
 Piper, D., Slate River.
 Wentfield, H., Kaministiquia.
 Morton, E. A., Port William.
 Lalonde, E., Port Arthur.
 Grattan, H., " "
 McIlwraith, J., Nepigon.
 Walker, J., Schreiber.
 Norquay, T., Manitowaning.
 Tennant, D., Uplands.
 Carmichael, A. R., Sudbury.
 Harris, W. J., Day Mills.
 Allard, John, Sault Ste. Marie.

Addington.

Donaldson, William J., Donaldson's Mills.
 Clancy, C. E., Enterprise.

Bruce.

Armstrong, Joseph, Kinloss.
 Barley, Edward, Lion's Head.
 Farquharson, John, Teeswater.
 Gardiner, John H., Lucknow.
 Grey, Wesley, Che-le-y.
 Henry, George, Port Elgin.
 Henderson, James, Kincardine.
 Heffernan, Patrick, Walkerton.
 Hogg, Wm. W., Paisley.
 Lawson, W. H., Park Head.
 Millions, Robert, Walkerton.
 Manly, David, Riversdale.
 McKillop, Hugh, Hepworth.
 McIvor, John, McIvor.
 McFarlane, Duncan, Red Bay.
 McDonald, Donald, Ripley.

Bruce.—Continued.

Pratt, John, Kincardine.
 Richards, Chas. A., Tara.
 Curry, John, Goderich.
 Wiginton, J., Clinton.

Brant.

Montgomery, C. A., Brantford.
 McGlaughlin, Geo. W., Brantford.
 Irving, Robt. P., Glenmorris.
 Willett, B. P., St. George.
 Telfer, W., Paris.

Carleton.

St. George, George, Ottawa.
 Taylor, A. H., Ottawa.
 Portt, Robt. L., South March.

Dufferin.

Durkin, Wm., Bowling Green.
 Gordon, James, Monticello.
 Aubbard, James J., Orangeville.

Durham.

Carson, J., Durham.
 Jackson, T. W. Orono.

Dundas.

Cameron, Lachlin, Iroquois.
 Price, James, Inkerman.

Elgin.

Fairbrother, Wm., St. Thomas.
 Fowler, Jacob, Fingal.
 Hannen, Isaac, Union.
 Hopkins, John, St. Thomas.
 Huffman, Jeremiah, Aylmer.
 Hammond, John, Aylmer.
 Kirkpatrick, Donald, West Lorne.
 Miller, Robert, Lawrence Station.
 Neeley, John R., Fingal.
 Philpott, Wm., Iona.
 Thornton, Henry, St. Thomas.
 Gardiner, H., Morpeth.
 Chute, Ernest A., Lakeview.
 Goodall, James, Wallacetown.

Essex.

Ontago, Daniel, Sandwich.
 Banks, Anthony, Harrow.
 Cornette, Chas. F., Belle River.
 Teller, Wolfe, Walkerville.
 Gignac, Horace, Gordon.
 Gormley, John, Essex.
 Holland, Hugh, Comber.
 Hillman, Jonas, Hillman.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.**Essex.—Con.*

Ives, Arthur, Leamington.
 King, George, Ruthven.
 Lindsay, William, Comber.
 Lemaitre, Seraphirn, Tecumseth.
 Marters, Allios, Sandwich.
 Meloche, Joseph, Sandwich.
 Robert, Joseph, Sandwich.
 Smiley, C., Windsor.
 White, Jesse, Cottam.
 Rivard, Napoleon, Tecumseth.
 Soulliere, Stephen, Tecumseth.
 White, James H. Pelee Island.
 Walker, Noll, St. Joachim.
 Louchereau, Stephen, St. Clair Siding.
 Mills, Chas., Wheatley.
 Hugill, W., Staples.
 Solmone, C., Amherstburg.
 Fontine, W. Fighting Island.

Frontenac.

Albertson George, Verona.
 Brickwood, James H., Kingston.
 Clark, Norman, Mississippi.
 Darcy, Sydney W., Murvale.
 Dermott, J. A., Tichborne.
 Dowker, Wm. S., Harrowsmith.
 Gilbert, Robert, Ompah.
 Gates, George, Westbrook.
 Greenwood, George, Wolfe Island.
 Pallier, Alexander, Wilmur.
 Smoke, Edward H., Desert Lake.
 Smith, David John, Parham.
 Sly, Henry, Verona.
 Tryon, Levi, Sharbot Lake.
 Tallon, James, Arden.
 Walker, Nelson, Cataragui.
 Woods, J. M. Arden.
 Woodman, W. G., Allen (Wolfe Island).
 York, E. M., Belrock.

Grey.

McKnight, Thomas, Pornach.
 Campbell, Malcolm, Hanover.
 Holmes, Geo. B. Markdale.
 Long, William, Kolapore.
 Simmons, M. H. Oxenden.
 Leigman, Ludwig, Neustadt.
 Wilson, William H., Shouldice.
 Myers, J., Orchard.
 Munshaw, P., Eugenia.
 Webb, J., Vandeleur.
 Hickling, J., Maxwell.
 Peterson, W. H. Dundalk.
 Tedford, J., Dundalk.

Glengarry.

Clark, James, Dominionville.
 2 G.F.

Glengarry.—Continued.

Dickson, Daniel, Williamstown.
 Dunn, Ambrose, South Lancaster.
 McGilivray, Donald W., Dalkeith.
 McNaughton, J. P., Laggan.
 McRae, Donald C., North Lancaster.
 Stewart, M. W., Greenfield.
 Pepin, E., Bainsville.
 Sutherland, Hugh, Bainsville.

Hastings.

Barr, Peter, Maynooth.
 Brinklow, Henry, Ormsby.
 Birrell, James, Glanmire.
 Bowel, W. J., Tweed.
 Fauldner, Dr. D. W., Foxboro.
 Faulkner, Dr. G. W., Stirling.
 Foster, Alexander, Egan Creek.
 Rupert, Thomas, Springbrook.
 Sweet, W. H., Bancroft.
 Sweet, W. James, Bancroft.
 Tivy, Richard S., Coe Hill.
 Unwin, Walker, Bannockburn.
 Hubell, B. C., Marmora.
 Taylor, J., Murchison.

Halton.

Bradley, Stinson, Milton.
 Brown, Robert M., Campbellville.
 Crawford, Murray, Campbellville.
 Johnston, Walter N., Milton.
 Lawson, John, Acton.
 Racey, C. S., Milton.
 Saunders, Edward G., Agerson.
 Wilson, James, Bronte.
 Hewson, G., Milton.

Huron.

Creech, James, Exeter.
 Dalton, Morgan, Kingsbridge.
 Gill, John, Exeter.
 Horton, George, Gorrie.
 Naftal, Chas. J. S., Goderich.
 Rider, J., Clinton.
 Ross, John M., Blyth.
 Sands, John, Saltford.
 Seager, Charles, Goderich.
 Scott, Alex., Westfield.
 Watt, R., Brussels.
 Anderson, J. A., Seaforth.
 McKay, Peter, Chiselhurst.
 Foster, Byron, Holmesville.

Haliburton.

Day, Joseph, Essonville.
 Hamilton, W. J., Dorset.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.**Haldimand.*

Chrysler, Robert, North Cayuga.
 Everingham, Wm., Canfield.
 Farrell, John, Cayuga.
 Winslow, Martin, Dunnville.

Kent.

Boles, Gordon, Chatham.
 Crouch, Samuel, Ridgetown.
 Eberts, Frank G., Chatham.
 Johnson, W. J., Fargo.
 Gardiner, Isaac, Morpeth.
 Kime, George, Big Point.
 Smith, W. D., Tilbury.
 Cosgrove, M., Selton.
 Dewar, G., Mitchal's Bay.
 Robertson, Victor, Chatham.
 Southgate, R. M., Wallaceburg.
 Thomas, Joseph, Williams.
 Fisher, B., Wallaceburg.
 McGregor, J. D., Chatham.
 Dagneau, David, Chatham.
 Waffle, Noah, Dresden.
 Grieves, L. D., Rond Eau.

Lambton.

Beil, John, Port Frank.
 Deans, James, Inwood.
 Everest, G. M., Arkona.
 Kennedy, Joseph, Port Lambton.
 Miller, Frank, Port Franks.
 Mott, Edwin L., Alvinston.
 Myers, S., Port Lambton.
 Taylor, S. P., Watford.
 Mountain, H., Walpole Island.
 Sarvis, A. E., Sarnia.
 Burley, S., Port Franks.
 Hales, Hiram, Bridgen.

Lanark.

Deacon, Ephraim, Bolingbroke.
 Farnall, William, Smith's Falls.
 Mair, David, Lanark.
 Millford, R., Carp.
 Patterson, J. R., Christie Lake.
 Gardner, W., McDonald's Corners.

Leeds.

Bilton, George, Newboro.
 Gibson, John R., Mallorytown.
 Lappin, J. J., Westport.
 Murchie, Robert, Wilstead.
 Smith, Justus, Charleston.
 Sly, Lester, Morion.
 Sliter, A. E., Morton.
 Stone, W., Gananoque.
 Mathen, H., Brockville.
 Brown, H. W., Gananoque.

Lennox.

Huff, Hiram W., Napanee.

Lincoln.

McPherson, James, St. Ann's
 Kennedy, C. A., Smithville.
 Randall, N. L., Grimsby.

Middlesex.

McCann, Peter, London.
 Beverly, John, Porchester Station.
 O'Neil, W. H., Dorchester.
 Ralph, Thos. J., Ballymote.
 Ward, R. W., London West.
 Williams, Alfred M., Lobo.
 Forman, J., Dorchester Station.
 Heney, J., London West.
 Atkinson, F., Ailsa Craig.
 Dafoe, W., Avon.

Monck.

Moore, Daniel, Perry Station.

Muskoka.

Kerr, J., Bala.
 Butler, C. F., Point Kaye.
 Brooks, Edgar, Jr., Huntsville.
 Berry, William, Walker's Point.
 Bradley, Enos, Beaumaris.
 Stromberg, N., Torrance.
 Crompton, W. B., Aspdin.
 Dart, Stephen, Dorset.
 Davidson, E. M., Brackenrig.
 Foreman, Walter, Port Carling.
 Gouldie, E. J., Dwight.
 Gohm, William, Bracebridge.
 Grenke, Gustav, Rosseau.
 Henderson, Charles, Bracebridge.
 Harbour, Joseph, Whiteside.
 Paget, George, Huntsville.
 Stephens, George, Shannon Hall.
 Shannon, Peter, Port Carling.
 Traves, Elias H., Fraserburg.
 Silk, C., Torrance.
 Thornton, Richard, Huntsville.
 Wood, Michael, Cleveland.
 Warne, Francis P., Bracebridge.
 Wardell, John, Bracebridge.
 Easton, R. T., Whitoff.
 Hays, J., Parry Sound.
 Harrison, J., Whitstone.
 Smith, R., Golden Valley.
 Traves, T., Fraserburg.
 Hollingshead, Walter M., Bracebridge.
 Parlett, Geo., Bracebridge.
 Torrance, W., Muskoka Mills.
 Weir, James, Utterson.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.**Muskoka.—Con.*

McLean, Neil, Morrison Lake.
Laforce, Muskoka Mills.

Norfolk.

Baker, Huit, Windham Centre.
Brown, Isaiah, Port Rowan.
Barrett, A. P., Port Royal.
Dowswell, John, Lynedoch.
Ewing, Alex. B., Waterford.
Fick, Jerome B., Port Dover.
Hambley, William E., Rockwood.
Kramer, Conrad, Delhi.
Randall, Robert, Bookton.

Northumberland.

Diamond, T., Cobourg.
Field, Cyrus W., “
Fairbanks, Chas. S., “
Merrian, H. N., Harwood.
Row, George, Murray P. O.
Weblock, James, Bensfoot.
Wallace, Thomas, Gore's Landing.
Hicks, E. C., Baltimore.
Terrill, Eli, Wooler.
Mills, C., Warkworth.
Davis, C. D., Murray.
Cook, Louis, Campbellford.

Nipissing.

Armstrong, John, Thornloe.
Bailey, John, North Bay.
Garrow, E., Nipissing Junction.
Huntington, S. A., North Bay.
Jessup, Robert, Nipissing.
Smith, E., Whitney.
Perant, I., Bonfield.
Hill, W., Rutherglen.
Rowland, J. S., Sturgeon Falls.
Stoddart, T., Copper Cliff.
Maloney, Theo., Sudbury.
Avery, G., Copper Cliff.

Oxford.

Cuthbert, George, Woodstock.
Huntingford, Henry, Woodstock.
Martin, Richard, Woodstock.
Tisdale, J. E., Woodstock.
Thornton, J. B., Woodstock.
Edwards, W., Jr., Sweaburg.
Watters, W., Drumbo.

Ontario.

Woodworth, Daniel, Cannington.
Bagshaw, Abed E., Vroomanton.
Frankish, F. M., Uxbridge.

Hall, Maxwell, Longford Mills.
Sniber, James, Longford Mills.
Gordon, John, Pickering.
Miller, Arthur, Seagrave.
McGrath, Michael, Beaverton.
McDermott, George, Port Perry.
Pettit, George, Port Perry.
Sutcliffe, James, Prince Albert.
Williams, Charles, Glen Major.
Remey, J. W., Dorset.
Crandall, M. L., Port Perry.
Steele, J., Uptergrove.
Pringle, J. H., Cooper's Falls.
Goodman, C., Oshawa.

Prince Edward.

Lake, Stephen, West Lake.
Rorabeck, Athol, Crofton.
Sprague, George G., Demorestville.

Peterborough.

Moore, F. J., Lakefield.
Moore, D. H., Peterborough.
McWilliams, J. B., Peterborough.
Smith, J. W., Peterborough.
Wedlock, Wm., Keene.
Crow, C., Stoney Lake.
King, Noah, Havelock.
Lundy, R. B., Stoney Lake.

Parry Sound.

Burns, C. W., Trout Creek.
Butler, Clarence, Trout Creek.
Carmichael, William, Powassan.
Welsh, C. H., Sundridge.
Doue, Sidney, Lawrence Mills.
Draycott, F. W., Ashdown.
Fry, Arthur, Seguin Falls.
French, Benjamin, Dunchurch.
Groom, Henry, Kearney.
Hall, Wm. H., Sprucedale.
Johnson, John A., Parry Sound.
Le Brash, James P., Maple Island.
Mainprize, N., Golden Valley.
Mitchell, Robert, Cecebe.
McDonald, Arch., Sundridge.
McDermott, G. Benj., Sundridge.
McGowan, Wm., Parry Sound.
McAmmond, Wm., Dunchurch.
Ricker, David, Commanda.
King, J., Parry Sound.
Brown, Duncan, Starrat.
McGee, R., Whitestone.
Labrash, W., Maple Island.
Taylor, E., Parry Sound.

Prescott.

Bonville, Leon, St. Isidore de Prescott.
Barrett, John, Turnier.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.**Prescott.—Con.*

Cunningham, A., Wendover.
 James, Richard, Alfred.
 La Belle, Leonce, Curran.
 LeRoy, Ralph, Barb.
 La Faivre, Hercule, Le Faivre.
 Marston, Lewis F., L'Orignal.
 Martineau, Joseph, Alfred.
 McKercher, Peter, L'Orignal.
 St. Pierre, Pierre, St. Eugene.
 Taneck, Sonis, Riceville.

Peel.

Rayburn, John, Caledon
 Walterhouse, Edward, Cooksville.

Perth.

Climie, W., Listowel.
 Wilson, R., Stratford.
 Fisher, A. W., Stratford.

Renfrew.

Brady, John, Renfrew.
 Biggs, William E., Pembroke.
 Briggs, Aaron, Pembroke.
 Coffey, Wm., Pembroke.
 Halliday, James, Springtown.
 Johnson, S. M., Arnprior.
 Kennedy, John, Pembroke.
 McCagherty, P., Pembroke.
 McDonald, Alex., Pembroke.
 McFarlane, A., Calabogie.
 Planut, Xavier, Renfrew.
 Smith, Robert R., Eganville.
 McLaren, J., Smoke River.
 Yull, Walter, Calabogie.
 George, W., Barry's Bay.

Russell.

Stewart, Peter, Grant.
 McCallum, D., Cumberland.
 Dupius, A., Embrun.
 Longtin, N., The Brook.

Simcoe.

Bathie, Edward, Cookstown.
 Beardsley, Alfred W., Barrie.
 Coombs, John, Lovering.
 Chapman, James, Cookstown.
 Fidley, George, Cookstown.
 Hines, John, Barrie.
 Kearns, George, Ivy.
 Kitchen, Joseph, Lovering.
 Muir, John, Cookstown.
 McLaughlin, James, Anten Mills.
 Primrose, Alex., Apto.
 Pollock, Thomas, Cookstown.

Semcoe.—Con.

Ross, Joseph, Cookstown.
 Regan, John, Orillia.
 Rawson, Wm., Coldwater.
 Somerville, David, Stayner.
 Upton, George, Nicholston.
 Wilson, J. J., Fesserton.
 Staunton, T., Hamlet.
 Laughlin, T., New Lowell.
 Reid, E., Everett.
 Campbell, J., Ragged Rapid.
 Peckman, G. C., Alliston.
 Cheesman, B. C., Stayner.
 Wood, P. V., Port Severn.
 Lynn, Wm., Penetanguishene.
 Pratt, W., Midland.
 Watson, T. A., Creemore.
 Nixon, Chris., Elmvale.
 Davidson, J., Brentwood.
 Loudon, H., Penetanguishene.
 McNiven, D. A., Barrie.
 Doner, J. B., Creemore.
 Labatt, F., Port Severn.
 McFarlane, D., Midland.

Victoria.

Bowins, Charles, Cobocok.
 Crowe, Nathaniel, Bobcaygeon.
 Dewdney, Arthur, Bobcaygeon.
 Daniel, John, Balsam.
 Ellis, J. A., Fenelon Falls.
 Galloway, David, Moore's Falls.
 Harris, Noxon, Bobcaygeon.
 Junkin, James, Fenelon Falls.
 Lysb, Wm., Bobcaygeon.
 McArthur, Donald, Manilla.
 Silverthorn, George, Balsam.
 Ray, John, Kirkfield.
 Arnberg, Claes, Bobcaygeon.
 Bryan, Benj., Lindsay.

Welland.

Augustine, Elias, Stonebridge.
 Barkhart, George, Sherkston.
 Beam, Horace H., Black Breek.
 Griffin, Richard, Fort Erie.
 Hersley, Milford, Garrison Road.
 Miller, Chas. A., Black Creek.
 Michener, Cyrenus, Ridgeway.
 Neff, Peter, Marshville.
 Nixon, J. C., Welland.
 Rose, Chas., Jr., Garrison Road.
 Risley, E. E., International Bridge.

Wentworth.

Gallin, Warren, Waterdown.
 Raspberry, Wm., West Flamboro'.
 Graham, H., Hamilton.
 Hazell, J., Hamilton Beach.

LIST OF DEPUTY WARDENS BY COUNTIES.—*Con.*

Anderson, H. J., Bartonville.
 Dills, Wm. W., Attercliffe.
 Morden, E. L., Greensville.
 Randal, R. W., Hamilton.

Waterloo.

Bulmer, George, Elmira.
 Devitt, John, Waterloo.
 Fraser, Alex., New Hamburg.
 Gillier, Peter, Galt.
 Gress, Philip, Blair.
 Hall, James, Hawksville.
 Mengers, William, St. Jacobs.
 Mayers, Frederick, Bridgeport.
 Mickers, Joseph, Heidleberg.
 McMaster, Thomas, Hespeler.
 Stark, John, Hespeler.
 Springess Joseph, Kossuth.
 Gammon, W. E., Ayr.
 Riddell, W., Ayr.
 McCrudden, Robt., Galt.
 Hartung, Karl, Berlin.

Wellington.

Gilchrist, John W., Gilleen.
 Hull, Wellington, Erin.
 Love, James, Guelph.

Wellington.—Con.

Lang, George, Hillsburg.
 Robertson, Thomas, Kilean.
 Stewart, Donald, Crieff.
 Smith, George, Eden Mills.
 Stovel, Thomas, Mount Forest.
 Williams, Henry M., Guelph.
 Landoni, L., Dracon.
 Robertson, C., Hillsburg.
 Black, T., Elora.
 Ireland, Dr., Harriston.
 McNamara, M., Arthur.
 Mereweather, H. D., Guelph.

York.

Hope, W. B., Toronto.
 Tidsberry, James L., Coleman.
 Kennedy, James, Toronto.
 Blea, D., Humber Bay.
 Sanderson, W. H., Toronto.
 Humphrey P., Toronto.

Province of Quebec.

*Crowley, E. B., Montreal.
 *Finnie, Dr. J. T., Montreal.

*These officers have been especially appointed to enforce the Game Laws on **Lake St. Frances**, which is partly in Ontario and partly in Quebec.

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Simcoe ..	John Hines	March 9..			
	do	do 11..			
	do	April 5..			
Frontenac..	Geo. Gates	do 20..	John Theobald ..	Kingston	Trespass
	do	do 20..	— Stewart	do	Running hares
Waterloo ..	Karl Harttung	do 1..	Karl Muller ..	Berlin	Shooting duck out of season.
Leeds	Geo. Bilton	July 29..	Joseph McDonald ..	Portland	Shooting duck
Lanark....	David Mair	Oct. 8..	William Kingston ..	Tatlock	Hunting deer
	do	do 8..	Henry Raycroft ...	do	do
Frontenac..	J. H. Brickwood	Jan. 22..	Chas. Potter	Cataquai	Killing black squirrel
	do	Mch. 21..	D. Larush	Wolf Island	Breaking rat houses.
	do	Feb. 19..	A. Seers	Perth Road	Deer in possession ..
	do	April 1..	H. Amery	do	Hunting deer with- out license.
	do	do 18..	D. Namey	Wilmur	Killing deer in water
	do	do 11..	Wm. Shales	Perth Road	Hunting without license.
	do	May 17..	Geo. Woodruff	Sydenham	do
	do	do 19..	D. McQuade	Wilmur	Shooting on Sunday.
	do	April 7..	Sol Cronk	Parham	Hunting deer with- out license.
	do	May 7..	Allen Wager	do	do
	do	do 7..	J. M. Wager	do	do
	do	do 7..	G. Cronk	do	do
	do	do 7..	Dan. McLeod	do	do
	do	do	John Brouce	Kingston	Killing deer in water
	do	do 20..	Wm. Nancourt ..	Perth Road	Killing deer in close season.
	do	April 20..	A. Gibson	Kingston	Shooting fish
	do	do 20..	A. Mahood	do	do
	do	Aug. 1..	Allen Wallace	New York	Sunday fishing
Prince Edward.	Stephen Lake				
Elgin	J. M. Huffman	May 20..	George House	Aylmer	Catching undersized trout.
Peterboro'.	Wm. Wedlock	Aug. 15..	Chas. Parks	Brooklyn, N.Y..	Attempting to shoot.
	do	Oct. 8..			
Lanark ..	J. W. Kirkwood	do 20..			
Hastings ..	Walker Unwin	Dec. 20..	D. Thompson	Bridgewater	Killing deer
	do	do 20..	Wm. Whittle	do	do
Carleton ..	Robert L. Port	Feb. 13..			
	do	do 28..			
	do	Nov. 26..			
Victoria...	Benjamin Bryan	Aug. 12..	D. V. Wait	Lindsay	Killing wild duck out of season.
	do	do 12..	A. H. Wait	do	

FOR YEAR 1898.

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season of 1898.
				Two small gill-nets and confiscated same; seized a quantity of spears and have same still in my possession.
				Seized one small gill net in Nottawasaga river and confiscated same.
Summoned ..	Cataraqui	Jno. Simpson	Dismissed	
Summoned ..	Berlin	J. A. Mackie	Fined \$5	
Paid without trial.		H. K. Smith	do \$5	
Summoned ..	Lanark	Jno. McLean	Dismissed with costs.	
do ..	do	do	do	
do ..	Kingston	D. J. Walker	Fined \$5 and costs	
do ..	do	do	do 10 do	
Search warrant.	do	do		Sent to Rondeau Park.
Summoned ..	Sydenham	H. K. Smith	Fined \$20 and costs	
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	Admitted.
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	do
do ..	do	do	do 5 do	do
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	
do ..	Parham	do	do 20 do	
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	
do ..	do	do	do 20 do	
Admitted ..	Kingston	D. J. Walker	do 20 do	Suspended sentence.
	do	H. K. Smith	do 20 do	do
Summoned ..	Cataraqui	John Simpson	do 5 do	
do ..	do	do	do 5 do	
do ..	Wolf Island	Phillip Vaners	do 10 do	
				Seized decoy ducks and destroyed them.
Summoned ..	Aylmer	H. H. McDiarmid	Fined 25c and costs	
No				Seized one gun.
				Seized nine traps.
				Two nets, destroyed them.
Caught	Queensboro'	H. K. Smith	Fined \$80	
do	do	do	do 40	
				One net.
				do
				do
Summoned ..	Lindsay	J. Deacon	Fined \$10 and costs	
do ..				

REPORT ON CASES

District or County.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Lennox ..	Wesley Huff	Dec. 12..	Sampson King	Enterprise	Killing one moose ..
	do	do 12..	Carl Bombough	do	do ..
Victoria ..	A. McArthur				
Muskoka ..	Jos Hey	Jan. 23..	G. Brown	Bracebridge	Shooting deer in water or immedi- ately after leaving the water.
	do	do 23..	G. Walton	do	do
	do	do 23..	H. Brown	do	do
	do	do 23..	W. Armstrong	Stoneleigh	do
	do	do 23..	T. Gohn	Bracebridge	
Lanark....	J. R. Patterson	Dec. 31..			
Algoma ..	Wm. T. Harris	Oct. 4..			
Simcoe ..	D. Somerville	Mch. 20..			
Grey	Geo. B. Holmes	Jan. 5..	John Pilkey	Markdale	Setting out poison ..
	do	Mch. 10..	Robert English	Glascot	do
	do	May 11..	Samuel Morrow	Markdale	Catching over 50 speckled trout.
	do	Jan. 18..	H. Noble	do	Shooting hares out of season.
	do	May 21..	Angus Pickett	Berkley	Fishing on the Sab- bath day.
	do	do 21..	Edward Walter	do	do
	do	do 21..	Peter Hamilton	do	do
	do				
Nipissing..	Joseph Perron				
Algoma ..	Thomas Norquay	Oct. 8..			
York	E. Tinsley	April 14..	Renfrew & Co	Toronto	Illegal possession of furs.
	do	do 16..	— Lemon	Owen Sound	do
	do	Jan. 21..	Anderson Redditt	Conger	Killing deer in close season.
	do	Mch. 17..			
	do	May 12..	Samuel Waubb	French River	Illegal furs
	do	do 20..	Sam. Stewart	Parry Sound	Spearing fish
	do	Sept. 1..	W. M. Campbell	South River	Killing moose
	do	Oct. 28..	A. E. Hunter	Parry Sound	Killing deer in close season.
	do	Nov. 25..	R. Brettnah	do	Hunting without license.
	do	do 25..	J. Cughill	do	Hunting, close season
	do	do 25..	Dave Cughill	do	
	do	Oct. 26..			
	do	Nov. 25..	Arthur Crogan	Parry Sound	Hunting without license.
	do				
Renfrew ..	Walter Yuill	Jan. 29..	Adam McGonigal	Calabogie	Information laid....
	do		James Green	do	Killing deer out of season.
Prince Edward.			Geo. Bolter	Demorestville	Spearing muskrats through ice and houses.

FOR YEAR 1898.—Continued.

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season of 1898.
Summoned do	Enterprise do	Jas. Daly do	Fined \$20 do 20	Seized two boats.
Summoned	Bracebridge	James Boyer	Lost the case through the magistrate not making out the summons right.	
do	do			
do	do			
do	do			
do	do			
				Seized 1 otter trap.
				Seized and burnt 100 yards of 1½ mesh net.
				Seized one punt and two gill nets; sunk punt, sold the nets to defray expenses.
Summoned	Markdale	R. S. Rae	Fined \$5 and costs	
do	do	do	do 7.50 do	
do	do	do	do 10.00 do	
do	Left country before trial came off.			
do		R. S. Rae	Fined \$1 and costs	
do		do	do 3 do	
do		do	do 3 do	
				Seized seven traps, four snares set for hares and minks; destroyed trap.
				Seized 2 beaver traps and 2 nets.
				Seized and burned 250 yds. gill net.
	Toronto	E. Tinsley and J. E. Rogers.	Fined \$275	
	Sault Ste. Marie	J. E. Rogers	do 90	
Summoned	Parry Sound	J. H. Willmott	do 100	One net destroyed.
Summoned	do	J. Farrer	do 5	
do	do	G. R. Steele	do 1	
do	do	J. H. Willmott	Fined \$37.50 and costs.	
do	do	J. Farrer	Fined \$20	
do	do	do	do 20	
	do		Dismissed	
	do			
	do			
	do	J. H. Willmott	Fined \$20	Three beaver traps.
		J. Farrer		
	Renfrew	G. M. Eady		
	do	do	Witness left the country.	

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898.	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Algoma ..	Geo. E. Hymers	Sept .....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	Michael Woods	Nov. 28..	R. Cunningham	Orillia.....	Sunday hunting
	do	do 28..	J. Brown	do	do
	do	do 28..	F. P. Tuds	do	do
	do	do 26..	Wm. McLellan	Conger Tnp ..	Hunting without license.
	do	Mar. 24..	Robt. Farr	Humphrey Twp.	Spearing fish
Parry Sound	J. B. La Brash	Aug. 6..	Wm. Tracey	U. S. A.....	Killing a deer
	do	do 6..	A. V. Tracey	do	do
	do	do 29..	Capt. Earley	Kentucky ..	do
	do	do 29..	Mr. Blane	do	Killing deer and partridges.
	do	Dec. 5..	H. Andrews.....	Dunchurch ...	Killing a deer
Lambton ..	Jos. Kennedy	Nov. 29 ..	A. Cattanach	Marine City ..	Shooting without license.
Leeds	J. B. Smith .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott ..	Louis Janeck	Feb. 9..	Patrick Lynch.....	Fournier	Hunting without license.
Algoma ...	W. D. Reid	March .....	.....	.....	.....
	do	Dec. 5..	.....	.....	.....
	do	April 28..	.....	.....	.....
Hastings ..	B. C. Hubbell	Oct. 4..	Walter Steenbury ..	Havelock	Killing deer
	do	do 4..	John McGinnis	do	do
Kent... ..	F. Munday	Nov. 18..	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk ...	A. P. Barrett	April	Geo. Schram	Port Royal	Trespass and shoot- ing muskrats.
	do	do	Artley Osborne	do	do
	do	do	Chas. Brown	do	do
Ontario ...	J. W. Remey	1897 Dec. 25..	.....	.....	.....
Algoma ...	R. Rush	Feb. 17 ..	John Collins.....	Sault Ste. Marie	Shipping a moose head.
	do	Mar. 1..	Neil McKay.....	do	Killing deer
	do	do 3..	Peter Digost	Garden River ..	do
	do	do 3..	William Bell	do	do
	do	Dec. 27..	Abe Prenlow	Sault Ste. Marie	Illegal possession of muskrat skins.
Grey	James Carson	June 6..	John Jones	Markdale	Trespass and fishing.
Hastings ..	Dougald Campbell....	May 10..	Wm. Vancoughnet..	Loughboro' ...	Hunting without license.
	do	do 18..	Bert Martin.....	do	Hunting on Sunday.
	do	do 5..	S. Sunstrum .....	.....	Killing moose
	do	do 5 ..	Wm. McIntyre .....	.....	do
	do	do 5 ..	Wm. Griffin.....	.....	do
	do	do 5 ..	Jno. Emo .....	.....	do
	do	do 5 ..	Fred Layman .....	.....	do
	do	do 5 ..	L'Amble Seraza .....	.....	do

FOR YEAR 1898.—*Continued.*

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season 1898.
				Found net set for speckled trout, cut ropes from buoys and let net sink to bottom.
Summoned ..	Orillia	J. H. Willmott ..	\$5 and costs	
do ..	do	do	5 do	
do ..	do	do	Dismissed	
do ..	Parry Sound	do	\$20 and costs	Seized his decoys and gave them to the magistrate.
Arrested	Medora Tnp....	W.D. McNaughton	\$10	One whitefish and one herring net.
Summoned ..	Dunchurch	Wm. Robertson ..	Fined \$20	
do ..	do	do	do 20	
do ..		Mr. Hunter	Settled by Chief Warden, \$25.	
do ..		do	do	
Arrested	Dunchurch	Wm. Robertson ..	Fined \$20	
			Pending	Seized boat, value \$25.
				Two gill nets and rat traps.
Summoned ..	Riceville	Jno. Moffatt	Fined \$20	
				Two deer skins.
				Two snares for deer destroyed.
				One punt.
Summoned ..	Havelock	H. K. Smith	Defendant swore himself clear.	
Warrant			Dismissed	
				Set of hoop nets
Summoned ..		Jas. Newkirk	Settled with costs.	
do ..		do	do	
do ..				Seized two moose hides and heads .
Summoned ..	Sault Ste. Marie	P. C. Campbell ..	Fined \$20	
do ..	do	do	Reprimanded and let go.	
do ..	Echo River	Alex. Findley	do	
Summoned ..		P. C. Campbell ..	Skipped out	
			Fined \$25 and costs	
do ..	Durham	Wm. Calder	Fined \$1 and costs	
Admitted ..	Sydenham	H. K. Smith	Fined and fine remitted.	
do ..	do	do	Fine remitted on account of youth.	
	Golden Lake	H. K. Smith and J. E. Rogers	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	

REPORT ON CASES

District or county.	Name of prosecutor.	Date, 1898	Name of offender.	Address.	Offence charged.
Hastings..	Dougald Campbell....	May 5 ..	Jumbo Quinsco.....		Killing moose.....
	do	do 5 ..	Angus Vassow.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Michael Whiteduck.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Benoit Whiteduck.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Frank Baptiste.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Joseph Partridge.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Semo Ewass.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Narcisse Vassow.....		do
	do	do 5 ..	Alex Layman.....		do
	H. K. Smith.....	Aug. 17 ..	Henry Smith.....		Having game birds in possession.
	.....	do 27 ..	James Stratford.....		Killing game birds..
	.....	do 27 ..	Henry Stratford.....		do
	.....	Oct. 4 ..	Walter Stanberg.....		Hunting deer in the water
	.....	Dec. 14 ..	Chester Oakel		do
	H. K. Smith.....	Sep. 21 ..	Willard Conley.....	Madoc.....	Killing deer.....
	do	do 21 ..	John Kellar, Jr.....	do	do
	do	do 21 ..	Cyrene Robbins.....		do
	do	Dec. 12 ..	Samuel King.....	Sheffield Tp....	Killing moose.....
	do	do 12 ..	Gideon King.....	do	do
	do	do 12 ..	Charles Rombrough.....	Enterprise.....	do
	do	do 12 ..	Stanley Wager.....	do	do
Nipissing..	S. A. Huntington.....	Jan. 7 ..	Jos. Larvier.....	Indian Reserve.	Killing deer out of season.
	do	do 7 ..	Jos. Beancage.....	do	do
	do	do 7 ..	Michael Beaucage ..	do	do
	do	do 12 ..	Louis Beaucage.....	do	do
	do	do 12 ..	Alex Comandeaw....	do	do
	do	do 12 ..	Joe Restool.....	do	do
	do	do 20 ..	Moses Rubenstein....	Montreal.....	Having deer horns in possession.

FOR THE YEAR 1898.—*Concluded.*

Was offender arrested or summoned.	Where tried.	Name of Magistrate.	Result of case.	Nets, traps or illegal appliances seized during season of 1898.
	Golden Lake....	H. K. Smith and J. E. Rogers.	Allowed to go on suspended sen- tence.	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	do	do	do	
	Kingston.....	H. K. Smith.....	Dismissed on pay- ment of costs.	
Summoned	Madoc.....	J. J. B. Flint.....	Dismissed	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	Enterprise.....	James Daly.....	do	
do			Fined \$20 and costs	
do			Fined \$20 and costs	
do			Dismissed	
Arrested	North Bay.....	Wm. Doran.....	Let go on suspend- ed sentence.	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	

Report of Cases for 1899 will appear in report for 1900.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

FISHERIES BRANCH

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

To the Honorable F. R. LATCHFORD,
Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to present the first Annual Report upon the workings of the Fisheries Branch for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

INTRODUCTORY.

For the information of the readers of this Report, it may be considered fitting that a brief statement of the reasons for the establishment of a Fisheries Branch, and for a more active and extensive supervision of the Fisheries of the Province, should be here set forth.

In consequence of the Government of the Dominion of Canada having assumed that Fisheries and Fishing rights, and the property therein throughout the Dominion were vested in the Dominion generally, and under such assumption of right had collected revenues in respect of such Fisheries and Fishing rights, notwithstanding a continued and vigorous protest on the part of this Province—and probably by other Provinces—and private litigation having arisen, and the inconveniences of two claimants to the property having been realized, it was ultimately, on pressure by Ontario, deemed necessary and expedient to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, with appeal to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, not only as to the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces as to Seacoast and Inland Fisheries, but also as to the proprietorship of the ungranted public lands within Canada (whether b were Dominion or Provincial property), in respect of which proprietorship Ontario contended that the question of fishery rights was largely affected. With respect to Fisheries the Dominion claimed that under the B. N. A. Act authority was vested in the Dominion Parliament to legislate respecting Seacoast and Inland Fisheries, and that consequently Parliament could enact laws with respect to Fisheries without reference to either Dominion or Provincial ownership of the bed of the lake or river itself; and that the right of control, including the issue of licenses for fishing privileges in the waters mentioned, so far as they were within Canadian territory, was therefore vested in the Dominion Government; and in respect of waters flowing over ungranted public lands, the Dominion claimed absolute title, including the lakes and rivers, navigable and unnavigable. The Supreme Court, however, and subsequently Her Majesty's Privy Council, swept away the greater part of these contentions—which Ontario had opposed, except always admitting to the Dominion the right to legislate respecting close seasons and the implements of capture, and the general right of the Dominion for the purposes of revenue to tax fishing, as it could by legislation impose a tax upon any business.

The Judicial Committee by their advice to Her Majesty held :

That the beds of all rivers and lakes (which had not been granted) were the property of the Province in which they were situated;

That the waters of such rivers and lakes, and the fish therein, were also provincial property;

That the sole right to issue fishery leases, licenses and permits to fish, and to receive fees for such leases, licenses and permits, was vested in the Provinces exclusively;

That a Provincial Legislature is not empowered to enact fishery regulations and restrictions, either generally or unless and until the Dominion Parliament sees fit to deal with the subject;

That a Provincial Legislature is empowered to deal with fisheries in so far as they fall within the description of property and civil rights, or within the description of any other subject assigned to Provincial Legislatures; and

That a Provincial Legislature may impose a license duty on fishing in order to raise a revenue for provincial purposes.

Soon after the receipt of the Privy Council judgment, this Government declared to the Federal Government its readiness to assume the duties which the Judgment had determined to devolve upon the Province, and several conferences between the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (the Hon. Sir Louis Davies), and the Honourable the then Premier of this Province (the Hon. Mr. Hardy), were held at Ottawa and Toronto. At one of these conferences the various provisions of the Judgment, so far as they referred to fisheries, were taken up and discussed seriatim. Though there may have been a slight difference of opinion as to their Lordships' meaning on some points, it was

on the whole considered by the representatives of the two Governments that the prerogatives of the respective Governments had been so clearly defined by their Lordships that there need be no serious apprehension of any conflict of authority in the exercise of their several functions ; and it is believed that there is such a unity of opinion on the part of both Governments as to the desirability of protecting and fostering the Fisheries, that no friction will arise to prevent the accomplishment of that great object, but that every facility will be afforded by the officers of each Government to the other to enable this very desirable result to be attained.

In 1897 the Legislature of the Province passed an Act respecting Fisheries, to be brought into force on such day as the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council by a proclamation might appoint. The Act had, however, been framed in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and before the appeal to the Privy Council had been disposed of, and it was therefore deemed necessary that some amendments should be made before the Act could be put into operation. An early session was convened for the purpose, among others of passing the needed legislation to bring the Act into operation, to provide for the establishment of a Fisheries Branch, the taking over of Dominion records and documents, the granting of leases, licenses, etc., etc., as first steps towards developing this recently recovered valuable property, and exercising a wise and vigilant oversight over the same for its perpetual preservation, by the establishment of such a policy as would commend itself to the fishermen whose livelihood depends upon its preservation, and the community at large, and by requiring a strict observance of the laws and regulations enacted for that purpose.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH.

The undersigned was charged with the organization of the Branch, and was despatched to Ottawa to take over the necessary documents, records, etc., and to obtain an insight into the working of the Department there. The Branch was organized (at first attached to the Department of the Attorney-General under the commissionership of the Honourable Mr. Hardy), and it consists of a Deputy Commissioner and five assistants. The chief clerk (Mr. Webster) having been for a number of years employed in the Fisheries Department at Ottawa, his experience was of much value during the process of organization.

PROTECTION SERVICE.

Ninety-four overseers have been appointed at salaries ranging from \$25 to \$300. The plan of protection is in the main that adopted by the Federal Government, except that in that portion of the Province where the duty of the overseers is chiefly one of supervision five district overseers have also been appointed at salaries ranging from \$300 to \$600 per annum, whose whole time is expected to be devoted to the duties. With perhaps a few exceptions, the overseers have been exceedingly vigilant and faithful, taking into consideration the very small allowance which a majority of them receive and the large area of territory which each has to supervise. They were selected expressly to discharge the duties pertaining to their office, and they have been distinctly informed that their retention in office shall be determined by the faithfulness manifested in the proper exercise of those duties. In addition to the salary provided by the Order-in-Council, such travelling expenses as may be considered reasonable and proper are allowed, vouchers being required for all expenditures of \$1 and upwards, and an affidavit that the statement of the duties performed, the distances travelled and the amounts charged is correct. The overseer is required to report on the first of each month the nature of the duties performed during the previous month. A bond that he will faithfully fulfil, perform and discharge all the duties of his office and account for all moneys received, is required of him. Having taken the oath prescribed in the statute, he is clothed with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for all the purposes of the Fisheries Act, thus enabling justice to be speedily and more economically administered, and a miscarriage thereof frequently prevented. The salaries in the main are of necessity small, but it has been found that where a salary is paid, there is much greater incentive to apprehend violators and to lay an information, than where a moiety of the fine is the only inducement ; it removes the stigma of being an informer. The overseer feels in accepting a salary that he is morally bound to discharge

the duty expected of him, and that he is in no way compromised in discharging this duty. Each overseer is furnished with a metal badge, which he is required to wear and exhibit when requested.

PURCHASE OF A PROTECTION VESSEL.

During the major portion of the year our patrol service, especially on the inner channels of the Georgian Bay, was much crippled for the want of a cruiser. Any person familiar with these waters will know how absolutely impossible it would be to prevent, with men in open boats, the wide-spread poaching which is carried on there. An appropriation for the purchase of a steamer was therefore voted by the Legislature at its last session, and efforts were at once made to procure a boat. Offers of boats were received from many parts of the Province, and from Detroit and Buffalo, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$10,000, and some twelve or fifteen boats were examined by capable agents of the Government with a view to a purchase. Much difficulty, however, was experienced in finding just the boat required, the majority being either too large or too small, and others not having the necessary equipments; and it was not until the month of October that one obtainable at a price at all near the appropriation was found which, after due trial and examination, was considered to be adapted for the service. This was the steamer "Gilphie," owned by Mr. A. F. Bowman of Southampton. The price paid was \$3,250. The boat had originally cost \$7,500. She is, practically, a new boat, having been rebuilt in 1896. The "Gilphie" is about 80 ft. in length, 15 ft. 6 beam, has a hull of white oak, steel boiler, high and low pressure engine, cabins fore and aft, a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour, and is most economical in fuel. She has also proved herself to be staunch and sea-worthy, having experienced some extremely rough weather on her initial trip. She did excellent service on the Georgian Bay during the remainder of the season in inspecting fishing territory and preventing illegal fishing. A large number of trap nets were destroyed by her crew.

IMPLEMENTS OF CAPTURE.

The principal implements of capture authorized in Ontario are the pound net, the gill net, the hoop or fyke net, and the seine. The pound net preserves the fish alive, and is set at right angles to the shore, from which runs out a leader until water sufficiently deep in which to set the pound is found, varying from 25 to 40 feet, according to the length of the stakes used. The fish, in passing up and down the shore, encountering the leader, are turned in their course and work along the leader until they pass into the heart and thence into the pound, from which the net derives its name. Not more than three nets in a string are permitted to be set, and an open or disconnected space must be left between each net. They are placed at various distances apart, care being exercised to prevent crowding or overfishing. On the American side, where the water is very much shallower, as many as 25 or 30 nets are set in a string, and as closely together as the fishermen may desire. The fisherman with small capital has, therefore, no chance, pocketed between long strings of these nets, and is forced out of the business, while on this side all are put upon an equal footing.

The hoop or fyke net, though differently constructed, operates similarly to the pound net, the fish being found alive in the bag or purse. It is set in marshy inshore waters, and is licensed to take coarse fish only.

The gill net hangs like a wall in the water, suspended by buoys and floats, and is kept taut by sinkers. It may be set in shallow or deep water. The fish are gilled in attempting to pass through the meshes, and soon die. The occupation of gill-net fishing on the great lakes is attended with many dangers and hardships. The fishermen must be on the water in all kinds of weather, the best lifts being, it is said, sometimes made when the lakes are the roughest.

The seine or sweep net is probably the oldest device for taking fish, and is a most effective one. To it, however, is attributed the depletion of many waters once teeming with fish, and its use, therefore, has been for some years discouraged. It varies in length according to the distance to be swept, one end being attached to the shore. All fish, irrespective of size, within the circle described in its operation are taken.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

It has been very gratifying to receive assurances that there has this season been a very general disposition on the part of licensed fishermen to comply with the law, notwithstanding that the impending changes and transfer of authority from the Federal to the Provincial Government probably led to some relaxation of vigilance on the part of Dominion officials during the last year of Dominion administration. It must be borne in mind that nearly all of the overseers were new appointees, and unfamiliar with their duties; that the force is in an initiatory stage, and that much confusion was created among the fishermen by the transfer. In some parts advantage was, no doubt, taken of these conditions to refrain from making application for license and to evade the payment of the required license fee; but that few escaped or were desirous of escaping this obligation is evident from a comparison of the operations of this year with those of other years. Many alleged violations of the license law were, upon investigation, found to be merely irregularities arising out of the conditions aforesaid. In a few instances persons were found taking fish illegally, but for the sole purpose of sustaining their families; and in such cases a reprimand was thought to be sufficient, as arrest would only have entailed additional suffering and hardship. A number of anonymous reports of illegal fishing were received, and, though these were investigated as promptly as any, the investigation proved the inadvisability of acting always upon information transmitted in that way.

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

"As a national possession they are inestimable, and as a field for industry and enterprise they are inexhaustible." They are perhaps unsurpassed in any country on the globe, not only in extent, but for their great economic value. Practically no attention has as yet been directed to our great north west and northern waters, which teem with the finer qualities of fish. These fisheries are destined in the near future to afford a livelihood for thousands of our population, and become an important and continuous source of food supply and revenue. In the older portions of the province, under a judicious licensing system, a vigorous policy of supervision, and the requirement of a strict compliance with the laws and regulations enacted for the protection of the fisheries, there may soon be expected to be a large increase in the supply of fish and a perceptible improvement in the fishing industry, a matter which concerns not the present generation only but which is of vital importance to succeeding generations also. Any other course will result in their complete extinction. "Propagation may plant and generous nature may water, but a reasonable protection must be added to give permanent increase" The fishermen for a consideration, are granted the privilege of netting in the public waters, but this privilege must not be abused, nor the public's interests in the fisheries prejudiced thereby. The history of commercial fishing in the great lakes of this province, until within very recent years, has been one of wholesale destruction. Not many years ago Lake Ontario teemed with whitefish and there are well authenticated instances of as many as forty, fifty, and even ninety thousand having been taken in one night at Burlington Beach. No thought was then had of saving the immature and unmarketable portion of the catch, and no thought was had of the morrow, but they were thrown upon the beach to die, rot and be carted away as manure, and as a result of this improvidence there are now but few whitefish in that lake; and, as in Lake Ontario, so in most of the large bodies of fresh water where fishing has been engaged in to excess. The urgent necessity of some decisive action to prevent the continued destruction of the immature fish led to the introduction into our licenses, and subsequently into the Fisheries Act, of the clause prohibiting the taking of any trout or whitefish under two pounds in weight—in other words, the taking of these fish before they have arrived at the age of reproduction. It was suggested that the object desired could be accomplished by requiring the mesh of the pot of the pound net to be sufficiently large to permit the escape of all fish under that size; and while this might have been a remedy in some places, in others—such, for instance, as in Lake Erie, where a variety of kinds and sizes of fish inhabit the lake, and where the bulk of the catch is of herring and a small kind of pickerel—such a condition would have resulted in the bankrupting of the fishermen, and was therefore impracticable. Could a size have been stipulated, it would have been admittedly prefer-

able, but it was found that a length which would in some waters meet the case, in others would represent a fish of a much greater weight ; so that a weight limit was ultimately decided upon. It will be satisfactory to know that before the adoption of the condition the views of as many fishermen and purchasers of fish as possible were ascertained by personal visits to different points in the Province and otherwise, and that no objection was made to it, but the contrary, many remarking that if the condition were observed it would do more to replenish and secure the perpetuation of the trout and whitefish than any other means that could be adopted, not excepting the strict observance of the close season. To the credit of the fishermen it may be said that the restriction has been uniformly well observed during the past season. The significance of this condition will be apparent to every one when he recognizes that a whitefish or trout does not spawn before she has attained a weight of two pounds, and that the taking of a fish below that weight means that there has been eliminated from the supply not only a fish that has not contributed her quota to the perpetuation of her species, but that one has been placed upon the market of practically no commercial value. The fishermen cannot be so shortsighted as not to see that in taking the immature fish they are destroying the "goose that lays the golden egg."

THE PROTECTION OF OUR GAME FISH.

Our inland lakes and rivers afford the highest class of sport for the disciple of Isaac Walton. In them may be found the gamey black bass, speckled trout, and maskinonge. The world affords no better speckled trout fishing than can be obtained in the great Nipigon and tributary streams, specimens having been hooked of nine pounds in weight. Year after year increased numbers of tourists visit our country from near and far to participate in our fishing. Except in the famous Nipigon, no fee is charged for an angler's permit where the person is temporarily domiciled at one of our hotels or boarding-houses and engages our boats and boatmen. In the Nipigon district the fee for a permit good for two weeks has been ten dollars to non-residents of Canada, and five dollars to Canadians.

It is the bounden duty of the Department to jealously guard the waters of these inland lakes and rivers to prevent their depletion and to make them a fruitful and perpetual source of pleasure and profit ; and it is to be hoped that our people will become every year more and more alive to the importance of their preservation, and begin to recognize them as one of the most valuable of their heritages. To this end, therefore, our machinery should be perfected in every possible way. Information has been received from all over the Province during the past year indicating a diminution of these fish in almost every locality. This is chiefly attributed to three causes : (1) overfishing on the part of tourists, (2) depredations of poachers and pot-hunters, (3) illegal netting. If our game fish are not to be entirely exterminated, more potent means of protection and preservation must be adopted than are afforded by existing regulations, or than can be accomplished by our overseers, in view of the large area of territory each has to supervise. Probably no remedy so effective could be suggested for their preservation as to prohibit their sale ; and prudence and the best interests of the community at large point to the adoption of this measure as the proper one. The importance of this is emphasized when it is borne in mind that residents in localities where good angling is to be had derive therefrom not only an important and wholesome addition to their food supply, but that they are directly pecuniarily benefited by the considerable sums of money which are necessarily expended for board, supplies, guides, boats, boatmen, etc., by the tourists visiting these localities. The prohibition of the sale of the ruffed grouse or partridge was most acceptable to the people generally, and its benefits were immediately perceptible in the increase of this bird in all parts of the Province.

The undersigned would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the sale and export of all game fish—speckled trout, small and large-mouthed bass and maskinonge—be prohibited for a period of not less than three years.

STOCKING OF DEPLETED WATERS.

In some places where by improvident fishing or from other cause the waters have been depleted, assistance has been given those interested in re-stocking these waters with parent fish. In this way a sure result is obtained ; and while it is generally admitted

that depleted waters should be re-stocked with such fish as were indigenous to them, and while a greater amount of success may be assured in that way than in attempts to introduce other varieties, it has been found that the bass transplanted into Fairy Lake, Muskoka, where bass were not indigenous, are increasing rapidly and accustoming themselves to their new surroundings. And so it is believed that the land-locked salmon, that "king of game fishes," may be successfully transplanted into some of our waters. It is said that it will stand a much higher temperature of water than ordinary brook trout, and that its eggs and fry are quite hardy. It is one of the gamiest fish that swims, having been known to rise out of the water as many as twelve times after being hooked. Its introduction into our lakes, where these are suitable, is most desirable, and should receive every encouragement.

LEASING OF LAKES.

There are hundreds of lakes of surpassing beauty and picturesqueness in the unsettled portions of the Province still belonging to the Crown, the land in the immediate vicinity of which is suited neither for agricultural purposes nor other settlement. Many of these lakes are outside the great tourist belt, and it is respectfully suggested that they might therefore be utilized as a source of revenue to the Province. The policy in Quebec and New Brunswick respecting similar lakes is to lease, with certain public reservations, the fishing rights therein to individuals and clubs. Not only has this been found to be an important source of revenue to these Provinces, but it has attracted to them a class of persons who spend money freely and who give employment to hundreds of guides and boatmen, and the erection and care of cottages and club houses, and in many cases hatcheries, have furnished employment to many others. While it is most desirable that there shall be reserved for the public, lakes to which pleasure seekers may at all times resort, and in which free fishing may be enjoyed, it is believed that there are a large number of lakes in the sparsely settled portions of the Province which might be leased without in any way interfering with the public's privileges, and to the very great advantage, not only of the Province, but of the settlers in these newer districts. A few of the benefits might be instanced: a ready market at good prices would be opened up for the settlers' produce; profitable employment would be obtainable by them as guides, boatmen, caretakers, etc.; a demand would be created for building material; and artisans would find work. Further, it is believed that such a policy would be the means of introducing emigration into portions of our Province that would otherwise retain their primitive condition for many years, and that a better agency for advertising our great resources—comparatively speaking without expense—could scarcely be inaugurated.

LEGISLATION.

It is most essential that our Fishery Laws should be well defined, and made as stringent as possible without being obnoxious. To that end it is important that the law should be further amended, revised and consolidated and published in convenient form for distribution for the guidance and information of our overseers, magistrates and the public generally. The Provincial administration finds that the Dominion regulations in some respects are not calculated to secure the best preservation of our fishery property, and may be driven to secure the preservation deemed necessary by limiting the period of the rights and manner of fishing granted in various ways. This recourse will probably become unnecessary, if the Provincial Government can induce the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to revise and consolidate the Dominion regulations which have been promulgated at various times and under circumstances differing from those which now exist, and is afforded an opportunity of proposing for incorporation in such revision suggestions which this Government may favor. The absolute necessity for the preparation of such a code for the information of Provincial authorities was expressed in the report of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1898, but, so far as this Department is aware, no compilation has yet been prepared.

It is most important, too, that an assimilation of the fishery laws and regulations of the United States and Canada should, if possible, be obtained.

CLOSE SEASON FOR SALMON TROUT AND WHITEFISH.

Representations from many parts of the Province have been received that the present close season for salmon trout and whitefish is entirely inapplicable, and that consequently little, if any, protection is afforded to the gravid fish ready to spawn. Especially is this the case in Lake Superior, where, it is said, the trout and whitefish are all through spawning by the end of October. These representations have from time to time been communicated to the Federal Government, to which belongs the exclusive right of regulating the close seasons.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is to be regretted that much apathy has been manifested in respect of the observance of the fishery laws by those who derive so much benefit from the preservation of the fisheries. In some cases even our magistrates have refused to convict on evidence which appeared to the department most conclusive. It is desirable to encourage the formation of clubs and protective associations, and enlist the co-operation of the press to aid the government in the great work of protection by creating and fostering a proper sentiment in the community. The simple fact that such an organization existed in each fishing locality would be a potent influence for good.

FROGS.

The increasing demand in the American market for this "delicacy" has been engaging the attention of a considerable number of our people in localities where the frog abounds with a view to establishing froggeries for the cultivation and propagation of frogs for market. Applications for leases have been received, and the Department has been considering what steps may be necessary in order to give encouragement to an industry which will no doubt be one of considerable profit to those engaging in it, and likewise an additional source of revenue to the Province.

CARP AND SUCKERS.

These fish are so destructive of the spawn of the more valuable fish that it is respectfully suggested a dispensation should be granted to fishermen to take them by any legitimate means, under, of course, the supervision of the Department. It is generally conceded that the promiscuous introduction of carp on this continent has been attended with nothing but evil results. It multiplies like vermin, as it reproduces at a very early age and is believed to spawn at different periods of the year. It is so tenacious of life that it will survive under almost incredibly unfavorable conditions—it has been known to exist a whole summer in field ponds, in water which has overflowed the banks of streams and not more than six inches in depth, and almost boiling hot from the torrid heat of the sun; on the other hand, instances are recorded of its having been frozen solid and come to life again on being thawed out. It is not only a predaceous feeder upon the spawn of other fishes, but also upon the tender sprouts of plants upon which the wild duck feed, such as rice and celery, and it is said that owing to the destruction of these beds in the Eau, the duck there are becoming less plentiful year by year. Its habits are akin to those of the hog, in that it is fond of burrowing in muddy bottoms, and its repulsive tastes have also been compared to those of that quadruped, in that it will feed on offal and other-filth. It is believed to be the only fish which will drive that gamey fish, the black bass—from its spawning beds. It was thought that the pure cold waters of our northern lakes would be a safeguard against its intrusion there, but a number were taken by the fishert men at Southampton and at points further north during the past summer, evidencing that it is gradually but surely spreading. There is practically no market for it, and it is frequently buried by the fishermen as the most convenient means of disposing of it. Numerous enquiries have been received as to where carp for stocking purposes could be obtained, but upon ascertaining the habits and characteristics of the fish, the applicants immediately abandoned their intention of stocking with it. As a food fish it is very inferior, its flesh being coarse in texture and insipid in flavor.

The sucker, while admittedly a superior edible fish to the carp, is only in demand and acceptable as food in the spring when it is running. It, too, is a most voracious feeder on the spawn of other fish, chiefly upon that of the trout and whitefish, on whose spawning beds fishermen say it can be found in millions as soon as the trout and white, fish have left. A correspondent estimates that over one thousand millions of fish eggs are consumed annually in Lake Superior by this "more than worthless fish"—a modes estimate. Many remedies have been suggested for its extermination, one being to dam the mouths of streams up which it goes to spawn, prevent its return to deep water, and wage a wholesale slaughter upon it.

EXPORTATION OF LOGS.

The fishermen on the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron had long complained that they every year sustained great loss from the towing of logs to American ports, by the bark and fibre which were ground from the logs clinging to their nets in such a manner as to make them almost useless. They also represented that the same substance settling on the feeding and breeding grounds of the fish destroyed those grounds and forced the fish to leave their accustomed haunts, and that if the towing continued it would ultimately ruin the industry. These large rafts in rough weather would sometimes be anchored on the fishing grounds for three or four days, or a week at a time, and the deposit would no doubt be considerable. Whether their fears were well founded or not, the Ontario Regulation requiring the manufacture of saw logs into lumber in the Province has removed the grievance, and the action is heartily commended by the fishermen.

SAWDUST AND FISHWAYS.

Many complaints have during the year been made that mill owners were permitting sawdust and mill refuse to be dumped into the water, and that fishways had not been provided in dams. The attention of the offending parties was immediately directed to the law on the subject. If fishways were put in when dams were being erected, the work could be done with greater facility and at much less expense. There can be nothing more destructive of fish life than the depositing of sawdust in the rivers and lakes. It is said to absolutely kill all vegetation, and it is well known that in waters where there is no vegetation fish life is noticeably absent. Minute crustacea of various kinds feed upon the juices of the plants which are to be found at the bottom. These afford food for the smaller fish, and again these furnish food for others of larger size. Both subjects appear to come within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

During the year the undersigned paid official visits to the Counties of Essex, Simcoe, Grey, Lincoln and Bruce and the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound and Nipissing; and in August attended the International Anglers' Association at Gananoque upon the joint invitation of the American and Canadian Secretaries. The meeting was called for the purpose of further considering the matter of the desirability of establishing an International Park on the St. Lawrence River; the enactment of uniform close seasons for bass; and the prohibition of all netting in the river between Snake Light, west of Kingston, and the Town of Prescott. The undersigned, in addressing the meeting, explained that the fee of the Islands being in the Dominion and not in the Province, the establishment of the park was a matter for arrangement between the Federal Government and the United States Government; that there was divided jurisdiction between the Dominion and Province in respect of fishery matters, and that the regulating of close seasons was a matter with which the Dominion could alone deal; the policy of this Government with respect to licensing netting near Wolfe Island and east of Snake Island; and that, while gill netting might be objectionable, no objection could be urged against the licensing of hoop nets, as it had been demonstrated beyond doubt that, where those nets were fished in strict accordance with the conditions of the license, they were a benefit rather than a detriment to the game fish, removing from the waters only the coarse and spawn-devouring kinds.

There seemed, after considerable argument, to be a consensus of opinion that a close season on the St. Lawrence for bass from the 15th of April to the 15th of June, the season at present in force on both sides of the river, was the proper one, and that a shortening thereof, as had been suggested, to the 9th of June would be to the prejudice of the fisheries, while its only advantage would be to the hotel men.

There will be in the opinion of the undersigned in the near future a means of earning a livelihood on the River St. Lawrence which will be more remunerative to our fishermen than fishing, namely, as guides and boatmen, in case netting is prohibited. There are said to be fully four hundred men who obtain employment on the other side of the river in this capacity and who earn from \$2.50 to \$5 per day. The flood of traffic must, it is believed, soon be directed to the Canadian side, as the capacity of American hotels, etc., has been more than taxed during the last two years.

LICENSES.

During the year licenses to fish with 1,644,393 fathoms of gill net, 405 pound nets, 492 hoop or fyke nets, 68 seines, 87 dip nets, 4 machines and several thousand baited hooks were issued. Each licence contains various conditions applicable to the fishing for which it is obtained, and the policy of the department is to issue licenses only to British subjects.

Despite the fact that the same policy had for some years been adopted by the Federal Government, this department found upon assuming the administration of the Fisheries that the fishing industry of the great lakes was practically controlled by American companies, which have established supply houses, agencies for the purchase of fish, etc., at different points on the lakes. This control, which had been acquired through the inability of the fishermen to discharge liabilities incurred for nets, supplies, etc., furnished by the companies, still continues to some extent. The licenses are applied for and issued in the names of the fishermen, but there is reason to believe that most of the substantial profits pass to the companies, while the fishermen themselves in many cases occupy to the companies positions little better than those of day laborers.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The net revenue from all sources for the year amounted to \$30,940.79. The expenditure for all purposes was \$22,041.

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

The fishermen's returns show that the season's operations have in nearly all parts of the province been most gratifying. The aggregate catch amounts to 28,755,721 lbs., (an increase of 2,189,298 lbs. over the catch of 1898), the estimated value of which is \$1,590,447.07; 2,430 men, 109 tugs and 1,033 boats were engaged in the industry, representing an estimated capital of \$782,504.

STATISTICS.

Appended hereto is a list of the overseers and the districts for which they were appointed; a synopsis of their reports so far as obtained; and a table showing the number and value of tugs, boats, etc., employed in fishing, and of the quantity and value of fish, etc., taken. Every effort has been made that the returns should be as full and accurate as possible, these having been required to be made on oath where it was practicable for the fishermen to make declaration.

The year's operations must under all the circumstances be considered to have been very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

30th December, 1899.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1899.

District Overseer Judd reports :

That since his appointment as District Fishery Overseer for Eastern Ontario he has endeavored to acquaint himself with the territory over which he has supervision, its conditions, its necessities, the administration of the laws and the revenue which may properly be derived therefrom.

EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

This territory, which embraces that part of Ontario lying east of a certain line running north through Addington and Renfrew, with the exception of the St. Lawrence River, consists of a net-work of lakes which may be classified into four branches, viz.:

Those which form the head-waters of the Tay River, consisting of some thirteen lakes situate in the counties of Addington and Frontenac ;

Those which form the head-waters of the Fall River, and which consist of ten lying in Addington and Frontenac ;

Those which form the head-waters of the Mississippi River, consisting of six or more situate in Addington and Lanark ;

Those lying directly upon or tributary to the Rideau waters, of which there are over thirty within Frontenac, Leeds and Lanark.

This territory has been richly endowed with picturesque lakes running from four to twenty miles in length, with every facility for pleasure and profit. As a resort for tourists it is equal to any in the Dominion.

QUALITY OF FISH.

It is inhabited by coarse and game fish, and in many of its lakes salmon-trout, pickerel and whitefish are found. It is capable of furnishing a large supply of fish to our markets and, as a source of revenue, may be productive to a much greater extent.

Most of these waters are in touch with railway and navigation to the St. Lawrence, and hence afford easy transportation.

DEPLETION.

It is a fact, however, that these lakes are greatly depleted of fish, possibly in consequence of such easy transportation to the markets.

OPINION AS TO FISHERY LAWS.

Hitherto there seemed to be a prevailing opinion that the fishery laws and regulations were for the rich and not for the poor. They were attributed to class legislation, assuming that protection was for the sportsmen and to deprive the poor man of his fish. Happily this idea is beginning to fade away, and it is being more and more understood that it is in the interests of all that our fishery laws should be strictly enforced.

CO-OPERATION.

Happily, also, the officers are meeting with better co-operation and moral support on the part of the citizens in their endeavor to do their duty.

The question of a cheap and nourishing food supply from our lakes is now considered of so much importance as to cause the displeasure of the people when the executive fail to do their duty in protecting the same.

The fact is being better understood that if there were no fishery laws and no protection against netters, fish would soon become the dearest article in our markets.

The angler can disport himself unmolested beyond civilization, because he has the means so to do, but the people not so fortunate in circumstances and not having the means for luxury, do not wish to be deprived of that food which nature provides so abundantly

hence no class of people should be more interested in the protection of our waters than the working classes.

The poacher and the netter have neither conscience, pity nor consideration for the poor man. They care not if the waters be stripped of food which supplies the many, if in so doing they benefit themselves. To let them alone with their merciless nets means to rob the people of their inheritance.

OBJECT OF PROTECTION.

Fish hatcheries, fish protectors and fish commissioners are not made and paid for the sake of selfish netters or of sporting anglers (however much an acquisition they may be financially to the residents of the shores of the neighborhood of their operations), but to keep up and replenish and protect the food supply for the millions.

PROTECTION TO LICENSEE.

There is, nowever, another phase to be considered. It is that of the honest fisherman, who, amid storms and perils, desires an honest livelihood and seeks the protection of the Government in his daily toil.

REVENUE.

There is still another important question to be considered, that is. the revenue from our fisheries.

In the reports from local overseers over that part of the territory not including the Rideau waters, there appear to have been issued so far for this year but 17 licenses for hoop nets, while during the last six months 260 yds. of gill nets and one hoop net have been seized.

Upon the Rideau waters there have been 16 licenses issued, with 500 yds. of gill nets seized.

Thus it will be seen that in this vast volume of water, embracing a territory of probably 100 by 120 miles and numbering upwards of 100 lakes, the revenue derived therefrom is not one-third of what it ought to be.

VIGOROUS POLICY REQUIRED.

We must have a government and we must have a revenue, so as to protect our great lakes and streams will necessarily entail a large expenditure. To make the supply of fish abundant and cheap and fishing a means of livelihood for hundreds of honest men, in other words, to spread a shield over the rights of all, is one of the chief functions of civil government, and now that the certainty of rights as between our federal and local governments has become known, a vigorous policy in the protection of our fisheries in our inland lakes is earnestly looked for.

THE RIDEAU WATERS.

These waters, now under the supervision of three local overseers, and lying between Kingston and Ottawa, contain a series of over thirty lakes, each ranging from three to twenty miles in length and from two to five miles in width, and having a direct distance on steamboat navigation of 126 miles and of several hundred miles of coast line. They are far-famed for their beautiful lakes and islands, in which respect they are the rival of the St. Lawrence, and are a popular resort for tourists. They may be made a source of wealth to the country through which they pass, as well as revenue to the Province.

ILLEGAL FISHING.

Probably there is no chain of lakes in the Province which has suffered from all the forms and devices of illegal fishing and whose waters have been so ruthlessly depleted of fish as the Rideau. Five hundred yards of nets have been seized, 27 convictions for

illegal fishing, mostly that of netting, and all within a radius of fifteen miles, have been recorded within the last four months, and informations are still pouring in.

The custom for fishermen to take a license for a certain number of nets, and in reality use a much greater, is believed to exist, yet this offence is small when compared with those who fish with nets and without a license. The waters are so large and the distances so great that the present staff of officers, with the unsuitable facilities at their command for covering these distances, are unable to detect and control this illegal net fishing.

ROD FISHING.

What is true in the case of net fishing is also true of rod fishing.

In Cranberry Lake, which is about four miles long by two miles wide, there were thirteen fishermen nearly the entire summer fishing for the market. And in nearly all the lakes adjacent to lines of transportation, where shipments to markets could be made every day, and especially where the best bass fishing was found, the number of fishermen was correspondingly large.

The overseer who kept watch of the lines of transportation was powerless, because the fishermen would be fortified in having a rod to every dozen allowed by law. He has personally made several investigations upon complaints of excessive catch, and invariably found the number of rods overbalanced the legal quantity allowed.

RECOMMENDS LICENSING ROD FISHING.

He wishes particularly to call attention to this important fact, which is a great and growing evil, destructive to our best fish and resorted to by a class of men who are thriftless and worthless, and which can only be overcome by enforcing a license upon rod fishing for market. Legislation in this respect will also greatly facilitate the overseers, who can then have some check over licensed or unlicensed vendors.

He is pleased to observe that the restrictions by "law" and "orders-in-council" in reference to the catch in close season, and especially through the ice, is, and will be, approved of by the people, and will be of incalculable benefit to our waters. This is already perceptible in the absence of shipments on the lines of stages hitherto resorted to.

OVERSEERS.

In reference to overseers and their duties, he submits that the system of their appointment over a large territory for a small salary carries with it two characteristics, viz.:

1st. They figure about the time they spend for the amount they get.

2nd. After they serve what they think is sufficient for their remuneration, they wait until informations come to them, and simply put in motion legal machinery.

The first stage is a little activity; the second a passive consent to act as a conduit pipe if some other person works up a case for them.

He has found in several instances where he has called to duty an overseer, he invariably claims that he has already spent considerable time, and that it is impossible for him to neglect the work he may be at, but if any person will send in informations he will be pleased to prosecute.

WHAT PEOPLE EXPECT OF OVERSEERS.

That the people living even in the vicinity of fishing operations do not and can know of but little of the violations, and they therefore expect the officers, not only to ascertain for themselves what violations are being perpetrated, but that a vigilant search for nets shall be made regularly and that action shall be taken without delay, in order that such protection may be had before the waters are depleted of fish.

REMUNERATION.

You will please observe that there is no remuneration for the overseers beyond their

small salary, except by way of a fine which latter remuneration, as a special inducement for his vigilance, is probably the best that can be devised ; while, on the other hand, the detection of a class of men crafty and watchful in their calling, who operate in the night, is of rare occurrence, and hence the remuneration to overseers by way of fines is very small. That he may not be misunderstood, he wishes to repeat that he thinks the salaries to local overseers are ample, if too much territory be not given them.

STEAM PATROL NECESSARY.

He therefore begs to submit that the only way to successfully confront the difficulties before us, in this large and long water stretch of the Rideau, is for the officers to spend their entire time in patrolling said waters between Kingston and Ottawa, and in so doing suggests that two men be appointed by the year for that purpose, and that by reason of the number of lakes, with their many miles of coast line, and to facilitate their speedy transport from lake to lake, that a small steam launch of light draught be supplied.

PROPER EQUIPMENT NECESSARY.

A suitable boat as suggested can be had for \$1,000 or \$1,200, and perhaps less, but knowing the winds and waves, and what will be required, he would certainly suggest a boat not less than 45 or 50 feet in length and 10 feet beam. Two men will be all that will be required. The overseers already appointed can be used in their immediate locality, or called upon if required upon the line.

This equipment will not be expensive, but will, in his opinion, repay the expenditure by the increased revenue which will go to the Province. Two men thus equipped, with their entire time devoted, can do more in protecting this particular chain of lakes than ten men under the present system, while in the winter season their services will be of great value in checking the transportation of bass.

He observes that he is every day meeting with a marked change in public sentiment. Indifference and antagonism are giving way to approval. Efforts to form anglers associations are being made with the view of creating a stronger sentiment and interest. Many fisherman are themselves in harmony with the enforcement of the laws. Undoubtedly a vigorous effort on the part of the Overseers will beget co-operation, the revenue will be increased, and our waters restored to their former status.

District Overseer McCargar reports :

That the yield of fish in the Bay of Quinte and the small lakes and rivers in this district has been larger this season than for some time past, especially in bass and mask-nonge fishing. With a plentiful supply of fry furnished in the future as in the past there will be a good yield of these fish for many years to come.

At Ox-point on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte, Mr. Thomas McDonald has a small hatchery which now supplies the adjacent waters with a large quantity of bass fry, and with a small expenditure it could be so improved as to supply this whole district with bass fry, and he would respectfully recommend that a small grant be made for this purpose in the near future.

The mill owners in this district have faithfully observed the law respecting sawdust and refuse getting into the streams.

It has been very difficult to get anything like correct returns from many of the licensed fishermen this year, but he looks forward to a great improvement in this respect in the near future.

On the whole the law respecting fishing in this district has been well observed. In the early part of the season a few had to be cautioned and after that no complaints were received which proved to be well founded.

During the past year the regulation regarding numbering the nets, etc., has not been well observed in some parts of this district, but steps will be taken during the coming season to see that the license in this respect is strictly complied with.

District Overseer Thwaite reports :

That he is glad to be able to state that during his several tours of inspection throughout his district during the past year, very few instances of illegal fishing came to his knowledge ; the overseers appear to be alive to their responsibilities, and that they have

been, on the whole, fairly active in the discharge of their duties, and that there appears to be no diminution in the quantity of fish in the various lakes ; and he further reports that in the opinion of the overseers in his division the sale of bass should be prohibited, and that the close season for trout should be extended to the 10th of October ; and that the close season for maskinongé should be the same as for bass, from 15th of April to 15th of June.

District Overseer Pratt reports :

That the season has been a profitable one both to the fishermen and the dealers ; that a smaller number than in former years have been engaged in fishing ; that prices have ruled higher, and that with the exception of a few particular localities in Georgian Bay, fish are decidedly on the increase. He is of the opinion that the causes of the non-increase of fish in some localities are : (1) That in former years, saw-dust had been allowed to enter several streams and thereby became deposited over a considerable area at river mouths ; (2) that the towing of large rafts of logs is detrimental to both fish, life and fishing operations ; and (3) a fermentation process takes place when fresh bark is deposited in the water, which causes the fish to avoid such places.

The fishermen, he says, complain that tugmen are not careful to avoid unnecessary damage to nets, but frequently tow their rafts over net buoys, often getting foul of the buoy line, dragging and tearing valuable property. He is of the opinion that the preservation line, inside of which net fishing is not allowed, is too far from shore from off Moose Point north, and that there does not appear to be any good reason for shutting off so many acres of water.

Speaking of the Gilphie he says : " The purchase of the Gilphie was a most excellent one, the boat being an ideal one in every respect for the purpose intended, and her presence in these waters had a beneficial effect."

LAKE OF THE WOODS DIVISION.

Overseer M. Kyle reports :

That the catch of whitefish and pickerel in the division aggregates the same as last year ; that trout shows an increase of over 150 per cent. ; that tullibee is six times greater ; but that bullheads do not appear at all in this year's returns, as, owing to the extraordinarily open winter, no fishing could be done on the ice during December.

He calls attention to the fact of the great difference to be noticed in sturgeon, which shows a decrease of more than fifty per cent, and states that fishermen claim this to be largely due to the east winds which prevailed during the greater part of the early summer fishing, and that consequently they had only about one half of the season. He believes this theory to be strengthened by the fact that the American fishermen, situated on the west side of the lake, report an abnormally heavy catch, in fact the heaviest in years, and that this was attributed to the same cause, namely, the easterly winds.

As formerly, the great bulk of the catch was exported to the American markets by the C. P. R., *via* Port Arthur, those caught on the American side being shipped in bond. He says the close seasons were well observed, and that attention was called to these by posting up notices in the different fishing centres ; that no violation of the fishery regulations came under his notice, and that the mill-owners took precautions to prevent saw dust getting into the water.

He reports only one fishway in his district, namely, that belonging to the Keewatin Power Co., in their dam on the Winnipeg River ; that it is in good order, having been examined by him several times during the season, and especially just before the close season ; that, on the whole, the season of 1899 may be classed as a fairly satisfactory one ; that prices, all round, were better than in former years ; that a better market has been found for trout, as well as some of the coarser varieties, while in former years whitefish and pickerel were practically the only marketable fish, which resulted often, to his knowledge, in large quantities of pike etc. being thrown away as valueless, or else spoiling on the fishermen's hands for want of a market.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Overseer McComber reports :

That the fishing in his district was better last year in some parts and about the same in other places as the year before.

About one third of the fish caught last year was shipped to the United States and the balance through Canada.

No abuses came to his knowledge from the time he took charge till the end of the year. He heard of one case of fishing during the close season. The parties were warned that if he heard any more complaints he would have no mercy on them, and they would have to suffer the consequences. This was the last and only time he heard of any illegal fishing. There are no sawmills in his division and no fishways.

Overseer Van Norman reports :

That the catch of all kinds of fish will be about the same as that of last year ; that all kinds of fish are reported plentiful ; about 95 per cent. of the fish taken from this division were exported to the United States ; that the balance was used for home consumption ; that the close seasons have been well observed ; that no mill refuse has entered the water ; and that no illegal fishing or violation of the fishery laws has come to his knowledge.

GEORGIAN BAY.

Overseer Labatt reports :

That there was a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish as compared with last year, owing to the prohibition that no fish should be caught east of a line drawn from Sturgeon Point to French River ; that he is not aware of any abuses existing, and that as far as could be ascertained the close season for whitefish and trout was strictly observed. He further reports that illegal fishing was carried on to some extent, and that he captured two trap nets and one hoop net ; that the former, being illegal, were destroyed, and the latter stored ; that the act respecting the protection of the navigable waters was well observed by the mill owners, and that no injury was done to the fisheries of this division thereby.

Overseer Payette reports :

That the close season for trout and whitefish was strictly observed, that he seized two trap nets and one hoop net, which were being fished without license, and that the former nets, being illegal, were destroyed. He further reports a decrease in the catch of fish in this division owing to the action of this department in curtailing the area for net fishing.

LAKE HURON.

Overseer McAulay reports :

That the trout are plentiful but owing to the calm weather prevailing the fish frequented the shallow waters which with the lateness of the season helped to mitigate against the fishermen, the catch in consequence being light.

He also states that although the herring fishing is not prosecuted in his division, there were millions of young herring along the shore and in the bays and rivers during the fall.

The fishery laws were well observed by the fishermen in his district.

Overseer Neil Stewart reports :

That about two thirds of the fish caught in his division are exported and the balance sold in Canada for home consumption ; that the close seasons were well observed, as was also the law respecting the pollution of rivers, all sawdust and other mill refuse from the mills being carted away.

Overseer Yates reports :

That there was a large decrease in the catch of trout. The tugs stopped fishing some time before the close of the season on account of the scarcity of fish. They were not able to catch enough to pay expenses.

The percentage of fish exported from this district was large. The fish sold was only for local use.

No abuses were reported to him. The several close seasons were very well observed.

There were no fines for illegal fishing, and no complaints against mill owners for dumping mill refuse into the waters.

There are three fishways in his division. Regarding these only one complaint was made and that received attention.

Overseer Steed reports :

That the catch has on the whole been above the average the past season. Pickerel

has been on the increase, but trout and whitefish have fallen off. Local causes may account for this, as heavy weather greatly affects the beach.

Nearly all the fish is exported, only about five per cent. being used for home consumption.

The close seasons have been fairly well kept, through personal inspection of the nets.

A quantity of net being fished illegally was confiscated in May, and the fish given to charitable institutions.

All the mills in his division burn their refuse, and none is dumped into the water.

There is one fishway in this division, namely, on the river Sydenham at Florence, and it was all right when last inspected.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Benson reports :

That the only fishing carried on in his district is by residents with rod and line, in the spring, and that many coarse fish are then taken, that there are numerous ponds which could easily be stocked with bass and other game fish, and that no violations of the fishery laws were brought to his notice.

Overseer McRitchie reports :

That the fishing in that portion of the river Thames between Louisville and Wardsville was almost a failure, owing to the ice remaining in the river till after the fishing season was over, the principal time for fishing being early in the spring, while in the other portions of the river below Louisville, the fishing was much better than in the previous season.

Most of the fish, he says, were exported to the United States.

Overseer McQueen reports :

That the fishery laws generally were well observed during the season; that the mill owners were utilizing the sawdust and mill rubbish for fuel, none passing into the river, and that he has no complaints to make.

LAKE ST. OLAIR.

Overseer Allen reports :

That he has no statistics of the catch of fish in his district for the year 1898, but he has been informed by the fishermen that the quantity caught in the two years was about the same. Nearly all of the fish caught in his district for commercial purposes during the last year was exported to the United States. Scarcely any was sold in Canada as far as he can ascertain.

No abuses exist as far as he knows, and several close seasons were very generally observed.

No illegal fishing came to his personal knowledge, and no prosecutions were instituted. It was reported to him that citizens of the United States were angling in Canadian waters without a license, but if this were true he was unable to obtain any evidence that would warrant him in taking any legal proceedings.

There are so few saw-mills in that vicinity that if all the waste from all of the mills were put into a very small stream it would probably do no harm to the fish. But as a fact he believes that all the saw-mill waste in his district is burned or disposed of otherwise than by putting it into the water.

There are no fishways in his district and there is no necessity for any as there are no dams, rapids or other obstructions in any of the streams. The country is low and flat, and the streams are all slow and sluggish, and with very little current.

Overseer Cousineau reports :

That the past fishing season has been satisfactory in his district, though the fishermen were somewhat late in starting their operations ; that fish have been more plentiful than for some years past, notably the sturgeon and coarse fish, which include German carp ; that the latter fish are very plentiful and are increasing yearly : that prices, especially for the fall catch, were better than last year ; that if fishing for white fish had been allowed for the first twenty days of November the catch would have certainly raised the value of the total catch by at least \$40,000. He further reports that the fish sold to Canadian buyers will be less than 10 per cent of the catch, our principal market being Buffalo or New York.

He is not aware of any abuses; all the fishermen seeming disposed to obey the regulations. As far as his observations go, the close seasons were well observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, nor were there any complaints laid.

LAKE ERIE.

Overseer William Stewart reports :

That while his district (Pelee Island) should be one of the best in Lake Erie owing to the quantity of fish, there is now very little fishing carried on, on account of the disadvantage under which the fishermen are placed as compared with those in other districts.

They complain, he says, that owing to the high wages demanded by the employees, the expense of keeping up the pound nets and boats, and the small price paid by the dealers for the fish, it is impossible to pay expenses; that the scarcity of stakes for the pound nets, and the absence of a home market also tend to mitigate against those fishermen; that they now dispose of their fish to United States fish dealers, and that not having any other market they are entirely at the mercy of American buyers.

The fishery laws have been well observed, not a single case of illegal fishing coming under his notice. He further reports that the vigilance displayed by Captain Dunn, of the Dominion Government steamer "Petrel," has done much to prevent poaching by United States fishermen.

Overseer Lamarsh reports :

That there has been a gratifying increase in the catch in his district over that of 1898 of all kinds of fish caught, except sturgeon, which shows a decrease of 3,914 pounds, but that the value of sturgeon caught was greater than that of last year owing to the increase in price; that there was an increase in the catch of herring of 65,344 pounds, and of whitefish 11,321 pounds; that pickerel shows a great increase over 1898, the total catch being 161,262 pounds, an increase of no less than 120,425 pounds; that perch shows an increase of 21,460 pounds, and that the quantity of catfish taken was nearly double that of last year.

The close season was well observed, only a couple of cases of illegal fishing coming under his notice. The offenders were duly punished by the infliction of a fine and confiscation of the nets.

Nearly all the fish from his division are exported to the United States.

Overseer Laird reports :

That the fishing began in earnest about the 1st of May; that it has been the best season for a number of years, certainly the best since he has been overseer on the Lake Erie shore of Kent County; that the fish were on the shore all season, there being no gales to drive them to the other shore. He calls attention to the large increase in the number of fish taken this year, especially of herring and whitefish, and states that these were of a greater size than in former years. He urges the importance of the Government boat "Petrel" being wintered on Lake Erie, representing that being tied up for the winter at a northern port she is too far away from her beat; that it is late in the fall and early in the spring that the Americans do the poaching; and that if the "Petrel" were to winter at some port at the west end of Lake Erie they would not be able to carry on poaching to so great an extent, as she could be kept in commission for a much longer period. He is of the opinion that some means will have to be adopted to get the carp out of Rond Eau Bay, as he does not think they can be caught during the winter months with hoop nets for which a license has been issued. He thinks it will have to be done in warm weather as he is sure they do not run in cold weather, though in the summer it is difficult to get any one to undertake this work, as the fish then are entirely unmarketable. He thinks some radical steps should be taken to exterminate them, or our finer qualities of fish will be all driven out of the bay.

Overseer Sullivan reports :

That the fishing season has been most satisfactory; that there has been an increase in the catch of herring, whitefish, pickerel and pike, while there was a decrease in that of sturgeon; that the quantity of fish sold in Canada was about 25 per cent., and of that used for home consumption five per cent.

No abuses of any kind came to his notice, and the close seasons were, he believes, well observed.

Overseer McCall reports :

That on the whole, the fishing in his district for the year 1899 has been a prosperous one, though there has been a diminished catch of herring and perch, which he attributes to natural causes, their place being taken by other species. There has, he says, been a gain in whitefish, and in every other kind, more particularly in bass. There was a very large catch by anglers in Port Rowan Bay, probably the largest in the last ten years. In the Normandale division there has been a great falling off in the quantity of fish caught, supposed to be caused by the growth of weeds and moss, which loosen after a heavy wind and fill the nets, and which it is impossible to get out until the nets are thoroughly dried and brushed out.

He does not think the amount of fish sold in Canada would exceed five per cent. He says that the fact that Long Point reaches from the main land to a point twenty-one miles in length and nineteen miles from the shore at the eastern extremity, makes it an extremely difficult place to guard against illegal fishing ; that no fines were inflicted but a seizure of two series was made in May last ; that there are no saw mills on streams in the district ; that there is one fishway in a dam on Manticoke creek, and that only one stream is dammed so that fish cannot ascend it, namely, Patterson's creek at Port Dover ; that this dam is built of solid masonry and on the rock bottom, so that it would be almost impossible to put in a fishway. He does not think it necessary in this case, as Black creek empties into Patterson's creek below Jonathan Ellis' dam and is a much larger stream and better adapted for fish to ascend for breeding purposes.

Overseer Farrell reports :

That there was an increase in the catch of fish in his division in 1899.

There was no fish exported from this district ; 270,000 lbs. were sold in Canada and 12,000 lbs. used for home consumption.

No abuses exist in his division. The close season has been strictly observed owing to the constant attention of the overseer.

Two dip nets were seized on the 8th of April, 1899, and the seizure reported to the department. He received instructions not to prosecute.

The mill owners in his division observe the law, and rubbish and sawdust are not allowed to get into the waters. Particular attention is paid to this. There are only two fish slides in his division ; one, which is at Dunville, is in bad repair. He reported the matter to Mr. John Scott, the Dominion Superintendent of Works, who said he was waiting an appropriation from the Government in order to do the work.

The fish slide at Caledonia is in good condition.

Overseer Garner of Welland reports :

That all the fish taken in his district are sold to the Buffalo Fish Company ; that the German carp are becoming very numerous, and he recommends that some steps be taken for their extermination ; that no cases of illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that the close seasons were strictly observed.

LAKE ONTARIO.**Overseer Charles Ogg reports :**

That the catch of whitefish has increased both in number and size, and the general is that the fisheries are improving, especially the herring.

The inshore fishery on Burlington Beach was impeded somewhat owing to the prevailing east winds, but notwithstanding this the catch was so large that the prices of the local market were low.

Being his first year in office he was unable to compare the figures of the season's catch with those of previous ones, but from what information he could gather the fisheries are improving considerably.

The figures given in his statistical report are, he believes, under the actual catch, as many fishermen state that they kept no account of the fish disposed of to campers and cottagers on the beach as they were purchased in small quantities.

All the fish caught in his district were sold in Hamilton and immediate neighborhood.

He has found no abuses existing. The close seasons have been strictly observed.

He has repeatedly visited the fishing grounds without any warning, to see that the laws were observed.

He has not found any illegal fishing. Respecting the Dominion Fisheries Act, nothing has come under his notice excepting the foul condition and appearance of what is known as Coal Oil Inlet in Burlington Bay, but this is of long standing.

There are no fishways in his district.

Respecting coarse fish, that is cat-fish, and also with reference to perch, sun-fish, bass, pike, etc., he has no way of making an accurate estimate as the greater number are taken by angling and trolling and by spearing through the ice. He believes that he would not be astray in putting the quantity taken in this way during the past season at 15 tons.

Overseer Sargent reports :

That the herring is increasing in his division and says had the fishermen realized the same price this year as formerly quite an increase would have been shown in the value of their catch. The reason they did not get the same price as usual is owing to the mildness of the winter, which caused smoked herring to be in less demand.

He notices in the catch a new species which he thinks is a cross between the blue backed herring and the ciscoe. They are larger than the herring and are a most palatable food. He reports the ciscoe herring to be fast disappearing, hardly any being now caught, and thinks it a matter of regret that such a fine fish should disappear from our lakes. He has noticed that when ciscoes are plentiful, herring are very scarce. He has learned from old fishermen that twenty-five years ago herrings were plentiful and ciscoes scarce and that in a few years this order of things was reversed. He believes that when one species comes the other goes, so has every reason to believe that in a few years ciscoes will be just as plentiful as ever.

The fishermen, he says, do not fish for trout to any great extent, but some very nice species were caught. He reports that no fishways are needed in his division.

Overseer Walker states :

That the fisherman did not fish a full season owing to the absence of some them during a portion of the year ; that therefore the catch was less than the previous season ; that all the fish taken in his district are used for home consumption ; that no cases of illegal fishing came under his notice, and that the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Wood reports :

That the season just closed shows a gratifying increase in the catch of herring, but that he is sorry to report a decrease of white fish. This, he thinks is accounted for by the prevalent east winds which continued during the whole season. He also reports a slight decrease in the quantity of trout taken ; that the coarse fish remain practically the same, and that there is an increase in the aggregate value of the fish taken.

He is satisfied that the close season has been well observed as no violations came to his knowledge ; rumors of breaches of the law could not be verified on investigation.

Four nets set in prohibited waters were found by grappling for them. The offenders, he believes, were not licensed fishermen, but simply parties who own a skiff and a few yards of net, and who do not engage in any regular occupation.

Overseer James Willis states :

That the catch was about the same as in 1898, with the exception of a slight increase in herring. The whole catch, he says, was used for home consumption. "There were no cases of illegal fishing and the close seasons were well observed."

Overseer Freeman reports :

The catch of fish to have been a little above the average, with the exception of trout and white fish. The decrease in these two kinds of fish, he believes, is due to the fishermen not attending properly to their work. "In fact quite a number of them are getting old and are not able to carry on the fishing as it should be conducted."

He thinks that about seventy-five per cent. of the fish caught in Canada are exported to the United States.

The close seasons, he says, have been strictly observed and that he always warns the fishermen with regard to this, that no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that

consequently no fines were imposed ; that no confiscations were made, and that no injury was done by the dumping of mill refuse in the water. That there are no fishways in the district, and that nearly all the streams are inhabited by speckled trout, the ponds being owned by private individuals. He further states that one of the greatest fishing industries in the waters of Lake Ontario is kipper or bloater fishing. The fish, he says, are found in large quantities about fifteen miles from shore and when cured are very delicious and sell readily, and believes if the fishermen could be persuaded to take it up it would become the greatest fishery industry in our Province.

He is opposed to seine fishing unless in the lake early in the spring or late in the fall ; but he considers the hauling of seines in summer weather very injurious to small fish, as during the warm weather the young fish remain along the shore in shallow water and by hauling seines over them large numbers of them are destroyed.

He thinks better results would be obtained in the propagation of fish if more care were taken to put them in water of a like temperature to that in which they were hatched ; that when young fish are taken out in the lake and dropped into cold water where they can get no food not one per cent of them live ; that if put in our bays they could get plenty of nourishment and that the greater number of them would come to maturity.

Overseer Clark, of Prince Edward County, states :

That he discovered several cases of illegal fishing which resulted in the seizure of three hoop nets and about five hundred and fifty yards of gill nets.

The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer W. D. Rohlin states :

That the catch was slightly in excess of last season of which about 95 per cent. were exported.

No abuses of any kind came under his notice and the close seasons were strictly adhered to.

Several reports of illegal fishing were made, none of which were confirmed on investigation.

MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND AND NIPISSING.

Overseer Wilmott reports :

That during the earlier portion of the past summer, anglers complained of a scarcity of fish, but that the supply improved later on ; and on the whole, the season compared favorably with other seasons in regard to the numbers taken though the catches were of a smaller line of fish than usual.

With respect to bass he observes that in almost every case the Muskoka waters are connected with rivers and tributaries of the Georgian Bay, which would lead him to believe that it was from this source the stock had first come. He is of opinion that fish can surmount almost any natural obstruction in the shape of rapids, falls, etc., (except sheer falls), but that when they come to an artificial dam their ingress is totally stopped ; that it is therefore most important that fish ways should be erected in dams where none now exist ; that to his knowledge there are many lakes in which, previous to the erection of dams, the waters were well stocked with fish, but that since their erection the fishing has fallen off to such an extent that fishermen do not consider it worth while to waste their time in endeavoring to procure a catch.

The laws have been fairly well observed during the year ; though poaching no doubt exists to a small extent. He recommends the issuing of one license for netting in each lake for whitefish and herring, it being impossible to take these fish by other means ; by adopting this means the licensee would be a protector, as he assuredly would never countenance any one illegally netting while he alone was paying for the privilege ; the licensee should be strictly bound under a heavy penalty not to catch or have in his possession any other classes of fish, and his premises should be required to be open to inspection at any time. He further reports that mill men are, as a rule, most particular in the disposition of rubbish, and that very little trouble is experienced on this head.

Overseer Huntington reports :

That the only netting done in his district this year was done in a small way by the Indians, which is permitted by treaty rights with the crown.

There were no violations of the Fisheries Act in netting, but there were in grappling, for which the offenders were duly fined and returns made to the department.

The lakes in his territory were thoroughly patrolled by him on several occasions. The only persons found fishing were tourists and local anglers, using rod and line and all keeping within the limits of the law.

All the lakes in the vicinity abound with fish of all kinds, which is a good thing for the settlers and Indians. But should licensing be allowed for netting all kinds of fish, the waters would soon be depleted of this source of sustenance to the above named parties, and would also injure the traffic of the merchants and hotel men who cater to tourists who come here to fish in the summer months.

He would suggest that the use of hoop-nets be licensed to catch suckers, pike, sheep-heads, ling and other destructive fish. The numbers of pike taken would easily pay for the catching and destroying of lings, sheepheads, etc. By so doing pickerel, bass, white-fish and herring would have a much better chance to multiply.

The smaller inland lakes and streams are well supplied with brook, speckled and grey trout. A large number of foreign tourists avail themselves every season of the opportunity to fish in these waters. So far he has had little trouble with these people as they keep well within the limits of the law.

In some instances several different parties of tourists and anglers have taken catches of fish in different places and have amalgamated the catches and had the whole photographed with different parties standing behind the fish each time a picture was taken. This was done several times.

He knows this was for the purpose of advertising. These pictures look like a great slaughter of fish when only two or three people are standing behind the catch. But when the number of groups that have taken part in this fishing, and that have been photographed behind the same lot of fish is taken into consideration, it will be readily understood that there has been no slaughter.

LAKE SIMCOE DISTRICT.

Overseer Terry reports :

That the Holland river and its branches are the principal spawning grounds in his division of the Maskinonge. "This river, he says is navigable for small boats for about twenty miles from its mouth ; flowing as it does through a wide marsh it has many tributaries, which are, like it, slow and muddy. These find their way to the main stream by very circuitous routes and thus greatly increase the total mileage of the stream. In these small branch streams the maskinonge are found during the spawning season. It is here that it is so difficult to protect them from poachers, for it is quite impossible for a few guardians to protect the fish perfectly over such an extended river system. However, the large measure of protection given them is already showing its effects in the greater number of maskinonge taken by trolling during the past season. These fish range in weight from three to eight pounds there being but few large fish caught." He believes the increased number of young fish to be the result of increased protection and hopes that as the trolling improves, more persons will be found anxious to assist in every way in the proper protection of their interests.

He further reports that "great numbers of carp have made their appearance in the Holland river and in marshy portions of Cook's bay. These it is believed were first introduced into mill ponds on the upper branches of the Holland river and by the breaking of dams found their way to the river where they have increased during the past three years with amazing rapidity. What the effect of their presence will be remains to be seen, but it is feared they will be found very destructive to the spawn of the maskinonge."

The salmon trout he believes to be decreasing in numbers. He says that in lake Simcoe these fish spawn earlier than they do in the great lakes, that the spawning begins there about the first of October and is entirely over by the first of November, when the present close season begins. He would strongly recommend that a change be made in the law and that October be made the prohibited season.

The past season has been an average one for bass fishing, some very good catches being made.

Overseer Myers reports :

That the chief fish in his division are speckled trout. He cannot say that there is any decrease in the trout, but the catch was not so good this year. The reason of this

he attributes to the very low water and the hot weather in June and July causing the trout to hide more in low water.

The fish taken were used for home consumption.

No abuses came under his notice. The fisheries are watched very closely here at all times.

The chief close season is the trout season, and it is watched very closely. The farmers have given a helping hand by forbidding trespassing on their lands or fishing on their places

There was no illegal fishing to his knowledge.

In years past, he says, sawdust and mill refuse have been dumped into the rivers in his district, but none this year. The sawdust is a great injury to the fish, especially trout. There are five fishways in his division, four of which are in good order and one in only fair order. Two of these have been repaired by the owners.

Overseer Olunis states:

That the fishing in his district was light; that all the fish were caught by means of angling and were used for home consumption; that the close seasons were well observed, and that no violations of the fishery laws came to his notice.

LAKE SCUGOG.

Overseer Bowerman reports an increase in the catch of maskinonge, but a decrease in the catch of bass, owing perhaps to the large catch through the ice during the winter. Seventy-five per cent. of the fish taken in these waters is used for home consumption.

To the head waters of Lake Scugog, known as the Scugog Game Preserve, the fish go to spawn and before maturity suffer much and are in fact to a great extent destroyed owing to low water. He would suggest that screens be placed in the three culverts early in the spring to prevent the fish from entering the preserve. Nothing has been left undone to see that the laws were observed. The most rigid inspection has been exercised.

There has been no illegal fishing. One fine of \$3.00 was imposed and the paraphernalia confiscated. The law with regard to the depositing of saw-dust is well observed.

There are no fishways in this district and none are considered necessary.

PETERBORO COUNTY.

Overseer Yellands reports:

That he is not in a position to submit any statistics, owing to the fact that no leases or licenses are issued in his division, and that fishing is not followed as a calling by anyone, although a quantity of fish are caught by the Indians and sold to agents, who in turn sell them to the local dealers.

From information received from the fish dealers he is of the opinion there was a very large catch of fish during the year. Of course the dealers have bought from other divisions as well, but he does not suppose the other overseers would use those figures but would leave it to him to report for his own district.

"There are four fish dealers in Peterborough; and it will be seen by the returns that they have handled fish caught in this division, to the amount of 18,300 lbs. of bass, 24,800 lbs. maskinonge, 300 lbs. catfish, 200 lbs. perch, making a total value of \$2964. This amount is obtained only from the dealers and it will be safe to estimate that tourists and private individuals caught one-third of the whole amount, which, if added, would make the catch so much greater in proportion. He believes the catch has been larger than last years', owing to the fact that extra precautions were taken. Thanks to the Department for their protection during the spawning season."

About 40 per cent. of the fish was used for home consumption, and the remaining 60 per cent. shipped to other points in Canada, chiefly in Ontario.

No abuses existed. The close seasons were extremely well observed. He had only two convictions for which fines of \$5.00 were imposed in each case. He confiscated three nets that were in the water for the purpose of catching fish, and these nets he destroyed at once. He has no complaint to make against the mill owners with regard to saw-dust, as he believes they have done their best to prevent any refuse getting into the water.

There are a number of fishways in the dams in the rivers but he thinks it would be advisable to put in more as there are some dams which are deficient in this respect.

Overseer Moore reports :

That the several close seasons have been well observed ; that there was some attempt to fish with nets, which he stopped by seizing the nets, but that he was unable to catch the owners. That the large number of tourists and others visiting the lakes in his district had good success catching bass and maskinonge.

He would suggest that fishways be put in the dams on the Otonabee River, and at Young's Point, and that Stoney Lake and Clear Lake should be stocked with bass and maskinonge fry so as to keep up the supply.

He visited the lakes in his district several times each month between April and December. During the summer some dynamite was used to kill fish, but he was unable to catch the parties.

The report of Overseer McIntyre shows that the fishing in his division was good, much better than in 1898 ; that the only fishing carried on was by angling and trolling, and that there were no infractions of the fishery laws brought to his notice.

Overseer Cock reports :

That in 1898 the returns of fish caught from the Trent waters were 88,794 lbs. of coarse fish, valued at \$2,823 05. In 1899 there were 121,807 lbs. of coarse fish, valued at \$4,177.07. The difference in lbs. was 33,013, and difference in value, \$1,354.02 ; so therefore there was a slight increase, and in his opinion it was caused by the fishermen knowing better how to set their nets.

There seems no end to coarse fish if the close seasons are properly observed and they are given a chance to breed.

More than nine-tenths of these fish are shipped and sold in the United States.

He has no recommendations to make. The close seasons were observed fairly well, especially by licensed fishermen. Several persons were convicted of illegal fishing and the nets confiscated.

There are saw mills all along the waters, but mill owners are very careful and he has no complaints of dumping refuse.

There are four mill dams and one natural falls on which there are no fishways. He finds for the want of these fishways, the fish are graded, and he would recommend that some steps be taken to provide fishways.

FRONTENAC, LEEDS, CARLETON, PRESCOTT AND RENFREW DIVISION.

Overseer Clyde reports :

That as nearly as he can ascertain after careful enquiry about one third of the catch in his division is consumed in Canada and the balance shipped to the American markets ; that the close seasons have been strictly observed, that two cases of illegal fishing came to his notice during the year, that he brought the offenders before a Justice of the Peace and they were fined ; that there are no saw-mills in his division that affect the streams ; that he would suggest some action to induce or compel the destruction of all dog-fish caught by fishermen as they are very destructive to the spawn of other fish, and that they are very numerous in the Rideau River.

Overseer Craig reports :

That the catch this year is a great deal larger than that of the previous year, although the waters in some of the fishing districts were very low ; that there does not seem to be any scarcity of fish, and that the fishermen have done very well, but in some of the lakes suckers and ling are proving injurious to the game fish by eating their spawn, and he would recommend that permits be granted, to those who will strictly obey the law, to catch suckers with gill nets in the spring when they are running.

Herring are very plentiful in the back lakes.

The close season for salmon trout in his district he believes to be as nearly correct, comparing one season with another, as it could possibly be made.

Foreign anglers made some very good catches of bass last season.

Overseer Goulette reports :

That on the St Lawrence River black bass are plentiful but below the usual size and that pike have been plentiful in the deep channels and of the usual size, but in the marsh

lands and shallow waters they are a good deal smaller than usual, owing no doubt to illegal fishing with gill-nets. Dore has been very scarce here for the last few years. Maskinonge are few and small in size. Sunfish and perch are very plentiful and larger than usual:

The close season has been strictly observed.

During the season he seized between four and five hundred pounds of pike illegally taken with nets which he gave away on the market square to poor people and others.

Overseer Donaldson reports :

That in making a tour of inspection of the lakes in his division in the latter part of October he seized one gill net about sixty feet long, and one night line, on Gull Lake in the township of Palmerston.

The fishery laws were however fairly well observed in his division. He is of opinion that the fisheries are improving owing to the vigilance of overseers, and to the disposition of the people generally to have the fishery laws strictly observed.

Overseer Flynn reports :

That the fish caught in his division are chiefly taken by anglers who fish for home consumption. He estimates that as many as two hundred and thirty families obtain food in this way and that over 70,000 lbs. were in the aggregate taken during the season. He does not think the amount taken exceeds the yearly increase. There are some 35,000 acres of fishing territory in the division, and on an average not more than 2 lbs. of fish were taken to the acre.

Overseer Smith reports :

That the fish in his division are mostly taken by the tourists at the two summer hotels.

The catch of trout and bass was less than other seasons for two reasons. First, the summer visitors have been limited to certain numbers, ten trout and twelve bass, which gives general satisfaction.

Second, the little shad and manhadden have come in from the St Lawrence in millions. These furnish all the food required, but notwithstanding this, the catch by angling has been very satisfactory.

The close season has been well observed but a change in the close season for trout should be made. It should be earlier in the season so as to protect the fish in their spawning season.

There are no fishways in his division, but one is needed near Charleston.

There has been some illegal fishing done by poachers netting during the night. He has fined two parties ten dollars each, and has seized and taken out of the water twenty eight gill-nets and two night lines, which are now in his possession.

Overseer Loveday reports : That fishing in his district has been far better during the past summer than for a number of years ; that he has seen some very fine specimens of bass and pickerel taken within three miles of the city, some of the bass as much as 4 lbs. each in weight and the pickerel much heavier. One afternoon in September in the Ottawa River only two and a half miles from the city he caught eleven very fine fish, five bass and six pickerel. The bass were all over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and the largest $4\frac{1}{4}$; that the pickerel were about the same, the largest weighing $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. This he attributes to the abolition of netting.

Below the falls a few miles down the river the fishing has not been so good as it was a few years ago ; that he believes this is caused by the constant increase of sawdust and mill refuse that is thrown into the river ; that one of the favorite spots where formerly he would never fail to land a few nice pickerel is now covered with sawdust so that there is scarcely a foot of water : that on the Rideau River fishing has been very fair, but nothing like it was a few years ago ; that this, he believes, has been caused to some extent by the capture in past years of small fish, and by the cultivation of land along the river front which was formerly drowned lands ; that before cultivation these lands were covered with water for the greater part of the year, and that it was here that the fish usually spawned ; that now the land is only covered during the high water ; that the fish as usual run up over these places to deposit their spawn, but that when the water falls the spawn, being left on dry ground, is lost ; that in some cases as the water falls the fish gradually swarm toward the deeper parts, and when the water goes down they are left to perish and die in large numbers and are used for manure. He would suggest

that some steps be taken as soon as possible to prevent the depositing of sawdust, &c., in the rivers. He thinks the close season for salmon-trout should be changed so as to include not only the month of November but also October, or at least the latter half of October, as he believes that in Ontario lakes the trout have nearly if not all spawned before the first of November. He recommends that the Quebec Government be requested to do away with the granting of licenses for net fishing in Lake Deschenes and all the river between Ottawa and Lake Deschenes; also to have their officers enforce the law in regard to spearing, especially during the high water in the spring.

He states that he has visited the markets and fish stores frequently and found everything all right; that the fish offered for sale in Ottawa are a far better class than before the law in regard to size and weight was enforced; that he has not in a single case seen bass of less than ten inches offered for sale, and a very small per cent. of pickerel below the legal size. He believes that the coming year will see no small fish offered for sale.

Overseer Argue reports:

That most of the fishing carried on in his division is done by local fishermen with rod and line, and the catch used for home consumption.

He reports having seized several nets and spears during the year, but that in other respects the fishery laws were well observed.

Suckers are very abundant in Spark's Creek and mouth of the Carp River, and he would recommend their capture by nets, in the spring, before the bass and pickerel commence running.

Overseer Barr reports:

That there was a decrease in the catch owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery, the cause being that the law was put in force during the close season; that the fish exported from the district was 7,728 lbs., and for home consumption, as nearly as can be estimated, about 2,000 lbs; that the close seasons were well observed, especially that for trout; that considerable illegal fishing came to his knowledge, and that seven fines were imposed, six of which were for \$10.00 each, with costs; that the Act respecting the protection of navigable waters has not been well observed by mill owners, sawdust having been dumped into the waters in some cases, to the great injury of the fish therein.

Overseer L. P. Villeneuve, of Plantagenet, reports:

That there were only five licenses granted in his division during the year, and about 80 per cent. of their catch was used for home consumption; that the close seasons were well observed, and only two cases of illegal fishing came under his notice.

REPORT OF COMMANDER OF CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. BASTEDO, Esq.,
TORONTO.

OWEN SOUND, 15th December, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in brief of the work performed by the "Gilphie" during those portions of the months of October, November and December, 1899, just closed.

The "Gilphie" was placed in commission on the 16th October, 1899, leaving Southampton at 10 a. m. on her initial trip, cruising along the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and touching at various places between Southampton and the Great Manitoulin. She experienced rough weather during the trip, the sea running heavily most of the time, and the wind blowing a severe gale. The boat behaved splendidly, and proved herself to be very sea-worthy.

According to your instructions I patrolled the waters around the Manitoulin for several days in order to see that no parties were fishing without a license, and that the pound net men were fishing the stations described in their licenses. I also called at the different stations to see if any parties were delivering fish who had not licenses. The water continued to be very rough.

On the 24th I left Little Current for Killarney and the Bustards, where I arrived at 5 30 p. m. same day. The wind continued very high, and a big beam sea was rolling, which made it impossible to lower the small boat and do any patrolling in this neighborhood.

On the 25th I ran into French river, where I took on wood, and returned to the Bustards the same day. Here I found that the fish buyers were closing up for the season, and that the licensed fishermen were leaving for home.

On the 26th I left the Bustards for Point au Baril. Most of the fishermen here had already ceased operations for the season.

I left Point au Baril on the 27th, patrolling between there and Parry Sound. Here I obtained information that illegal fishing with trap nets was going on at points between Parry Sound and Midland.

I left Parry Sound on the 28th, weather continuing very rough, and patrolled the waters between there and Midland, keeping a lookout for nets and suspicious looking craft.

I arrived at Midland on Monday the 30th, where I took on coal. The services of two boatmen were engaged to assist in patrolling the waters in the neighborhood of the Watchers, where I was informed trap nets were set. District Overseer Pratt also came aboard here. We were successful in finding a number of trap nets, which were almost filled with fish. These were liberated, and the nets taken on board. We returned as far as Penetang and destroyed the nets, and then left in the afternoon for Christian Islands. We took on fuel at Christian Islands, and grappled for nets near there and around Beckwith Islands. The wind, however, was so high that it was impossible to do this successfully. On the 1st of November I cruised between the Islands and Penetang, and took on coal.

On the 2nd I left Penetanguishene for Moon River, where it was reported illegal fishing was being practiced. The reports, however, proved to be misleading, as no nets were found. I then left for the neighborhood of Sans Souci, wind continuing high, weather cold and bay rough.

On Friday, the 3rd, I captured one illegal net near Copperhead Islands, also one near Jubilee Island, which were burned. I patrolled the waters in the neighborhood of Split Rock, but found nothing there, although there was good reason to believe that illegal fishing had been going on in that neighborhood.

On the 4th I again visited Christian Islands, wind continuing very high, blowing a gale; also snowing. I patrolled the neighborhood of Christian Islands, and left for Meaford, heavy sea running, but failed to secure any nets.

I left Meaford on the 6th, at 7.30 a. m., giving chase to several fishing boats near Vail's Point, which, observing my approach, made for shallow water and thus escaped. The wind continued to blow very hard, and I therefore cruised along under the lee shore as far as Wiarton, arriving there during the afternoon.

On the 7th I left Wiarton at 7 a. m. for Cape Croker, Hay Islands, Griffith and White Cloud Islands. I detected no illegal fishing, and saw no evidence of any. I then sailed for Owen Sound, weather clearing. I interviewed fishermen with regard to returns of fish caught during the season. I took on nine tons of hard coal at Owen Sound, and had some necessary repairs made to the condenser.

I left Owen Sound at 7 a. m. on the 9th for Vail's Point, wind blowing a gale. I kept a close watchout for any signs of illegal fishing, but no boats were sighted nor any evidence of fishing. I arrived at Meaford at 3 p. m., where I interviewed several of the fishermen, furnishing them with forms on which to make out their returns, having mislaid those already sent them, and instructed them to forward these at the end of the season to the fishery overseer for the district.

I left for Collingwood on the 10th. The wind was blowing from the north-east—weather very cold and snowing, and was obliged to return to Meaford.

I left for Collingwood at 1 p. m. the next day. See running very high, snowing and blowing and very cold. I saw no signs of illegal fishing.

I left Collingwood at 8 a. m. on the 13th for Christian Islands, where I secured the services of two Indians and an additional boat, and went grappling for trap nets in the vicinity of Christian and Beckwith Islands. The wind, however, was blowing so high that it made grappling impossible.

I left Christian Islands at 2 a. m. on the 14th cruising along main land till daylight making my pay into Thunder Bay, where I tied up to a small dock. I grappled for trap nets in the vicinity, but found none. I sighted a tug in the afternoon near Giant's Tomb, and gave chase, overhauling her, but nothing of consequence was found upon her.

On the 15th and 16th I patrolled the waters in the vicinity of Honey Harbor in search of trap nets. If nets had been fished, the parties had removed them on learning of the approach of the cruiser, as no nets were found.

On the 17th and 18th I laid up at Penetanguishene. Wind blowing hard, weather cold and water very rough. I spent the time in cleaning up the boat and fixing up things generally, over-hauling, repairing and cleaning life preservers.

Completed necessary repairs to life preservers, took on coal and made other arrangements for leaving next day for Killarney.

Raining very heavily. Overseer detained at court; could not leave for Killarney till next day.

I left for Killarney at 7.30 a.m. on the 22nd. Wind northwest, blowing a gale. I arrived at Hope Island at 10.30. Wind and sea increasing, and had to run for Christian Islands for shelter, and abandon the trip to Killarney.

I patrolled the waters around Hope and Beckwith Islands, and inspected several boats in the neighborhood, but found no nets and saw no evidences of any fishing.

I patrolled in the vicinity of Gin Rock and Beausley Islands for trap nets next day, and on the 25th left for Muskoka Mills and Minicognishene Islands in search of trap nets. Wind blowing very hard, and grappling impossible with small boats. Sea very high. Went to Penetanguishene, arriving at 6 p.m. and remained over Sunday.

Left Penetanguishene Monday a.m. for Muskoka and Gohome Rivers via Giant's Tomb, grappling for illegal nets on the way.

I left for Moon River at 11 a.m. on the 28th, where I arrived at 6 p.m. Saw no signs of illegal fishing on the way. Weather cold and snowing.

On the 29th grappled for nets on Moon River, and found two in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. There was a small quantity of fish in each net, which I let go. The nets had evidently been set for some time, as the leaders contained fish which had been gilled and which were in a rotten condition.

Continued grappling on the 30th until dark in the vicinity of Split Rock. Found one net in the forenoon and one in the afternoon; also learned that parties had been working all night raising nets, having got word of our approach.

Continued patrolling in the vicinity of Split Rock and Honey Harbour. I, however, found no nets, and left for Penetanguishene in the evening, where I received your telegram to take boat to Owen Sound for the winter; also your message that you would be in Penetanguishene on Monday evening. In accordance with your instructions I next day, after coaling up, left at 12.30, p.m., for Owen Sound. We ran for Gin Rock for shelter, and continued in our course as far as Christian Islands. Finding, however, that we could not get harbor there, we returned to Thunder Bay, where we arrived a 6, p. m. The wind blew a gale and it snowed all night. Continued to snow and blow all next day. I returned in the afternoon to the Christian Islands, and left there at 4, a.m., on the 7th, wind still blowing a gale and snowing and freezing. I arrived at Owen Sound at 1.30, p.m., after a very stormy passage, the boat having the appearance of an iceberg when I brought her in. Weather having somewhat moderated, and wind having fallen, I left for Wiarton to inspect the fish which had come down from the northern stations.

I returned to Owen Sound on the 9th and made arrangements with Messrs. Abbey Bros. to look after the boat during the winter months. Engaged with crew in taking down engine, storing equipments and putting the boat in shape to be left for the winter. All arrangements completed on the 15th, and left for home that day, crew being discharged.

The presence of the steamer upon the bay no doubt had a very salutary effect, and it is believed little illegal fishing was in consequence done. I find, however, that in one or two instances what is called a floating seine is used, so constructed that it may be operated free from rocks and stones, and which will prove very destructive as an engine of capture, especially when the fish are on the spawning beds. I would most respectfully point out the utter impossibility of efficient service being rendered with a crew of less than seven or eight. And this statement will be emphasized when it is said that trap nets are usually set near the shore, at the mouths of rivers, and among the islands, where it is often impossible for the steamer, on account of the shallow water, to go. In such cases the patrolling must be done with men in boats, not only during the day, but often at night, while it may be thought expedient for the steamer to leave for another locality

for a time. In this connection I would recommend the purchase of another row boat, one somewhat larger than that at present on the steamer, that two crews may patrol at the same time, if necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACAULAY,
Commanding "Gilphie."

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral District of East Northumberland.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Tps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Tps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, front of Escott, front of Yonge, rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds, and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Tps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Tps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
A. B. Messecar	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
J. K. Laird	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
G. D. McColl	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Townships of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
Henry Johnson	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
S. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties,
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dun and South Cayuga.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit.....	Lake Ontario fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke tributary to said lake.
Henry Barr	Douglass	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
William Sargent.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Jas. Stephens	Wiaraton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour and Georgian Bay.
Peter Lamarsh	Wheatley	Tps. of Anderdon, Malden, N. Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Tps.
L. P. Villeneuve.....	Alfred	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
M. A. McAulay.....	Southampton.....	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
James Steed.....	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
John Sullivan	St. Thomas.....	County of Elgin exclusive of the River Thames
O. V. Goulette	Gananoque.....	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
D. Cattanach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Thos. Nicholls.....	Hall's Bridge.....	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavanish, Co. Peterboro'.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
F. G. Moore.....	Lakefield.....	Tps. of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy.....	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Jos. Yellands	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.
L. V. Garner	Welland	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. W. C. Shewen	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro'.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
George Clyde	Catawaqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
T. McQueen	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Louis Cock	Campbellford	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
Wm. Mitchell	Grimsby	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Chas. Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
F. Terry	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
J. A. Johnson	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
A. McIntyre	Keene	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
M. Clark	Picton	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
John Veale	Nestleton	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
F. Labatt	Port Severn	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. M. Willis	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Thos. Payette	Penetang	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian Bethwick and Giant's Tomb Islands.
W. A. Root	Rockport	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
W. McNeil	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
E. T. Loveday	Ottawa	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said tps., and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
John Steele	Uptergrove.	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
H. Humphries	Hastings	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie	Tps. of Vespria, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
Jas. Meyers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy, Co. Grey, and Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
W. D. Benson	London	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps of Delaware and Westminster.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
John Argue	Carp	Tps. Tarbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Jno. Rennie	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls	Tps. of Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
B. B. Miller	Wiarton	North Bruce Peninsula.
W. R. Wood'	Toronto	Tps. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
A. Guerord	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian lines south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
M. Kyle	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
John Perry	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
I. Blondin	Cornwallt.....	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
E. H. Perry.....	Centreville	Tps. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Albinger in electoral district of Addington.
W. J. Donaldson.....	Donaldson Mills	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove... ..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls.....	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Joly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
John Paul.....	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferrie, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound ; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
A. E. Sliter	Morton	Tp. of Bastard, in which lie Upper Beverly Lake and Lower Beverly Lake ; Tp. of South Crosby in which lie Opinicon Lake (as well as that portion of it which lies in the Co. of Frontenac), Sand Lake, Troy Lake, Cranberry Lake as far as the Tp. of Storrington in the Co. of Frontenac and the Morton River to Lower Beverly Lake, as well as all the waters in the rear of Leeds and Lansdowne. (Since curtailed.)
Geo. Bilton	Newboro'.....	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
S. A. Huntington.....	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Wm. Stewart.....	Pelee Island	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie south of the Co. of Essex, and over the fisheries connected therewith.
E. Burns.....	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops and Mariposa.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current.	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
J. W. Wilmott	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
S. R. McEwen.....	Tehlaumah	Manitoulin Islands.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon ..	River and Lake Nipigon.
J. Emmons	Rat Portage	Rainy River.
J. Armstrong	Liskeard	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Jas. Whalen.....	Port Arthur	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Peigeon River.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitou Island.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	River St. Lawrence lying between Brockville and the Village of Aultsville, Co. Stormont.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Co. Hastings and Tps. Ameliasburg, and Sophiasburg in the Co. of Prince Edward.
A. McComber	Port Arthur	Acting Overseer for the District of Thunder Bay.

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the quantity during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets-		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>					\$				\$	
1	Lake of the Woods.....	3	38	4,500	10	20	950	49	....	10,000	955
2	Rainy Lake.....	1	15	1,500	4	2	250	8	....	1,350	420
3	Butler Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	3	....	1,000	102
4	Eagle Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	2	....	1,000	160
5	Lake Wabigoon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	2	....	1,000	100
6	Lake Minnitakie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	7	....	2,500	250
		4	53	6,000	14	23	1,400	71	....	16,850	1,927

Lake of the Woods and Rainy

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods			253,894	23,469		132,100	56,200
2	Rainy Lake			36,978			12,962	
3	Butler Lake			450	1,900			200
4	Eagle Lake			2,500	2,000		1,900	
5	Lake Wabigoon			13,615	12,990		83,500	2,500
6	Lake Minnitakie			1,601	592		300	1,028
	Totals			309,038	40,951		230,762	59,928
	Values			24,723 04	4,095 10		11,538 10	2,397 12

Lake Superior District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Superior.</i>						\$			\$
1	Thunder Bay	9	168	9,650	32	30	1,870	46	....	288,900
2	Lower portion Lake Superior	6	70	15,100	40	11	1,850	24	....	236,600
3	Michipicoten Island	2		8,000	20	1	150	2	....	109,000
4	Lizard Islands	1	36	3,000	8	6	1,200	13	....	100,000
5	Batchewana Bay	1	34	2,000	5	2	300	4	....
6	Point Mamanse	1		2,000	5				....	27,000
7	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island					2	200	6	....
8	Sault Ste. Marie	1		100	2				....	600
		21	308	39,850	112	52	5,570	94	....	762,100

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

and value of all fishing materials; also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1899.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fish;				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$						\$			1
			34	3,500					14	8,500			2
			4	800					3	700			3
													4
													5
													6
			38	4,300					17	9,200			

River District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Bels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bs.		lbs.	bs.	lbs.	\$ cts.	
.....	135,948	.....	.....	14,394	.....	220	10,674	380	44,042 54	1
.....	11,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	68	4,558 34	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 00	3
500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 00	4
.....	.....	.....	100	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,906 20	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	323 40	6
.....	
500	147,908	.....	100	18,394	.....	4,220	11,274	448	56,589 48	
30	8,874 48	.....	3	1,103 64	.....	84 40	3,382 20	358 40	.....

Lake Superior District.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
				\$						\$			
			26	2,290					12	8,600			1
			10	5,000						35,820			2
										3,000			3
										16,000			4
			5	2,500						8,800			5
										4,520			6
			5	2,500						2,700			7
										800			8
			46	12,290					12	80,240			

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	\$ c.	
.....	6,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	89,801 43	1
.....	2,772	.....	100	.....	.....	500	.....	92,054 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,078 52	3
.....	1,544	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,782 86	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,742 30	5
.....	1,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,002 68	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,164 64	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270 00	8
.....	11,784	.....	100	.....	.....	1,178	.....	273,896 43	
.....	707 04	.....	3 00	.....	.....	23 56	.....	.....

North Channel.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.		
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$					\$					
			10	2,250							950			1
			7	1,600						1	500			2
			10	2,600							100			3
			10	3,500						1	100			4
			5	2,000						2	600			5
														6
			1	50										7
			5	1,800						1	100			8
			3	800						1	100			9
														10
			3	750										11
														12
														13
														14
														15
														16
														17
			51	14,600										18
			3	750						6	1,000			19
			108	20,700						12	3,450			

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Huron Division,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore	Pike.
		bbls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>							
	<i>North Channel.</i>							
1	Tenby Bay			45	30		150	6,800
2	Hilton			500	700			1,500
3	Marksville			6,000	22,300		12,000	
4	Thessalon	4½		6,406	3,448		53,590	4,131
5	Cockburn Island	5		24,440	27,679		105,366	3,744
6	Grant Islands			58,020	18,620		43,970	325
7	French Islands			44,300	1,000		2,600	6,000
8	Algoma Mills	16	1,013	6,285	41,247		38,183	3,851
9	John's Island		6,000	8,297	7,396		3,114	
10	New Port			55,735				
11	Aird Island				23,822			
12	Spanish River						116,933	
13	Cape Roberts					227		15,073
14	Gore Bay							
15	Kagawong							
16	Little Current	28½	7,013	585,638	700,346	227	400,406	247,699
17	Killarney			16,000	120,000			
18	Squaw Island			21,000	10,000			
19	Beaverstone							
	Totals	54	14,026	832,666	976,588	454	776,312	289,123
	Values	216.	280 52	66,613 28	97,658 80	36 32	38,815 60	11,564 92

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>									\$
1	Pointe au Baril	3		8,000	17	13		41	96,650	11,000
2	Mink Island	1			6	4		8	4,800	3,000
3	Shawanaga					1	100	2	2,500	225
4	McCow Island					1	100	2	2,000	200
5	Midland					4		9		
6	Victoria Harbor					2	250	4	11,000	
7	Waubaushe	1		1,200	2	5	380	7	10,200	1,028
8	Lafontaine					2	65	4	6,325	100
9	Thunder Bay					1	50	2	6,000	
10	Duck Island	3		12,000	18	20	3,000	60	96,000	19,000
11	South Bay	3		12,000	18	15	2,250	45	81,000	9,500
12	Collingwood	2		6,000	12	20	1,285	40	82,460	3,075
13	Burnt Island	1		4,000	6	7	850	16	33,000	6,600
14	Fitzwilliam	3		10,500	18	16	1,250	32	78,000	16,600
15	Spragge	1		3,000	6	1	150	2	3,000	600
16	Meaford					1	25	2		
17	Owen Sound	4		3,000	20	15	500	29	97,786	6,845
	Totals	22	420	59,700	133	128	10,255	305	610,731	77,773

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*North Channel.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	\$ c.	
			100			500		299 10	1
								170 00	2
	9,000							3,850 00	3
	7,065				500			4,153 92	4
	11,931				1,848			10,913 98	5
	2,650							8,874 10	6
	1,000							4,074 00	7
	13,484				3,541			7,654 81	8
								1,679 06	9
								4,458 80	10
								2,382 20	11
								5,846 65	12
	415							645 98	13
654					188	2,684		96 68	14
						14,880		297 60	15
654	73,921		993		12,570	26,277	9	152,367 55	16
						7,200		144 00	17
								13,280 00	18
								2,680 00	19
1,308	119,466		1,093		18,647	51,541	9	223,958 43	
78 48	7,167 96		32 79		372 94	1,030 82	90		

Division.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	Value.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$	\$							\$		\$	
									1				1
													2
													3
									1		2		4
					4	40							5
									3	1,500			6
			26						1				7
													8
													9
													10
									1	100			11
													12
													13
			5	2,000									14
													15
													16
													17
			31	2,000	4	40			8	1,600	2		

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—Continued

Division.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coaise fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.		\$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	23,570 52	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,104 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946 50	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	771 10	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	12,314 80	5
.....	41,100	.....	.....	.....	500	63,750	.....	.....	.....	19,654 00	6
.....	524	.....	.....	.....	1,406	13,855	22	15	.....	5,645 19	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	43	.....	1,058 00	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	22	.....	1,284 00	9
.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....	56,610 00	10
.....	25,576	.....	1,700	.....	.....	5,501	.....	.....	3,816	54,460 00	11
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,566 58	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,118 00	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,820 00	14
.....	48,000	.....	2,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,220 00	15
.....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	26,536 00	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	126½	.....	65,059 40	17
.....	127,500	.....	4,700	.....	11,961	111,106	41	239½	3,816	412,738 09	.....
.....	7,650	.....	141	.....	239,22	2,222 12	410	2,395	1,144 80	.....	.....

(Proper.)

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				
Seines.			Pound Nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hocks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
									5	530			1
									2	300			2
			7	1,025					5	550			3
			42	6,965					7	830			4
			49	7,990					19	2,210			...

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>	bls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.....	241½	6,750	2,000	745,497	.....	.....	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich.....	61	2,800	13,600	158,325	.....	.....	.....
3	Goderich to Blue Point.....	29	18,291	1,083	216,645	.....	28,584	.....
	Blue Point to Point Edward.....	29	197,901	4,391	31,760	.....	183,070	.....
	Totals.....	331½	225,742	21,074	1,152,227	.....	211,654	.....
	Values.....	\$ 1326	4,514 84	1,685 92	115,222 70	.....	10,582 70	.....

Lake St. Clair

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	245	34	1	300
2	Thames River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	354	95	.....	.....
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River..	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	.....	.....
	Totals.....	1	20	600	2	92	2,275	226	1	300

Lake St. Clair

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair.....	50	400	.....	.....	.....	108,903	1,000
2	Thames River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	58,931	5,780
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River..	.....	250	9,126	.....	1,619	44,028	20,402
	Totals.....	50	650	9,126	.....	3,619	211,862	27,182
	Values.....	\$ 200	13	730 08	.....	289 52	10,593 10	1,087 28

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—*Continued.*(Proper).—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	449½	80,709 70	1
.....	5,340	.....	2,058	.....	11	11,100	.....	288	20,100 50	2
.....	86,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,427	.....	12	24,150 52	3
.....	92,653	.....	2,058	.....	11	47,527	35	749½	22,788 12	4
.....	5,559 18	.....	61 74	.....	.22	950 54	350	7,495	147,748 84	.....

District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and Wharves.		
o.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
				\$		\$				\$			\$
11	755	545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	1	250	1
25	615	805	.....	.....	16	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
25	3,329	1,815	9	2,575	28	1,545	11,425	535	4	375	.....	.....	3
61	4,699	3,165	9	2,575	44	1,569	11,425	535	4	605	1	250	

District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	3,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,772	.....	.....	6,508 35	1
.....	787	.....	1,215	.....	3,042	219,968	.....	.....	7,881 62	2
2,598	74,314	.....	33,145	.....	9,872	216,177	.....	.....	14,012 13	3
2,598	79,097	.....	34,360	.....	12,914	464,917	.....	.....	28,402 10	.....
155 88	4,745 82	.....	1,030 80	.....	258 28	9,298 34	.....	.....	.....	.....

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Erie

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	Lake Erie.										\$
1	Peele Island	1	20	1,500	8	5	1,100	15	126	9,500	520
2	County of Essex	1	98	10,000	7	44	4,510	59			
3	County of Kent	2	102	17,000	16	62	6,700	83			
4	County of Elgin	6	76	14,900	16	25	2,255	40	5	900	75
5	Houghton and Long Point	5	89	14,500	15	7	750	12	2	17,500	2,000
6	Port Rowan Bay					26	785	63	3	1,500	130
7	Normandale					14	510	23	10	7,700	410
8	East of Port Dover	2	58	3,500	11	11	801	21	7	27,200	1,358
9	Cayuga to Moulton's Bay, including Grand River, Low Banks	6	113	7,025	17	9	805	18		62,990	2,850
10	Port Colborne					2	106	4	2	6,200	380
11	Ridgeway					4	200	6	5	1,850	1,295
12	Fort Erie					16	650	20	6	20,000	1,250
		23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	166	155,340	10,268

Lake Erie

Number.]	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré.	Pike.
		brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Lake Erie.							
1	Peele Island		218,746	13,780			8,975	49,495
2	County of Essex		788,616	58,814			161,262	292,682
3	County of Kent		3,664,130	68,030			159,833	273,238
4	County of Elgin		1,145,106	96,311		1,365	582,509	91,811
5	Houghton and Long Point		166,025	66,120		144	59,981	89,774
6	Port Rowan Bay		2,300			17,691	53,207	41,261
7	Normandale		21,373			2,421	7,677	2,652
8	East of Port Dover		185,881	41,773	240	9,168	141,847	350
9	Cayuga to Moulton's Bay, including Grand River, Low Banks	9	74,938	83,733	25	6,511	77,388	4,640
10	Port Colborne		300	1,690			525	
11	Ridgeway		2,150	171		102	8,642	1,950
12	Fort Erie					16,100	8,850	16,350
	Totals	9	6,269,565	431,022	265	53,502	1,270,696	864,203
	Values	\$ 36	125,391 30	34,481 76	26 50	4,280 16	63,534 80	34,568 12

FISHERIES.—Continued.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—Continued.

District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$	hooks.	\$		\$			\$
			10	3,000			1,000	10	4	1,000			1
4	240	140	44	15,700			400	8	13	2,840			2
			73	28,170	2	100			31	13,950	1	600	3
			52	18,780					16	6,625			4
16	5,632	1,641	22	7,200					3	4,600			5
							800	12	4	260			6
			14	2,515			2,000	30	2	210			7
									5	925			8
									9	1,150			9
			1	400									10
							5,500	100					11
20	5,872	1,781	216	75,765	2	100	9,700	155	88	31,560	1	600	12

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eel.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	12,794	.....	5,480	.....	3,155	1,100	1,700	9,433 01	1
.....	20,873	.....	78,917	.....	10,528	90,221	.....	45,882 69	2
.....	22,456	.....	86,460	.....	735	192,962	.....	105,461 27	3
.....	16,442	.....	38,256	.....	2,001	59,696	.....	66,930 23	4
.....	23,931	.....	9,786	.....	784	21,424	4,491	18,732 53	5
.....	.....	.....	82,433	7,500	10,990	138,840	.....	11,691 66	6
.....	.....	.....	19,138	46	3,571	4,539	.....	1,850 17	7
.....	18,210	.....	28,702	.....	890	63,549	133	18,205 59	8
600	530	.....	34,700	.....	500	15,600	.....	14,242 58	9
.....	300	.....	3,500	.....	.....	1,380	.....	318 05	10
.....	1,489	.....	2,335	.....	.....	7,453	.....	883 39	11
.....	25,350	.....	1,400	.....	.....	2,400	.....	3,995 50	12
600	142,375	.....	391,107	7,546	33,154	599,164	6,324	297,626 67	.....
36	8,542 50	.....	11,733 21	452 76	663 08	11,983 28	1,897 20	.....	.....

ONTARIO

RETURN of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
<i>Lake Ontario and Tributaries.</i>										
1	Queenston					2	10	7	*	60
2	Niagara					10	540	22	276	27,600
3	Port Dalhousie	1	6	2,000	3	6	225	9	301	30,100
4	Louth					2	21	4		2,100
5	Clinton					3	100	6		4,300
6	Grimsby					3	300	6		13,500
7	Burlington Beach					19	1,022	31	456	46,600
8	Halton County					17	12,600	46	750	78,000
9	Peel County					3	275	9		6,500
10	County of York					18	1,500	24		33,200
11	County of Ontario					7	250	16		5,800
12	Co. of Durham & Northumberland					18	525	30	26	34,000
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					26	304	50		
14	County of Prince Edward	2	16	2,000	6	57	1,211	99	40	32,130
15	Bay of Quinte	1	30	300	4	35	900	75	10	9,000
16	Lennox County and Napanee River					20	420	28		8,100
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					18	394	31		560
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					18	400	24		4,820
		4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	1859	336,310

*3 machines.

Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or dore.	Pike.
		brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario and Tributaries.</i>							
1	Queenston		9,000	300		5,000	5,300	
2	Niagara		675	31,105			108,667	
3	Port Dalhousie		170,094	12,150			740	
4	Louth	40	25,300	500				
5	Clinton	4	51,250	1,000				
6	Grimsby		105,000	3,200	19,000			
7	Burlington Beach		261,331	51,500	5,230	100	1,000	200
8	Halton County		443,000	600	3,600	700		1,000
9	Peel County		500		7,040	2,200		150
10	County of York		149,800	22,450	4,810			1,150
11	County of Ontario		16,000	3,000	50			225
12	Co. of Durham & Northumberland.		15,400	9,130	4,650		200	22,900
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					500		7,620
14	County of Prince Edward		16,391	63,520	50,142	3,425	4,600	115,000
15	Bay of Quinte		20,100	26,350	500	750	10,250	114,529
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	4	15,570	1,900		50	2,275	30,120
17	Amherst Island and vicinity		6,500	31,010	4,555	5,200	2,200	9,905
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity		300	2,100	4,600			15,503
	Totals	48	1,306,211	259,815	104,177	17,925	135,232	318,302
	Values	192	26,124 22	20,785 20	10,417 70	1,434	6,761 60	12,732 08

FISHERIES.—Continued.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1899.—Continued and Tributaries.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Dip-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢
									1	50		
3									20	465	32	320
					1	4						133
	275	105							3	475		
					27	300			1	200		
					85	1,477			19	415		
					40	660						
5	250	750			64	1,150			3	375		
					36	520			2	7,000		
					4	80						
					30	530						
8	525	855			287	4,721			49	8,980		453

and Tributaries.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	¢ c.	
	3,070	1,400	18,000						1,677 20	1
	18,339		17,357						9,556 30	2
		100	6,689			13			4,617 81	3
	450		12,000		500	600			1,088 00	4
			5,000						1,298 00	5
			5,000						4,406 00	6
	2,340		6,183			200			10,265 51	7
		400	900		1,000	12,000			9,675 00	8
	80	100	1,000		100	4,800			1,034 80	9
	77		500		150	9,000			5,521 62	10
			50						575 50	11
			12,000		7,700				2,943 40	12
600		556	2,822		59,065	56,703			2,814 18	13
383	5,100	3,666	7,130		10,000	20,000			16,890 46	14
150		25,730	90,667		64,700	90,500			15,090 47	15
			4,994		31,761	15,350			2,893 99	16
	2,860		30,827		3,900	3,050			5,223 91	17
1,500	1,000	3,357	20,058		19,824	9,175			2,787 26	18
2,633	33,316	35,309	241,177		198,700	221,391			98,359 41	
157 98	1,998 96	2,118 54	7,235 31		3,974	4,427 82				

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the
during the

Fishing											
Number.	Districts.	Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Frontenac county.....					71	489	32	.....	2,300	205
2	Leeds county.....					24	245	30	34	1,020	465
3	Prescott, Russell and Carlton counties.....					10	59	9	7	250	26
4	Renfrew county.....					1	10	1			
5	Hastings and Peterborough coun- ties, including Otonabee river ..										
6	Lake Scugog and Victoria county.										
						106	803	72	41	3,570	696

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac county.....		5,190	100	900	5,000	11,500	81,016
2	Leeds county.....		1,000	1,700	8,400	3,779		79,374
3	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties.....					240	1,050	1,300
4	Renfrew county.....							250
5	Hastings and Peterborough counties, including Otonabee river.....		1,000	800	500	18,900		
6	Lake Scugog and Victoria county..				14,320	196,750	200	160
	Totals.....		7,190	2,600	24,120	224,669	12,750	162,100
	Values.....\$		143 80	208	2,412	17,973 52	637 50	6,484

FISHERIES.—*Concluded.*

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1899.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
.....	57	1,050	100	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
.....	53	1,060	650	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
.....	3	60	600	10	3	56	.....	.....	3	
.....	5	100	100	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
.....	5	
.....	6	
.....	118	2,270	1,450	50	3	56	.....	.....

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eel.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Bull heads.	Value.		Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	c.	
.....	.....	700	3,275	.....	69,375	45,995	.....	6,865	09	1
110	465	900	300	.....	56,740	6,500	15,063	6,136	84	2
.....	830	2,400	700	.....	2,610	4,400	.....	478	70	3
.....	538	150	75	.....	7,040	175	.....	197	83	4
24,800	.....	.....	200	.....	300	.....	.....	3,062	00	5
272,050	.....	1,286	1,920	.....	10,510	22,340	.....	34,387	16	6
296,960	1,833	5,436	6,470	.....	146,575	79,410	15,063	51,127	62	
17,817 60	109 98	326 16	194 10	.....	2,931 50	1,588 20	301 26	.....	.....

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and of fish caught during

Number.	Districts. Province of Ontario.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value. \$	Men.	No.	Value. \$	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value. \$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy river	4	53	6,000	14	26	1,400	71	.....	16,850	1,927
2	Lake Superior	21	308	39,850	112	52	5,570	94	.....	762,100	30,255
3	Lake Huron North Channel	23	260	29,850	112	41	4,685	69	.....	137,340	12,400
4	Georgian Bay	22	420	59,700	133	128	10,255	505	.....	610,731	77,773
5	Lake Huron	12	274	33,200	70	82	5,448	173	1,618	352,905	32,024
6	River St. Clair	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	245	34	1	300	30
7	Lake St. Clair and Detroit river	1	20	600	2	52	1,676	97	.....	.....	.....
8	Thames river	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	354	95	.....	.....	.....
9	Lake Erie and Grand river	23	499	68,425	90	225	19,172	364	166	155,340	10,268
10	Lake Ontario	4	52	4,300	13	282	20,997	517	1,859	336,310	27,630
11	Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	803	72	41	3,570	696
12	Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	109	1,886	238,925	541	1,033	70,305	1,889	3,685	2,373,446	192,803

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or doré	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River	.....	.....	309,038	40,951	.....	230,762	59,928
2	Lake Superior	.....	138,226	623,229	2,182,598	.....	36,347	11,571
3	Lake Huron North Channel	54	14,026	832,666	976,588	454	776,312	289,123
4	Georgian Bay	155	194,300	810,220	2,897,594	410	694,511	117,365
5	Lake Huron	331½	225,742	21,074	1,152,227	.....	211,654	.....
6	River St. Clair	50	400	.....	.....	.....	108,903	1,000
7	Lake St. Clair and Detroit river	.....	250	9,126	.....	1,619	44,028	20,402
8	Thames river	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	58,931	5,780
9	Lake Erie and Grand river	9	6,269,565	431,022	265	53,502	1,270,696	864,203
10	Lake Ontario	48	1,306,211	259,815	104,177	17,925	135,232	318,302
11	Frontenac, Leeds, Carleton, Prescott and Renfrew division	.....	6,190	1,800	9,300	9,019	12,550	161,940
12	Peterborough, Victoria and other inland counties	.....	1,000	800	14,820	215,650	200	160
	Totals	647½	8,155,910	3,298,790	7,378,520	300,579	3,580,126	1,849,774

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities the year 1899.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		%		%		%		%		%		%		
			38	4,300					17	9,200			1	
			46	12,290					12	80,240			2	
			108	20,700					12	3,450			3	
			31	2,000	4	40			8	1,600	2		4	
			49	7,990					19	2,210			5	
11	755	545								230	1	250	6	
25	3,329	1,815	9	2,575	* 28	* 1,545	11,425	535	4	375			7	
25	615	805			* 16	* 24							8	
20	5,872	1,781	216	75,765	2	100	9,700	155	88	31,560	1	600	9	
8	525	855			287	4,721			49	8,980		453	10	
					118	2,270	1,450	50	3	56			11	
													12	
89	11,097	5,801	497	125,820	411	7,137	22,575	740	211	337,901	4	1,303		

* Dip nets.

Maikinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Val e.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	brls.	lbs.	\$ c.	
500	147,908	.....	100	18,394	.....	4,220	.....	*448	11,274	56,589	48
.....	11,784	.....	100	.....	.....	1,178	.....	.....	.....	273,896	43
1,308	119,466	.....	1,093	.....	18,647	51,541	.....	9	.....	223,958	43
.....	127,500	.....	4,700	.....	11,961	111,106	41	239½	3,816	399,558	09
.....	92,653	.....	2,058	.....	11	47,527	35	749½	.....	147,748	84
.....	3,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,772	.....	.....	.....	6,508	35
2,598	74,314	.....	33,145	.....	9,872	216,177	.....	.....	.....	14,012	13
.....	787	.....	1,215	.....	3,042	219,968	.....	.....	.....	7,881	62
600	142,375	.....	391,107	7,546	33,154	599,164	.....	.....	6,324	297,626	67
2,633	33,316	35,309	241,177	.....	198,700	221,391	.....	.....	.....	98,359	41
110	1,833	4,150	4,350	.....	135,765	72,133	.....	.....	.....	13,678	46
296,850	.....	1,286	2,120	.....	10,810	22,340	.....	.....	.....	37,449	16
304,599	755,932	40,745	681,165	25,940	421,962	1,595,517	76	998	21,414	1,590,447	07

* Sturgeon bladders.

RECAPITULATION

Of the yield of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1899.

Kinds of fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish	brls.	76	10 00	760 00
"	lbs.	3,298,790	08	263,903 20
Herring	brls.	647 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	2,590 00
" fresh	lbs.	8,155,910	02	163,118 20
Trout	brls.	998	10 00	9,980 00
"	lbs.	7,378,520	10	737,852 00
Bass	"	300,579	08	24,046 32
Pickereel	"	3,580,126	05	179,006 30
Pike	"	1,849,774	04	73,990 96
Maskinonge	"	304,599	06	18,275 94
Sturgeon	"	755,932	06	45,355 92
Caviare	"	21,414	30	6,424 20
Bladders	"	448	80	358 40
Eels	"	40,745	06	2,444 70
Perch	"	681,165	03	20,434 95
Catfish	"	421,962	02	8,439 24
Coarse fish	"	1,595,517	02	31,910 34
Tullibee	"	25,940	06	1,556 40
Total 1899				1,590,447 07
" 1898				1,433,631 72
Increase				156,815 35

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats and nets, etc, employed in Province for the year 1899.

Articles.	Total value.
	\$
109 tugs (1,886 tonnage, 541 men	238,925
1,033 boats (1,889 men)	70,505
2,373,446 yards gill-nets	192,803
89 seines (11,097 yards)	5,801
497 pound nets	125,820
411 hoop-nets	7,137
44 dip-nets	1,569
22,575 night lines	740
211 freezers and ice houses	137,901
4 piers and wharfs	1,303
Total	782,504

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Annual Report, Chairman Game and Fish Commission	3
" " Chief Game Warden	8
" " Game Wardens	10-12
Issuers of Deer-hunting Licenses, 1899	13
Shooting Licenses issued to foreigners, 1899	15
Deputy Game Wardens	16
List of prosecutions for infraction of the Game Laws, 1898	22
Report of Deputy Commissioner	32
Introductory	33
Establishment of a Branch	34
Protection service	34
Purchase of a protection vessel	35
Implements of capture	35
Observance of the law	36
The Commercial Fisheries	36
Protection of our Game Fish	37
Stocking of depleted waters	37
Leasing of lakes	38
Legislation	38
Close season for salmon trout and whitefish	38
Public sentiment	39
Frogs	39
Carp and suckers	39
Exportation of logs	40
Sawdust and fishways	40
Official visits	40
Licenses	41
Receipts and expenditure	41
The season's catch	41
Statistics	41
Synopsis of Overseers' Reports	42-57
Report of Commander of Steamer "Gilphie"	57
Fishery Overseers of the Province	60-65
Statistical information	66-84
Recapitulation]	82-84

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1900.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1901.



WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.
T O R O N T O .

To His Honour the Honourable

SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G.C.M.G.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR ·

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Second Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

FRANCIS R. LATCHFORD,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

TORONTO, 25th February, 1901.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Deputy Commissioner's Report	5-18
Statistics	5
Season's Catch	6
The Fisheries Protection Service.....	7
Legislation	7
Enforcement of the Law	8
The Gilpie	9
Protective Associations, Formation of.....	10
Investigations	10
Commercial Fisheries	11
Inland Fisheries	11
Fertilizing Lake Trout and Whitefish Eggs	11
The Black Bass.....	12
Transportation of Live Fish	13
The River Nepigon	14
The Nepigon Trout.....	15
Leasing of Lakes	15
The Ouananiche	17
Steel Head Salmon	17
Fishways	17
Overflowed Lands	17
Sawdust.....	18
Carp	18
Frogs	18
Synopsis of Overseers' Reports.....	20
Report of Captain of Steamer "Gilpie"	41
Fishery Overseers of the Province, List of.....	48
Revenue Received in each Division.....	54
Return of Fishermen, Tonnage, Vessels, Nets and Fish taken in each Division	56
Recapitulation of Number of Fishermen, Tugs, Vessels, etc.....	74
Licenses Issued in each Division	78
Comparison of Yield, 1899 and 1900, according to Districts	79
Comparative Statement of Kinds of Fish taken in 1899 and 1900.....	81
Statement Showing Quantity and Value of Fish taken in 1900	82
Statement of Tugs, Boats, Nets, Men, etc, engaged in the Industry	82
Value of Ontario Fisheries, 1870 to 1900, inclusive	83
Statement Showing Quantity of Fry distributed in Ontario, 1868 to 1900.....	83

REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR
1900.

To the Honorable

FRANCIS R. LATCHFORD,

Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to place before you the Annual Report of the work of this department for the year 1900. It is satisfactory to be able to state that the department is not only self-sustaining, but that it is also a source of some considerable profit, there being a surplus over and above the expenditure of nearly \$8,000, the net revenue amounting to \$35,443.85, and the total expenditure to \$28,612.

STATISTICS.

The statistics, which are to be found in another portion of the report, have been carefully prepared, and furnish much interesting and valuable information.

Every effort has been made to procure complete and accurate returns from the fishermen as to their season's operations, and it is believed that the data is as authentic as it is possible to make it. There has, however, been a disposition on the part of a considerable number of the fishermen to withhold the particulars asked for until absolutely forced from them, owing, perhaps, to the erroneous supposition that the information, if imparted, might be used as a basis for increasing their license fees, curtailing their privileges, or introducing more stringent conditions into their licenses; and this has unavoidably materially delayed the presentation of the report.

Licenses to fish with 1,893,000 fathoms of gill net, 471 pound nets, 499 hoop or fyke nets, 95 seines, 107 dip nets, 3 machines, and several thousand baited hooks were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2,502 men, 91 tugs, and 1,187 boats.

An estimated capital of \$789,042 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 25,698,591 pounds, which shows a decrease as compared with last year of 1,789,888 pounds. (See table p. 80).

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,333,293.82. (See table p. 81).

Statements are given showing the number of licenses issued by each overseer (p. 78); the revenue derived from each division (p. 54); the number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of all fishing material, and the kinds and quantities of fish caught (p. 56-77); comparing

the gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division taken in 1900 with those taken in 1899, and showing the increase or decrease (p. 78); the total yield of each kind of fish in the Province as compared with the total yield of 1899, and showing the increase or decrease (p. 80); the value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 81); the number of tugs, boats, men, etc., employed in the industry, the quantity of net licensed and the value thereof (p. 81); the value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1900 (p. 82), and the quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since confederation (p. 82). (The two latter tables are compiled from Dominion Reports).

THE SEASON'S CATCH.

While, it will be seen, there has been a considerable falling off in our principal food fishes—the whitefish, lake trout, herring and pickerel, there has been a marked increase in the quantity of the coarser varieties taken.

With regard to the decrease in the catch in the Lake of the Woods, our overseer specially observes: "If the fisheries in the Lake of the Woods are ever depleted by overfishing, the blame will certainly be more easily laid against the State of Minnesota than the Province of Ontario, as, until last year, licenses on the American side were issued indiscriminately, with very few provisions attached, and at a fee of only \$10 per pound net, as compared with the policy pursued by the Canadian authorities of limiting the number of licenses, and the higher fee of \$50. There were something over 250 pound net licenses issued on the American side, while but 34 were issued on the Canadian side."

There can be but little doubt that the past year has in many places been the most unfavorable in years for fishing operations, owing to the heavy storms which have visited our lakes, and the shortage in most places is in a large measure attributed to this cause. Particularly was this the case on Lake Erie and the Georgian Bay, where the results to the fishermen, not only from the diminution of the catch, but on account of the destruction of nets and other gear, were most disastrous.

Another cogent reason given for the shortage from the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior is, that owing to the large quantity of frozen fish held over from last year, fishing operations in these waters were not prosecuted so vigorously nor so late as in former years.

The unfavorable weather also made it practically impossible for the fishermen to take advantage of the extension of the open season which was granted, and on the whole it is doubtful if the results of such extensions are not rather a detriment than a benefit.

A new species of herring was last year reported in Lake Ontario, being thought to be a cross between the blue-backed herring and the ciscoe. The species is said to be increasing, and it is believed will ultimately be as numerous as the ciscoe of former years. It is larger than the ciscoe, and is said to command a better price in the market.

It will also be noticed that the quantity of sturgeon is largely in excess of that taken last year. In Lake Erie, where for many years there has been a gradual decrease, there is this year an increase of over 26,000 lbs., the total catch being 169,025 lbs. This fish has greatly increased in value, not only on account of the demand for its flesh, but more particularly for the caviare prepared from its eggs, and the taking of radical measures for the prevention of its extinction has been suggested. On the other hand, the fishermen allege that it is most destructive of the eggs of other fish, and that gallons of freshly absorbed spawn have been taken from a single sturgeon. In that case it is a question whether it is expedient that any steps should be adopted in the direction of protection. The Ontario legislation prevents sturgeon being taken in any manner without a

license, which is the most protection ever accorded to it in this Province, as for many years they were slaughtered with almost every conceivable implement of capture.

It is satisfactory to find from the overseers' reports as well as from other reliable sources of information, that the bass and maskinonge fishing has not been so good for years, due undoubtedly to the careful protection they have received since this Government assumed the administration of the fisheries, and to its provident regulations prohibiting their sale and export, and wasteful fishing by limiting the size and number of those that may be caught.

THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

Appended hereto will be found a list of the overseers and a description of their districts (p. 47), a synopsis of their reports (p. 19), and the report of the Captain commanding the "Gilphie" (p. 19).

The total number of persons prosecuted during the year was 102, or 36 more than in 1899, evidencing increased vigilance on the part of the overseers; and the total amount realized from fines and confiscations, and the sale of confiscated gear, was \$848.03. In certain cases, it was deemed proper to authorize the employment of counsel, that in not a single instance should there be a miscarriage of justice. One hundred and twenty-three trap nets, 177 gill nets, 46 fyke nets, 15 dip nets, 4 seines, 128 night lines, 1,596 hooks, 1 tug, 1 boat, 2 canoes, and 15 spears were confiscated. The most important seizure of the season was of the tug "Crawford," for fishing without a license in Lake Erie.

LEGISLATION.

The legislation of last session, consolidating and amending the law, rendered existing provisions more workable, and provided machinery which experience had indicated to be necessary, adding greatly to the efficiency of the Department. The old law had been enacted before the Fisheries were transferred to the Province, and under circumstances differing from those existing at present.

ABSTRACTS PUBLISHED.

To render the laws less confusing and more easy of interpretation to those who are unable to make a careful study of them, they have been crystallized, published on one sheet, and widely circulated, so that there may no longer be reason for violations on what may be termed excusable ignorance, unless such ignorance is born of a desire either not to know the law or not to observe it.

EXPOSURE DURING CLOSE SEASON.

It is alleged by many that the present law permitting the exposure for sale during the close season of fish caught during the open season is bad in spirit and should be repealed, as it opens the door for easy violations; and while there may be more or less force in these contentions, yet, on the other hand, it may also, we think, be properly urged that it would be a serious injustice and privation to repeal the clause and prevent such an important item of food from being offered for sale at any time of the year. Many of our dealers, too, have, justified by the present law, provided at very large expense for the demand during the close season by erecting freezers and cold storage houses, and annually put in hundreds of tons of fish for use during this period.

EXPORTATION AND SALE OF BASS, &c.

The importance of the legislation prohibiting the sale and exportation of bass, maskinonge and speckled trout as an agency for their protection cannot be overestimated, as it has in a large measure removed the desire for taking these fish.

PERMIT TO TAKE FISH FOR STOCKING PRIVATE WATERS NECESSARY.

The wisdom of the section requiring that, where persons are desirous of obtaining fish from public waters for stocking their private ponds or even other public waters, they shall first obtain a permit from the Department so to do, was early demonstrated, one application being received from within fifty miles of Toronto for permission to take ten thousand brook trout from the streams of the county to be deposited in private ponds, where the privilege of angling may be had any day during the open season on payment of forty cents a pound for the fish caught! Boys from the neighboring village had theretofore been employed for small sums to catch the fish. It is needless to say that the privilege was not granted.

THE TWO POUND PROHIBITION.

The fishermen in every locality are unanimous that the two pound prohibition with respect to trout and whitefish is a very potent measure for the protection and perpetuation of these most valuable fish, putting an end, so far as it is possible to do so by legislation, to the wanton destruction of the young fish. If they had been allowed to be taken for a few years longer it would simply have meant their elimination. The law, so far as known, has been violated in but few instances.

EXAMINATION OF PACKAGES IN TRANSIT.

It is believed that the provisions which permit boxes and packages to be opened in transit, and render the contents liable to confiscation if fish of an illegal size are found therein, have made shippers more careful, and companies more strict in regard to the nature of the packages which are received for shipment. Indeed, we have found the officers of the express and railway companies in entire harmony with the department and anxious to render every assistance in the enforcement of the law; and we take this opportunity of acknowledging the numerous services so rendered.

PENALTIES.

The repeal of the provision in the Act allowing a Magistrate to exercise discretion as to the amount of fine to be imposed and making the minimum fine \$10, has exerted a very salutary influence on the minds of would-be offenders. When the fine was but \$1, or an offender was let go on suspended sentence, the law had not much terror for him.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

The next thing to having a good law is to have it well enforced, and this enforcement is perhaps the chief though not the most pleasant duty which the department has to perform. In all cases our overseers have been instructed to discharge their duties fearlessly and without favor, but in a manner the least

obnoxious possible, and these directions have been fairly well carried out. The overseers have, on the whole, been vigilant, zealous and active in the discharge of their duties, and have taken a livelier interest in their work generally. It is believed that having overseers scattered liberally over the country, with district overseers in those sections where the work to be done is chiefly that of supervision, is the best system for this Province. But the territory to be supervised is so large in area, and the number and variety of its waters so great, that the volume of work which these men have to perform, to give anything like efficient protection, must be apparent to every one who will give the matter one moment's thought or consideration; and it would be folly to deny that violations do occur, no matter how vigilant, zealous and active these officers may be. One great advantage of the system is, that those who learn of violations have a better opportunity of lodging information with the overseer, and are more inclined to do so where they can do this verbally, than if they had to go long distances to see him, or communicate the information by letter. In certain waters, during the fall and spring close seasons, guardians have been employed to assist the overseers in the enforcement of the law; and the practice of occasionally detailing an officer from the Department to visit localities where violations have been reported, or where an overseer was suspected of neglecting his duty, has been found to work advantageously. There seems to be an impression that the enforcement of the Fishery law is to be left entirely to the officers of the Department, and not to fall within the purview of others than the overseers. But this is a misapprehension, for the law requires that it shall be the duty of every "*fire and wood ranger, constable and peace officer, and every game and deputy game warden, to aid in the observance of the provisions of this Act and in bringing offenders to justice.*" Some of the State Legislatures have gone so far as to enact that where peace officers and wardens ignore this duty, and fail to comply with the provisions of the Statute, they shall be liable to fine and even imprisonment. It is believed, however, that public sentiment in the direction of the protection of our fisheries is increasing, and that for the present at all events it will not be necessary to place upon our statute book so drastic a measure.

VIOLATIONS IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

The past year has been no exception to its predecessors as to the amount of illegal fishing carried on in these waters, and perhaps no other waters in the Province have been subjected to so much vigilance and assiduous attention on the part of our officers. One hundred and nineteen trap nets, and many yards of illegally fished gill nets, have been lifted. The trap nets have been invariably destroyed, as being an implement of capture prohibited by the Fisheries Act of the Dominion. Where the gill nets are of a mesh which is authorized by the Department, these nets are sold where possible, and the amounts received therefor placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the Province.

THE "GILPHIE."

It was found at the close of last session that some alterations and refittings would be necessary to better equip her for her new work. The principal alterations were the raising of the pilot house, and the construction of two new state-rooms, one for the use of the Captain and the other for an officer of the Government when accompanying the vessel over his district. The coal bunkers were enlarged to provide additional storage space for coal, and the hull of the vessel was thoroughly gone over and plated with steel plates to prevent injury from

the ice. A new patrol boat was purchased, and an additional set of davits put in with which to raise and lower the same, and some other minor but essential alterations were made. These were principally executed under the immediate supervision of the Captain, who reports that the vessel is now in good shape for years, and that her general efficiency is greatly increased. She steamed during the year some 6,275 miles.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

An association called The North American Fish and Game Protective Association, composed of representatives of several of the Provinces of the Dominion, and many of the States was organized at Montreal during the month of February, at a meeting called for the purpose by the Minister of Fisheries of Quebec, which was attended by the undersigned. At this meeting various subjects were discussed, having in view the best steps to be taken to protect and perpetuate the fish and game, and also for procuring uniform laws and regulations in respect to these subjects between the States and Provinces. It was the consensus of opinion that with the inauguration of such regulations the sphere of protection to the fish and game life of the two countries would be greatly increased. Committees were appointed to advance these ends, and to report at a subsequent meeting.

In several districts local protective associations have been organized, and these will no doubt be able to render yeoman service in co-operating with the Department in the work of enforcing the laws and in fostering and promoting public sentiment, if they will undertake the work with a will. Indeed, to prevent the annihilation of our fisheries, we must look to the public to give us the help which cannot possibly be afforded in any other way. The formation of such clubs should be encouraged in every village, town and township. It is not only in the thickly settled districts that such associations can render valuable assistance, but in the remote sections also, where, owing to the scanty settlement, poaching by almost every means can be indulged in with impunity, and where dealers, and in fact many others, unscrupulous enough to buy the fish, are frequently to be found.

INVESTIGATIONS.

It has been thought that more complete information should be had as to the kinds of fish which inhabit at least the larger of our inland lakes; and to this end investigations have been commenced and carried on during the year by one of the District Overseers—assisted by the local overseers—in whose division there are a number of such lakes. He was asked in reporting to state the name of the lake; the county or counties, and township or townships in which it is situated; the length, width and depth of the lake; the formation of its shores; the nature of the bottom of the lake; what were its inlets and outlets; the color of the water; the kinds of fish inhabiting the waters; and whether the fish appeared to be well fed or were poor—of good size or small.* Many of these inland lakes are believed to contain myriads of fish which it is thought desirable in the interests of the better classes, and especially of the game fish, should be removed; and, while indiscriminate netting would no doubt mean the unavoidable destruction of many valuable fish, and would be in opposition to the policy of the Department, yet there seems to be no valid reason why the fishermen should not reap the advantage to be derived by taking the coarser fish with implements of capture which would not hazard the safety of the better kinds, and a revenue to the Province be realized also.

* See report of District Overseer, M. Thwaite, p. 20.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

For many years our great lake fisheries have contributed a considerable portion of the fish food not only of the people of our own Province but of the neighboring Republic. Perhaps ninety-five per cent. of the whole catch is consumed in the United States. If there is one industry in the Province more than another that deserves protection and attention, it is this great fishing industry, as it affects most vitally not only the present population, but generations which are to come. The hatcheries are doing a great work towards replenishing the drain upon the whitefish and the lake trout, no fewer than 98,625,000 fry having been deposited in Ontario waters this year; but so long had the young of these fish been taken before they had come to a spawning age, that the efforts put forth have not yet been rewarded by any considerable improvement.*

FERTILIZING LAKE TROUT AND WHITEFISH EGGS.

There is no doubt a tremendous loss of the spawn of the lake trout and whitefish where this matures at a period which is not covered by the present close season, and steps should in the opinion of the undersigned be taken for the prevention of a portion at any rate of this serious waste. In Lake Superior the trout begin spawning about the 28th September and finish by the 10th October, and therefore the spawn of all ripe fish taken previous to the 1st November is a total loss. The method pursued in some of the neighboring States is, during the gravid period, to place men upon the fishing tugs to take the eggs of the female fish and impregnate them with the milt of the male. The eggs are then carefully planted on the natural spawning beds as the fishermen return their nets to the water. The results have proved most satisfactory. In fact, the Legislature of Wisconsin has enacted that the fishermen "shall" during certain specified periods--the spawning period, "*take the eggs from the female trout while alive, and the milt from the male trout while alive, and after mixing them together in a pail or pan, immediately cast them into the water from whence such fish were taken,*" and very severe penalties are provided for the violation of this clause. The fishermen might well in their own interests readily adopt this means of assisting in maintaining the fish supply; but the expense to the Department of placing an experienced man on each tug for a fortnight or so would not be great, and it is believed the experiment should be tried.

INLAND FISHERIES.

And while special importance must always be attached to our commercial or industrial fisheries by reason of their vast extent and great economic value, the importance of our inland, or what may be perhaps more fitly termed our "sentimental" fisheries is of but slightly lesser importance, not only as a valuable source of food supply, but on account of the large number of people whom they attract every year from far and near to our province. Rare now is the locality one may visit during the months of July and August where he will not find the summer visitor with creel slung over his shoulder and rod in hand meandering along some chattering brook or rushing river, or seated in his buoyant skiff or canoe in search of the speckled beauties or their golden and green garbed rival, the black bass. Scarcely a day passes from the beginning to the end of these months that whole train loads of tourists are not carried to our holiday districts; and each year brings an increasing number, all in search of health, rest or recreation, to which the pastime of fishing is so valuable an adjunct. Some of these

*See Table p. 80, for the number of fry deposited in the waters of the Province since confederation.

have beautiful cottages at various points, while others are accommodated at the numerous hotels and boarding houses or among the farmers. The money which they spend for the actual necessities alone must in the aggregate amount to many thousands of dollars yearly. Indeed, it is practically the only outlet which the settlers of the new districts have for their produce, and the principal source from which they derive any cash revenue. Good fishing in all sections of the province, therefore, cannot but promote the welfare of every resident to a greater or lesser extent. But this steadily increasing influx of people, and the persistent fishing to which our waters have in consequence been subjected, have made it manifest that something must immediately be done towards maintaining and increasing the supply of fish therein; and there appears to be no speedier or better method of accomplishing this most desirable object than by restocking with the parent fish. It is believed there is no branch of the work of the Department in which so great a number are interested in so many widely separate localities and none which will be more popular with the masses of the people.

THE BLACK BASS.

Nearly all of our lakes and streams of any magnitude are well adapted to the black bass, which stands with few rivals as a game fish, and many prefer its flavor to that of the dainty brook trout. No native fish has a more extended range. Its fecundity, too, is so great that, given half a chance, a few pair will in a short time populate the waters in which they are placed. The two principal varieties are the small-mouthed and the large-mouthed. The species is somewhat difficult to distinguish, and the generally accepted points of difference sometimes prove misleading. The colors and markings of each vary with age, and the size of the mouth with the size of the fish. The most reliable, and perhaps an infallible, means of identification is the number of scales on the cheeks, a larger number (usually 17 rows) being found on the cheeks of the small-mouthed variety than on those of the large-mouthed (usually 10). It is erroneously believed that the large-mouthed variety is less gamey than his small-mouthed cousin, but this perhaps is only experienced where the former is taken in ponds or sluggish waters, for a two pound large-mouthed in our cold or running waters will prove inch for inch every bit as good a fighter as the small mouthed, and is in every sense adapted for transplanting in any part of the Province. The black bass is also so radically different from all other fresh water fishes in its spawning habits, and in the care which it exercises over its young, that the percentage of loss of fry when hatched is very small. Trout and whitefish have been known to devour their eggs as soon as deposited; and in the case of speckled trout, where these are propagated in ponds, it has frequently been found necessary to remove the parent fish from the spawning beds immediately upon the spawn having been deposited, or the eggs were in danger of being devoured and the season's labor lost. The parent bass, however, will hover about the spawning bed from the time the eggs are cast until the fry has been hatched (usually in from five to ten days, according to the temperature of the water), and are in a measure able to take care of themselves. Everything, therefore, points to the black bass as being at present the ideal fish with which to stock our waters.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Many of our inland lakes in the sparsely settled districts are naturally well stocked with both varieties, and it has been suggested that these lakes might properly be drawn upon for stocking waters which have become depleted. But such a policy is not favored by the Department, not only because these lakes will themselves in turn soon become popular as fishing resorts, and because of the

announced policy of the Department to lease certain of these lakes as soon as arrangements now under consideration are matured. But if these objections did not obtain, they are so difficult of access and so far from railway centres, that the primitive means which would have to be adopted, both for capture and transportation, would be so tedious and expensive, and accompanied by such loss as to make it impossible to enter upon the work as extensively as is required or desired. The Department, therefore, early recognized that, in order to carry on the work on anything like an extensive scale, or in a successful manner, a plan affording greater facilities must be adopted, and that the fish must also if possible be obtained from waters where a minimum of opposition would be raised to their removal. We have therefore been anxious to discover such waters, and, after much correspondence and enquiry, believe we have been able to locate waters where the fish may be obtained in unlimited quantities, near railway points, and without danger of exciting any opposition whatever to their being taken. A quotation from a letter received on the subject in regard to one locality may here be given: "*There is a bay with a shale or small stone bottom covering 200 acres or more, which I have seen alive in June and July with small bass. In these waters the bass spawn, and are so plentiful in the spring that they can be caught by hand in the shallow parts. The water ranges from two to four feet deep at most. The fish vary in size from four to eight inches. . . . Have seen water boil at times with bass of sizes mentioned, and during my several years' fishing in those parts, I have always seen plenty of small bass. . . . There is no way I know of getting them only by drawing a seine What would be taken would never be missed.*"

To insure the most satisfactory results, it is necessary to remove the fish in the spring before the warm weather sets in, or in the fall before they have again gone into deep water for the winter, and therefore the department is completing arrangements to enable it to enter vigorously upon the work before the fish have spawned. A tender has been received for supplying 10,000 adult bass at 10 cents per head, free on board of car, but the department will itself undertake the work if it is found to be the most convenient and economical method. There is no reason, in the opinion of the undersigned, why our waters should not again—and it is hoped at an early day—teem with desirable fish. All that is required is a permanent stream or body of water, and that the public afford us their loyal support in the enforcement of the law. Nor does the undersigned believe that only waters that have become entirely depleted should be renewed, but he is of opinion that great advantage would result from a supply being placed as soon as possible in waters where bass are already to be found in considerable numbers, for it is believed the importation of new blood into these waters will improve the quantity and quality of those already therein.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE FISH.

Finding that bass could be obtained in such quantities as before mentioned, the necessity of having greater facilities for transportation than those heretofore adopted became evident. To that end, therefore, the undersigned put himself in correspondence, and has had several interviews with the representatives of railway companies, with a view to their co-operation in the great work to be undertaken, by fitting up, equipping and placing at the disposal of the Province a car for the purpose; and the proposition is now receiving their consideration. It has not been suggested that in the first instance a car on anything like so elaborate a scale as are the State fish cars should be furnished, but merely the adaptation of an ordinary passenger coach by means of water tanks and ice boxes, so that it would be possible to transport several hundred adult fish at one time. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that bass can be carried almost any distance without

change of water, if the water is kept at a temperature of forty or fifty degrees, and frequently aerated. With such a car, satisfactory progress should be made with the work during the approaching season; and it is believed that the railway companies will with eagerness embrace the opportunity of aiding the Province in the manner indicated, being beneficiaries to so large an extent by our lakes and rivers being well stocked. It may be mentioned in this connection that a number of railways in neighboring States, recognizing the importance to them of this condition, have, independently of State aid, equipped such cars to assist in the work carried on by the Commissioners, though State cars are also in operation.

THE RIVER NEPIGON.

The River Nepigon, which connects Lakes Nepigon and Superior some sixty miles east of Port Arthur, and which is said to be the head waters of the St. Lawrence, is our most noted fishing river, and is admitted by those who have whipped its waters to be the finest trout "stream" in America, if not in the world. "Stream," however, conveys a very erroneous and vague idea of the magnitude of the river, unless one were in the habit of so speaking of the great Niagara, for the Nepigon possesses in but a slightly lesser degree the "whirling and tumbling water, and the eddies and currents leaping and charging from side to side in eternal confusion" of that river. Here is the virgin home of the speckled trout, specimens having been taken weighing five, seven, and even ten pounds; and here is the angler's paradise. When they are rising well, the fun is fast and furious, for the trout of this region are unequalled for vigor and activity. No more delightful outing could be imagined, desired or experienced than is afforded by a fortnight spent on the glorious Nepigon. The scenery alone would well repay a visit, not to speak of the angling. In its sinuous windings it recalls the famous Saguenay, and it is a matter of constant wonder what splendor the next turn will reveal. In some places the shores are banked with foliage to the water's edge, while in others bold bluffs rear themselves majestically to dizzy heights, and many islands add charm to the view. Immediately one begins the ascent, he feels that he has been transported to another world. Dull care is left behind, the anxieties of life cease to oppress, the very atmosphere seems to be intoxicating, and he gladly yields to the fascination of his surroundings. After leaving Lake Helen and passing the little Indian village at the mouth of the river, the prospect is unbroken by settlement or habitation, and is one delightful expanse of nature's most exquisite handiwork. Six miles more, and the first camping place—Camp Alexander—is reached, and the initial portage has to be made. Here tents are pitched, and preparations begun for spending the night. Some of the guides repair to the forest, and in a few moments return heavily laden with large bundles of fragrant spruce boughs, which they adeptly convert into restful couches. Others have meantime been preparing the evening meal; the call to "wee-sin" is a welcome sound, and soon the camp is lulled to rest by the never ceasing song of the river. No reliable fishing is to be obtained below Camp Alexander, though the impatient angler has occasionally been rewarded with a rise where a fly has been cast in the eddies along the way. The river falls in its course of 20 miles between Lake Nepigon and Camp Alexander some three hundred feet; so that for this distance falls and rapids follow in quick succession, and good fishing is to be had almost anywhere between these points. The guides are either Indians or half-breeds, and, as a rule, are most attentive and trustworthy. To be properly equipped, two guides are required for each canoe, unless one is himself an adept canoe man, and has a fondness for hard work, for it requires a strong arm, a skillful hand, an unerring eye, and an active brain to safely pilot a craft through these turbulent waters into the coveted haunts. Indeed, as the struggle against the rushing waters becomes fiercer, the muscles and veins of the swarthy guides stand

out like cables. The guides are anxious that the tourist should have good fishing, and the rivalry is keen as to which boat shall bring in the largest trout; and when a fish is struck their exclamations of delight are second only to the uproar created by the swift running waters. In places where the current is too strong for paddling, and not angry enough to necessitate a portage, the guides pole the canoe along; and, as inch by inch headway is made, it seems a battle of the weak against the strong, wonder prevails as to which will ultimately triumph, and speculation arises as to what consequence would follow the snapping of the trusted spruce or the capsizing of the canoe. Occasionally such a contingency arises as the snapping of a pole, but the skilful bowman has never yet proved unequal to the emergency.

Near the head of the river is Virgin Falls—a miniature Niagara. At the foot of the falls may at any time be seen, disporting in the foam, hundreds of whitefish and speckled trout; and the former takes the fly as to the “manner born.” A few miles above the falls is Lake Nepigon itself, a most beautiful sheet of water, measuring some 70 miles long by 50 wide, with a coast line of about 600 miles. The lake is thickly studded with islands—it is estimated some one thousand in all. The descent of the river is not the least enjoyable part of the trip, and is of course accomplished in a much shorter time, as most of the rapids are “run” in the downward journey. Frequently the canoes of several parties may be seen descending a rapid in quick succession—a most thrilling sight.

As the Nepigon is the source of considerable revenue to the Department, and as the number of visitors to it is increasing annually, it had from time to time been suggested by parties who had visited the river that certain improvements should be made which would render a visit thereto more enjoyable and attended with less hardship and inconvenience—such, for instance, as the construction of landing-places, the improvement of the portages, the making of trails to desirable pools now almost inaccessible, and better sanitary arrangements. A question had also arisen as to whether certain privileges applied for to the Crown Lands Department would or would not militate to the detriment of these world-renowned fishing grounds. That the Department might be in possession of the special personal knowledge necessary to deal with these matters, and with others as they may arise, a visit of inspection was made by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner during the month of July.

As an additional outcome of the visit the undersigned would most strongly urge the desirability of reserving a strip of land on each side of the river, in addition to the one chain already reserved, that the scenery may be properly protected and preserved for all time in its pristine beauty.

NEPIGON TROUT.

An experiment which I should like to see tried, and the result of which I would watch with great interest, would be the fertilizing of the eggs of the brook trout in some of the preserves with the milt from the male of the Nepigon. Milt can be retained for days in hermetically sealed jars, and has been sent one thousand miles or more by mail, and on its arrival used to impregnate eggs that afterwards yielded over ninety per cent of fry. If any of our trout culturists would care to make the experiment, the Department will endeavour, to have a supply of milt obtained by its officers at the Nepigon. The milt must not be diluted with water, and the eggs should be impregnated within six days from the time it is taken. The result it is believed would be a hardy and vigorous offspring.

LEASING OF LAKES.

During the year, letters were addressed to the overseers in outlying districts, instructing them to report upon such lakes in their divisions as, in their opinions

might properly be leased for angling purposes, and to give their area, location and any other information useful for the Department to have in dealing with the matter, and replies were received, with particulars as to a number of lakes in each division. But the acquaintance of the overseer with the topography of his district is found to be so limited that the information obtained is not sufficient to enable the Department to arrive at a conclusion as to the lakes which may properly be leased, and which should be reserved for public fishing. Some more reliable means should, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, be adopted to obtain the information required. It may be said that in Quebec, where a policy of leasing lakes has been approved for some years, the plan adopted was to depute competent officers to make an inspection of the lakes and report thereon; and these inspections seem to have been continued for a number of years. It is respectfully suggested that a similar plan might in the first instance be adopted in this province in, say, the sparsely settled or newly surveyed townships where it would be impossible to obtain by any other means the information desired. In the older portions of the Province it may be assumed that there are few lakes which can be so disposed of, as, until within a very recent date, no reservation of the lands under or surrounding the smaller lakes was made in the patents. It would be important, too, in the opinion of the undersigned, that the investigations should be confined to districts where it would be possible to obtain canoemen acquainted with the routes and portages, and where the present means of communication render it possible to reach the lakes decided to be leased within a reasonable time. The inspections might be extended as new means of communication make it possible to reach with greater facility the more distant lakes, and as applications therefor increase. In the instructions to the surveying and exploring parties sent out during the year into our new districts, a paragraph was inserted at the suggestion of the undersigned requiring them to report upon the fisheries in the territory which they were to explore. Those of the reports which have been examined indicate that the lakes and streams in these sections teem with brook trout and many other valuable varieties of fish. The leasing of angling privileges in the lakes and rivers of Quebec yields an annual revenue of over \$35,000 in rentals ranging from \$5 to \$500, and though less favorable conditions exist in Ontario than in Quebec, with its far-famed trout lakes and salmon rivers, all comparatively easy of access, the revenue to be derived from this source in this Province should ultimately be considerable.

Information should also be obtained with reference to such lakes as might properly be leased for fishing therein for commercial purposes, a number of applications having already been received for the leasing of lakes for such purpose in different parts of the Province. A general policy on the subject should, as soon as may be, be approved and announced, but more especially with reference to the lakes in our new districts, which are practically unprotected, and in which unlimited opportunities for poaching are afforded. These lakes should be regarded as so many farms, the property of the Province, and be dealt with in the same way—leased or rented for a number or years—the Province being the landlord, as it were, and the person desiring the lease the tenant—the lease to contain such conditions as would ensure the property being kept in a fertile condition, by limiting the number of nets that could be fished, the quantity of fish to be taken annually, the saving and planting of spawn, fry, etc., etc. If such a plan were adopted, these lakes would be made to yield a revenue in perpetuity, while if the present system of issuing licenses therein were followed, they would in a short time be exhausted. Depleted of their contents they would be valueless, either from a revenue or food producing standpoint. It is said that an acre of water properly cultivated can be made to produce as much revenue as an acre of land.

THE OUANANICHE.

Steps were taken to obtain from the Province of Quebec a supply of this fish for introduction into our waters, but so far have not been followed by very gratifying results. Most of the waters in which the Ouananiche is to be found, or at least from which it can conveniently be obtained, are under lease, and the lessees look upon the fish as "the apple of their eye." Many of our lakes, it is thought, would be suitable for the successful reception of this valuable species, which is so popular, not only in Quebec, but in some of the eastern States. In fact in the State of Maine it has quite supplanted the black bass as the popular angling fish. What is proposed is, that in the first instance a few should be planted in congenial waters, from which, after they become established, future supplies may be obtained for stocking other lakes, and our efforts to obtain them will not be relinquished.

STEEL-HEAD SALMON.

Failure to obtain the Ouananiche led to enquiries being made with respect to the steel-head salmon, which is finding its way across Lake Superior into our waters in increasing numbers, and has been caught in the nets of pound net fishermen during the last year or two. It is said to rise to the fly as readily as does the Ouananiche or brook trout, to be very prolific, hardy, and, like the Ouananiche, to thrive in a temperature of water much higher than is required for brook trout. A specimen was sent to the undersigned by one of the Rossport fishermen. It is certainly a handsome fish, and of superb flavor. The indications are that fully as good results would be secured in its domestication as in that of the Ouananiche, and if it can be obtained in sufficient numbers a deposit in some of our lakes will be tried.

FISHWAYS.

A large number of letters, petitions, etc., have been received during the year from different parts of the Province pointing out the necessity for the erection of fishways. This being one of the subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, these applications have been referred to that Government. Where the Minister has deemed it proper, as the law provides, that fishways should be erected, directions have been given accordingly, and a number have been erected. The fundamental principle regarding the erection of fishways is, that no one should be allowed to erect an obstruction in a stream or river which would impair and ultimately destroy the proprietary rights of persons living above the obstruction on the same river. In many places this is no doubt a serious cause of complaint, and the matter is one deserving most careful consideration wherever such obstruction exists. But, while in the majority of cases, means for the free migration of fish should be afforded, there may be reasons why such facilities should not be rendered; but this is not always understood. For instance, the waters below a dam may contain undesirable fish from which those above are perfectly free, and in the face of such a condition no one would call for or desire the erection of a fishway.

OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Representations have been received during the year that there is great destruction of young fish by the raising of waters in the spring, both from artificial and natural causes. Into these waters the breeding fish find their way and deposit their eggs. As the waters recede the parent fish return to the deeper water, but the eggs hatch out in millions in the pools along the shore, and as the waters dry up the young fish invariably perish. In the marshes bordering on

Lake Scugog the loss from this source has for many years been very considerable and the department has in a number of places erected screens to prevent this as much as possible. The protection, however, that can be afforded in this way is obviously inadequate.

SAWDUST.

The pollution of public waters by sawdust is still a serious cause of complaint, but it is gratifying to be able to report that in a number of cases where the practice has heretofore been to dump the sawdust into the water the parties have, on their attention being drawn to the law on the subject, made immediate provision for other disposition of it.

CARP.

The continued unfavorable reports as to this fish further demonstrate the desirability of doing everything that can be properly done for its extermination. Every means for its capture has been authorized which has been applied for, as it is believed the destruction of this fish cannot but prove beneficial to other and more valuable kinds. It is now so execrated in some of the States, where for a number of years it had been artificially propagated, that the Legislatures of these States have even enacted a law making it a misdemeanor punishable with heavy fine to plant carp in public waters. But it is evidently here to stay. It is most prolific, a single carp being said to deposit in a season as many as 500,000 eggs.

SPECIMENS.

Specimens of our fish should, in the opinion of the undersigned, be collected and preserved in plaster or other approved form and placed where they may be inspected by interested parties.

FROGS.

A number of applications for leases have during the year been received. No licenses have, however, been granted, as it was found upon enquiry that the territory for which application was made was being "farmed" by a number of parties, all of whom claimed equal rights and privileges. While the industry in this Province is not carried on so extensively as in the United States, where it is said to be of economic importance in no less than fifteen States, and has been little thought of or even heard of by many in the Province, it may be mentioned that in one place at least it has assumed such importance that it is referred to in the Manual on Fish Culture recently published by the United States Fish Commission at Washington (which devotes some eleven closely printed pages to the subject of frogs and their artificial cultivation) in these words:

"One of the most successful frog farms is in Ontario, in the Trent River basin. It has been in operation about twenty years, and annually yields a comparatively large product of frogs. . . . During the years 1895 and 1896 this farm yielded 5,000 pounds of dressed frogs' legs and 7,000 living frogs for scientific purposes and for stocking other waters." Some idea of the great demand which exists for this luxury in the United States may be gathered from the fact that the annual catch in the United States is given as but little less than 1,000,000, with a gross value to the "hunters" of about \$50,000, and to the retailers of not less than \$150,000. Indeed, the demand for frogs in the United States, where the consumption is said to be ten times that of France—where it is popularly supposed to be larger than elsewhere—has been so great that it is feared their unrestricted hunting will result in their practical extinction, and

artificial propagation is already talked of. Much interest has been aroused on the subject in our own Province, probably by our legislation of last session, and many enquiries have been received as to the means to be adopted for their culture and for the establishment of frog farms. It is believed that there are thousands of acres of waste lands in the Province, the property of private individuals, which are now practically worthless, and which could be turned to profitable use in raising frogs. All that would be necessary would be to stock the waters with paired breeders, and they would do the rest, as natural food is present in sufficient amounts for successful growth. The species considered most profitable on account of its size is the eastern bull frog, *Rana catesbiana*, which reaches a body length of over eight inches. They begin to breed at the age of three years, and reach a marketable size in four or five years. Only the hind legs are preserved, a pair of which will average about half a pound in weight. The price in the New York market varies from 50c. to \$1 per pound.

REPORTS.

Attention is specially directed to the reports of the overseers and the captain of the Gilpie on following pages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,
Deputy Commissioner.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1900.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetanguishene reports as follows :

"In receiving the past season's operations a good many conflicting situations are found and seemingly paradoxical conclusions arrived at. In the first place there is abundant evidence, evidence borne out by my own observation, that fish are just as plentiful in the Georgian Bay as ever, while at the same time the catch has been undoubtedly less, and the net result to fishermen and dealers not nearly so favourable as last year.

"What, then, are the causes for the decreased catch ?

"Firstly, there seemed to be a general impression that trap nets were likely to be licensed in the early part of the season, and a very considerable outfit of these nets were got ready and put in operation, and when a great many of these were afterward seized and destroyed, it meant in many cases that a man's total outfit was gone and therefore he was unable to resume operations for some considerable time, and in some cases not at all.

"Secondly, the season was noted for most violent gales and it was a very common occurrence to see nets washed up on jagged rocks and torn to shreds.

"Thirdly, fish change their haunts and feeding grounds from precisely the same reasons that wild animals on land do, that is either because their favourite feed is scarcer or that they are obliged to move to avoid enemies that prey on their particular kind. The bottom of our lakes is covered with certain species of plant life which furnishes fish food in its season. This vegetable growth is not very well understood, but it is known that in quantity and quality it varies from season to season, from climatic and other causes, just as much as plant life on land, and just as local in varied degree of productiveness.

"I wish to say however that fishermen are in no way discouraged, they recognize the past as being an off year, and they are fully alert to the fact that fish are plentiful, only circumstances have been against a large catch.

"Fishermen universally acknowledge that the department wishes nothing but their welfare.

"Regarding my own operations with the "Gladys" would say, that she was put in commission on May 15th, and continued without interruption until the closing of navigation, and while I can claim to have done good work I have no hesitation in saying that a sail boat is the worst possible kind of a craft for patrolling purposes, very often just when it is most necessary to be moving there is either a dead calm or a gale, then again her accommodation, which fully as good as the average 30 ft sail boat is not fit for the early or latter part of the season or in any rainy or rough weather, it is all right in fine weather, but I say it advisedly, a man's life or health is not safe.

"This part of the Georgian Bay is becoming more and more a tourist resort and it gives me great pleasure to report that without any exception those I have conversed with freely consider that both bass and maskinonge are much more plentiful, and that the department in establishing and maintaining a propagation line and also maintaining good oversight is deserving the thanks of the entire tourist fraternity, and one of the greatest pleasures I have had in my work was the many expressions of satisfaction at the work being done.

"In regard to recommendations, I wish to say that they are few, the work of the department is running smooth, and the regulations generally fit the requirements.

"I have had a great many enquiries as to fishing in inland waters, several applications to fish in same being forwarded to the Branch, but so far none grant-

ed. I can't help but think that the time has arrived when some of the large bodies of inland waters, more especially those out of the direct line of tourist requirements, should be made to add their quota to the wealth and revenue of the Province, and to this end a systematic inspection of these waters be made, there is probably as much area of water in the New Ontario as the Old, and it seems preposterous to conclude that the tourist of Old Ontario requires all the water of the New for his particular benefit."

District Overseer Thwaite reports as follows :

"I hereby submit my annual report for 1900, as District Overseer for the Districts of Ontario, Victoria, Peterboro and Haliburton Counties. Several times I visited the principal lakes frequented by American tourists, and made careful enquiry into the complaints of visitors, residents, and other parties interested in Stony Lake, that the salmon trout were destroying the young lunge and bass, as these fish were becoming scarcer every year. I caught several salmon trout and opened them to see as to the food they were living on, and from enquiries from residents on the lake I concluded that the salmon trout were not the cause, to any great extent, of causing the scarcity of lunge and bass, but that over fishing was the principal cause ; and another cause of complaint was that whitefish destroyed the spawn of the lunge and the bass. This may be the case, as in December I caught a quantity of whitefish, the largest weighed about five pounds. The food found in them was entirely the spawn of the salmon-trout ; as these whitefish are very numerous in Stony and other adjoining lakes, no doubt they do consume a large quantity of lunge and bass spawn, but this can be ascertained in the spring if the Department wishes.

"I would recommend that Stony Lake be restocked with bass and lunge fry also that five (5) fishways be put in dams on Indian River, so that fish from below can have free access to Stony Lake, and that the stop-logs be either taken out or left in at Hastings, Young's Point and Lakefield until June 1st. If this was done the waters would be kept at a uniform level on the River Otonabee and Rice Lake, and would preserve millions of lunge and bass spawn.

"I was asked to allow experiments to be made with hoop nets in Scugog and Rice Lakes to catch catfish, but up to the present time these experiments have not induced anyone to take out licenses to net these fish.

"In regard to the Act prohibiting the sale of lunge and bass, I may say the new law is approved by all parties, except a few dealers, as it is a step in the right direction to allow these fish to increase.

"I would also recommend that a small license fee, say \$3.00 for thirty days and \$5.00 for the season, be charged Americans for the privilege of fishing in the lakes in the Districts under my supervision, as I feel sure this small fee would not debar these tourists from visiting our lakes.

"I would also recommend the issuing of licenses, fee, say \$3.00 for thirty days or \$5.00 for the season, to net salmon trout with proper size nets, said applicants for licenses to be approved by the local overseers, and the nets to be set only where they may direct. As you are well aware, this territory brings in very little revenue to assist in the protection of fish, except a few fines, etc.

"I have no complaint from anyone that mill owners have polluted the waters with sawdust or refuse.

"The following is a short description of the different lakes visited, as per list of questions below : Stony Lake is in the county of Peterboro, townships of Drummer, Burleigh and Smith, is about twelve miles long and from one-half to two and one half miles wide, depth from ten to one hundred and fifty feet ; formation, Drummer shore, clay land, limestone and granite, and bluffly, Burleigh

and Smith, all granite and bluffy ; bottom, rocky, muddy, weedy and rushes ; inlet, Jack and Eel Creeks and Burleigh Falls, which is a continuation of Lovesick Deer Bay, Buckhorn, Pigeon, Cameron, Sturgeon and Scugog Lakes ; bass, lunge, salmon trout, sucker whitefish, with large quantities of catfish, suckers, etc., are found in the lake, all the fish are well fed and of good size ; water, dark ; outlet, Clear Lake and Idian River.

"Clear Lake, in county of Peterboro, between the townships of Duro and Smith, about five miles long and one to one and one-half miles wide, ten to one hundred feet deep ; Smith shore, clay, sand, bluff and granite rock ; Duro shore, clay, bluff and limestone rock ; bottom, rocky, muddy, weeds and rushes ; inlet, Stony Lake ; outlet, Kathcawanooka Lake ; water, rain colour ; the principal fish are lunge, bass, salmon trout, whitefish, herrings, and all other kinds of small fish, all are well fed and a good size.

"Rice Lake, in the counties of Northumberland, Peterboro, Durham and Hastings, Townships of Asphodel, Otonabee, South Monagan, Haldimand, Hamilton and Alnwick : twenty miles long, two to five miles wide, five to thirty feet deep ; bottom, mud, gravel and weedy ; shores, marshy ; inlets, Otonabee, Indian and Owze Rivers and several creeks ; outlet, Trent River ; water, dark blue ; fish, lunge and bass, and all other kinds of small fish.

"Scugog Lake, in the counties of Ontario, Durham and Victoria, townships of Reach, Mariposa, Cartwright, Manvers, township of Scugog or Scugog Island is surrounded by Scugog Lake ; length, some twenty miles, width, one-half to three miles, depth, five to ten feet ; shores, mostly marshy and bluffy ; bottom, muddy, but stony in places ; inlet, Cedar, Nonquon and several other small creeks ; outlet, Scugog River ; color of water, dark ; lunge and bass are the game fish, with any quantity of catfish, sunfish, suckers, with a few perch, all well fed and of good size.

"Most of the back lakes are of similar formation and same kinds of fish "

1. Name of the lake.
2. The county or counties in which it is situated.
3. The township or townships in which it is situated.
4. The length of the lake.
5. The width of the lake.
6. The depth of the lake.
7. Shores ; (state formation, and if different on different sides, state what difference. It may be bluffy on one side and low on the other, or it may be rocky on one side and marshy on the other.)
8. Bottom of the lake ; (state whether muddy, sandy, gravel, clay, marl, stony, rocky, weedy, or rushes.)
9. What inlets.
10. What outlets.
11. The color of the water.
12. The kinds of fish inhabiting the waters, as far as you are able to say.
13. Whether the fish appear well fed or are poor—if good size or small.

District Overseer Judd reports as follows :

"I have the honour of submitting to you this my second annual report concerning the working of the Fishery Laws in the territory under my supervision.

In my former report I took occasion to refer, to the extent of territory, the quality of fish therein, the question of protecting the same, the revenue derived therefrom, and particularly that of the Rideau waters.

In this I am pleased to practically confirm the beneficial effects of a vigorous policy of protection, which we, as your officers, have endeavoured to adopt.

It has been my special effort to impress upon the local overseers and the public the necessity of a careful watch over their local waters in view of a proper protection, and especially for the first few years, in the hope that the waters will be restored to their former status by natural and permanent increase, and the law becomes better known and more acceptable to the people.

In this I am assured beyond doubt that the officers are doing all that may reasonably be expected of them or perhaps can be done under the circumstances, and that there is an increasing tendency towards an observance of the law and co-operation on the part of the public.

There has been a decrease in convictions for infractions during the last year, and a large increase in applications for licenses, while copies of the "Fishery" laws are frequently requested from all parts of my territory and which have, as near as I can learn, been fully supplied. Applications for licenses from men who have for years fished unmindful of the laws are pouring in to your overseer to such an extent that it is becoming an important question, in view of not overcrowding the waters with nets, what to do in the matter. Every applicant urges his case, and many are now, by means of petitions and letters from influential men, pressing for licenses. I mention these facts as evidence of a gratifying assurance of the interest taken in our fishery laws and an increasing disposition to obey them. Yet, while this is true, it is quite as true that violations are being perpetrated and that complaints are made requiring prompt investigation.

Last year an extension of time to May 1st was given to licensees of hoop nets and the regulation for spearing somewhat relaxed, which I humbly submit affords a special opportunity for fishermen to evade the law.

On the 22nd of April I visited certain hoop nets where an extension of time had been granted, and found large quantities of bass in said nets, showing that in the spring bass are working to the shores and in marshy places where fishermen operate.

The practise of spearing in the spring so much indulged in by the farming community has been greatly lessened and consequently the destruction of bass has been less than in former years. While the problem of ridding our lakes and streams of Ling and destructive fish requires consideration.

In May I visited Perth and its adjacent waters, Christie Lake and Tay river, and procured evidence of a general character of violations on the Tay river in the spring by netting and the use of dynamite for a superior class of pickerel which inhabit those waters and which are caught, during their running, in great quantities, at Deacon's Rapids on said Tay river and are sold in Perth, Smith's Falls and other towns and villages; and to prevent this a man will be required to be at Deacon's Rapids day and night for a period of about two weeks.

I may further observe that a large and influential Anglers' Association has been formed in Perth which has manifested a disposition to assist in protecting said waters.

In August last I visited St. Lawrence River upon information of gross violations in netting minnows below Prescott, in my territory. I learned that about sixteen men were employed in catching in seines from five to ten thousand minnows daily and shipping them to Alexandria Bay, N.Y., where they were sold to fishermen, and upon which catch custom duties were levied by American officers. The minnows were shipped in barrels on the line of boats running from Ogdensburgh to Clayton, attended by a man who supplied fresh water so as to keep them alive, and sold at a high price. I took such steps as I could to prevent further violations, but the season was nearly over, and I was in no position to take legal proceedings. I apprehend, however, that this will be repeated next year during the tourist season unless said river be carefully guarded.

With the above exceptions there have been no very important violations that have come to my notice. Only three convictions have been made by myself and no seizures of nets. This, in comparison with the preceding year, is, I submit encouraging.

During the year one Anglers' and Game Association has been formed and is now in good working order. Two others will be formed before spring.

The influx of tourists to the Rideau has been largely in excess of any previous year, and the outlook for the coming season is still more gratifying. Guides and boatmen are beginning to learn what they can earn, and several last season camped at convenient points where tourists came, and found ready and lucrative employment. Fishing was much better than for years past. Solicitations are made continually to keep the waters as free as possible from nets. In a word the fishery laws are practically beginning to get control of the fisheries which hitherto had been in a state of chaos."

District Overseer Mathen, Brockville :

Reports that the angling on the River St. Lawrence has been much better than for some years. His district has been carefully inspected. There were several cases of fishing with night lines without license, which he succeeded in putting a stop to, but no other violation came to his knowledge. The several fishery overseers in the district attended to the requirements of the fishery laws by giving their districts a close supervision during the year. Some little difficulty was experienced with parties from the U. S. side of the River St. Lawrence in using seines for catching minnows, and although no seizures were made he succeeded in stopping the practice. He recommends the granting of licenses for seines measuring not more than 30 feet, and for which a charge of \$5 each should be demanded. He would also recommend a close season for pike, which should cover the same period as that for bass.

Overseer M. Kyle, Rat Portage :

Reports that "the number of men employed, as well as the nets fished, are much less than last year. This will account to a great extent for the decreased catch. From my knowledge of the conditions, and as a result of enquiries made among the fishermen and also with the superintendent of the Dominion Fish Co., which company buys practically all of the fish caught in these waters, I do not consider that the decrease in catch means that the waters are being depleted, but simply that the industry has not been so vigorously prosecuted during the past season as in former years. There are a good many reasons for this state of affairs: one reason is that at the beginning of the season there was a large stock of fish held in cold storage, and as the outlook was for lower prices during the season a good many men who formerly fished did not do so the past season, but instead went to work, some on their own mining claims and others for mining companies, as well as on the construction of the new Ontario and Rainy River Railroad, which they considered offered a better prospect for them than fishing. Several of my licenses from which I have had no returns were for the winter months only, and as it was too late during the first part of 1900 before the ice was sufficiently strong there was very little fishing done on these licenses. There was also open water for the greater part of December of the present year, so that the winter licenses on the smaller inland lakes were practically not fished. As explained by the superintendent of the Dominion Fish Company, another reason for the decreased catch last season is that during the very early spring there was a continuance of very high east winds, which, it is claimed, drive the fish, especially sturgeon, away from the south-west shores of the Lake of the Woods, where all the pound-net fishing is done. Then the weather turned very warm early in

the summer, and in order to save the nets they were taken out and were not fished for a period of six weeks, so that to all intents and purposes the pound-net fishing only extended over a period of about three weeks in the spring and six or seven weeks in the fall. In one or two instances the nets were not fished even that length of time in the fall, as owing to their exposed position and the prevalence of heavy storms a good many of the nets were destroyed in the water. Altogether the fishermen have had a rather hard time of it during the past season, and looking at the matter from all points, the returns are fully as good as could be expected under the circumstances.

As in former years, nearly the whole of the catch is exported to American markets by the C. P. R. from this point. This applies to the fish caught on the American side, which are also shipped from here in bond. A small proportion of the Canadian catch is shipped to eastern Canadian markets, notably Montreal, which takes some of the coarser varieties, such as pike and buffalo, but the quantity is small, and fully 75 per cent. of the whole catch goes to the United States.

No violations of the close season were brought to my notice and I think on the whole they were well observed. The only fishway in my district is that in a dam belonging to the Keewatin Power Co., on the Winnipeg river, near this town, but owing to the stop-logs having kept the water in the dam up to its normal height the fishway has been in good working order. The only violations of the fishery regulations in this district took place in the latter part of May, 1900, when I made a seizure of a number of American gill-nets in Canadian waters, near the mouth of Rainy river. These gill-nets were seized and stored by me in Rat Portage, and finally sold to the Dominion Fish Co., as reported in my correspondence to your Department on the subject. There was also some trouble with Indians catching sturgeon by means of night-line on Rainy river, but upon my investigating the matter I found, as reported in my letter of June 5, that most of the fishing had been done outside of my district on Rainy river between Barwick and Fort Francis. I wrote the Indian agent at Fort Francis in the matter and he took steps, as far as the Indians were concerned, to have the trouble stopped."

Overseer Wm. McKirdy, Nepigon, reports:

"That the year 1900 just closed, from a revenue point of view, has been the most successful in its history, and although this increase of revenue has been secured by raising the price of fishing permits, visitors are well pleased with the results.

"The river has been patrolled by Charles de Laronde, overseer, and the provisions of the law maintained, particular attention being given to the sanitary condition of the camping grounds, on which the pleasure of the trip depends in a great measure.

"I estimate the amount spent by the tourists at Nepigon at \$9,000; this does not include railway, steamboat or hotel expenses."

Overseer Alex. McComber, of Port Arthur, reports as follows:

"There was an apparent decrease in the catch for 1900 as compared with 1899. I think this may be explained by the fact that there was practically no fishing during the month of December on account of the ice not having formed. The fishermen do not care to trust their nets in the open water late in the fall. There has been no ice in the bay up to the present except a small fringe around the edge. The bay is practically open now. The weather has been so mild that no thick ice has formed and what has formed has been broken up by winds shortly afterwards.

"During the year 1900 the greater part of the fish was shipped to the United States from this district, probably ninety per cent. The exact quantity cannot be obtained.

"I have heard of no abuses existing during the year excepting the following, if they may be termed abuses :

"(1) In the month of August I was informed that some fisherman at Rossport was leaving fish offal unburied on the shore there. I wrote to the man instructing him this must be disposed of by burial in future. I afterwards made enquiries and found that these instructions were being followed.

"(2) In the month of October a complaint was made that one of the lumber companies operating near Pigeon River had dammed up Arrow Lake and was damaging the fishing. I communicated with the manager, and he immediately lowered the dam and arranged to prevent the water being raised too high.

"I have been unable to find that the close season was violated in any way. It was reported to me at one time that some pound nets had been left in the water near Thunder Cape during the close season. I communicated with the Department and received instructions to go out and examine the grounds. I went out with a tug and found that no nets were there. The owner of the nets had apparently had some trouble in removing them and had cut them at the corners, leaving a piece of the rope hanging from the sticks. From a distance it appeared as if the nets were there. I found out afterwards that when the nets were being raised a storm had arisen, and the owner fearing he would lose them cut them off at the corners.

"In the month of June I heard that a man had a hoop net set in Thunder Bay near McKenzie River east of Port Arthur. I went down and seized the net and advised the Department of my action, and was told to keep the net until further orders. This man was not prosecuted as he was an old man and worth nothing and claimed he did not know it was wrong as he was catching suckers for his dog. I still have the net in my possession.

"There are no fishways in my division. There was only one sawmill operating continuously in the district during 1900 and that was at Port Arthur inside of the breakwater, and did not affect the fisheries. There is a mill at Fort William on the Kaministiquia River, but it was not operated last year, and when operated the refuse is burned.

"I have again experienced great difficulty in getting returns from the fishermen, in fact many of them will not reply to my letters at all, and therefore the information as to value of nets and boats, number of men employed, and amount of fish caught, etc., can only be approximately stated.

"There is no doubt that a fish hatchery on Lake Superior would be of great benefit to the fishing industry here. There is no hatchery on the Canadian side of this lake at all, but there is one on the American side at Duluth and one at Sault Ste. Marie. At present the Booth Fishing Co. is placing spawn on the north shore on their own account. I am told that the expense of running a hatchery is not excessive compared to the results obtained. I have not been connected with the fishery long enough here to speak of its condition compared to some years ago, but I believe the catch has steadily decreased for some time, and will probably continue to decrease, owing to there being no source of supply other than natural causes. On the American side the industry has been greatly aided by the hatcheries, and fish are now plentiful where some years ago none were to be found.

INLAND FISHING.

"The coming season will probably see an increased number of tourists coming to the District for its fish. A new line of steamboats will be run from the Soo to

Port Arthur by way of the North Shore, stopping at all the small ports and especially Nepigon. It is also intended to advertise the district extensively as a fishing district.

LEASING OF LAKES.

"I have been asked by several parties whether the Department would lease some of the inland lakes for a term of years on condition that the lessees protect the lakes, erect buildings, etc. There are a number of lakes which could be leased in this way, as they are not being fished now in any way and applications will undoubtedly be sent in next summer.

Overseer James Whalen, Port Arthur :

Reports that no complaints have been made to him of any abuses existing and that none have come to his notice. So far as he has been able to ascertain the close season has been well observed and no illegal fishing done.

In his opinion it would be a good thing for the department and the fishermen if a number of the large inland lakes were thrown open for fishing purposes. In some of the lakes he is informed that the fish are so thick that they cannot live, and suggests care being used in the granting of licenses to see that the fish were not exterminated by too many fishing in any one lake. There should, he thinks, be a handsome revenue in this for the Government. He is of opinion also that in some lakes where sturgeon is plentiful the fishermen should be allowed to use pound nets or such other nets as might be necessary.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie :

States that about 95 per cent. of the fish caught is exported to the United States and the balance used for home consumption.

There was very little fishing carried on after 15th October, as all the tugs were laid up and the nets removed by that date.

No abuses of any kind existed and the close seasons were strictly observed.

No fines were imposed, nor any confiscations made, and no illegal fishing of any kind came to his notice.

The law respecting pollution of waters was strictly adhered to. There are no fishways in the division.

NORTH CHANNEL OF LAKE HURON.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current :

This officer reports, that notwithstanding the very severe weather experienced by the fishermen last fall, the fishing has been good and in most places, better than in 1899. He would favour the licensing of trap-nets, which are now prohibited altogether, as they will then be under the supervision of the fishery overseer. He would also favour the use of 2½ inch mesh for herring gill-nets, as the run of herring in this district is smaller than in other waters.

Overseer John Paul, Loring :

Reports that angling was very good during the season, being carried on chiefly by the residents for their family use. No netting of any kind was permitted and no violations of the law came to his notice.

The close seasons were also strictly observed.

Overseer John A. Johnson, Parry Sound :

Reports the fishing operations in his division for 1900 to have been fairly successful. The fishermen seem to be well satisfied with the present regulations. Trap-netting and seine fishing seem to have been less vigorously prosecuted than

in other years, and the fisherman seems desirous of carrying out the regulations of the department, as from my different visits to the fishing stations and markets I find that the law has been well observed. The Indians have abandoned the selling of bass and other fish prohibited by law. There has been a large increase of tourists this year. They report the fishing good, and have observed the law well. Poachers in inland lakes have been less, and the farmers have assisted in the protection of the fish more than in other years. Everyone speaks highly of the present regulations for the protection of fish.

Overseer Labatt, Victoria Harbour :

Reports that the pollution of the waters in his division by bark falling off the sawlogs is proving detrimental to the fisheries and recommends that some steps be taken to have the nuisance abated. The nets of the fishermen suffered considerably from this cause.

He succeeded in capturing one trap-net during the season, which he destroyed. The several close seasons were strictly observed.

Overseer Waddell, Leith :

Reports a very good fishing season in his division although the fish were late coming on to the shoals on account of the fine weather prevailing.

The close seasons were well observed.

About one half of the total catch was exported to the United States and the other half used for home consumption.

He had two parties prosecuted for illegal fishing, one of whom got off, for want of evidence, and the other pleaded guilty and was fined.

Four nets were confiscated and sold.

Overseer Stewart, Gillies, Hull :

Reports a slight decrease in the catch in his division, although the fishing in the beginning of the season was very good.

All the fish caught were sold in Canada and used chiefly for home consumption.

No abuses of any kind came to his knowledge, and there were no convictions.

The fishing laws and regulations were well observed, as were also the several close seasons.

The law respecting the pollution of streams was also respected.

There is only one fishway in the district. It is situated near the mouth of the Saugeen River; it is of little use, however, owing to the obstruction at the mouth of the river.

Overseer Stead, Sarnia :

Reports that in the beginning of the season there was a very large catch of pickerel, but so soon as fine weather set in the catch fell off. The fishermen were unable to take advantage of the extension of fishing season, granted by the Federal government, owing to the very heavy weather which prevailed. There was not one pound that was not damaged more or less, and nearly all the gill-nets set off Kettle Point were lost. The prices obtained for the fish were good, and compensated the fishermen somewhat for their loss. About 95 per cent. of the fish taken in the division is disposed of in United States markets, and the balance used for home consumption. No abuses exist and the fishery regulations are well observed. There were two cases of illegal fishing by citizens of the United States. The first of these was for catching pickerel during close season, and the other was fishing gill-nets off Sarnia. In the first case a fine of \$10 and costs was imposed, and in the other about one and a half mile of nets was confiscated, besides a quan-

tity of fish. There was no violation of the law respecting the pollution of the water as the mill owners utilize the sawdust and other mill refuse for fuel. The fishway in the dam on Sydenham River was in working order.

Overseer Allen, Wallaceburg :

States that the fishing was a little better than during the previous year, and that there would have been a much larger catch still had it not been for the frequent storms during the season which disabled the nets several times. All the fish caught for commercial purposes were exported to the United States. There were no cases of illegal fishing brought to his notice, and the several close seasons were well observed. There was no violation of the law respecting pollution of waters. The mill owners use the sawdust and other refuse for fuel. There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer McQueen, Chatham :

Reports that owing to the River Thames having been blocked with ice during the months of February and March it was impossible for the fishermen to prosecute their calling, and after the ice left a further delay was occasioned by their having to remove debris which had accumulated. This caused a considerable falling off in the total catch during the year. The close seasons were invariably well observed. There are two saw mills in the division and all the sawdust and other mill refuse is utilized as fuel, so that there are no violations of the law respecting the pollutions of waters. In the two cases of illegal fishing which came to his notice fines were imposed.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell :

Reports a decrease in the catch of pickerel as against the previous season. This was caused by the river being blocked with ice and the water very high. The total catch of fish, however, was greater than last year and the price obtained was one cent per pound more. The fishermen were unable to take advantage of the fifteen days' extension of the pickerel season granted by the Federal Government, as the close season began before the ice left. The Fishery Laws were fairly well observed. One party was fined \$10, and his net confiscated. There is one dam in the river unprovided with a fishway, and which is at present receiving the attention of the Department. Fully ninety per cent of the fish are shipped to New York. The close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Crotty, Bothwell :

States that there were no fish caught for commercial purposes in his division as no licenses were issued. No abuses of any kind existed and no illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Jury, London :

States that the bass and pickerel have been more numerous than usual and that anglers have made good catches. No violations of the fishery laws were brought to his notice, consequently no fines were imposed or confiscations made.

All the fishways are said to be in good condition. The Byron dam fishway was out of order but has been repaired. He thinks it very desirable that a fishway should be placed in the dam at Cashmere, which would enable the fish to ascend the river for many miles. The sewerage works now being constructed by the corporation of London, will, he thinks, have a very beneficial effect on the fishing in the River Thames.

Overseer Cousineau, Windsor :

Reports the fishing operations in his division as very satisfactory. There was an increased catch of whitefish, pickerel and mixed fish. The catch would

have been much better had the weather been more favorable. The extension of the hoop-net fishing season in the spring, was of very great benefit to the fishermen as it was late before they were able to put out their nets.

Overseer Stewart, of Pelee Island :

"Reports that he is pleased to state that the record of fish caught and the price paid for the same during the past season has been very fair, notwithstanding that the season throughout was very unfavorable for the business. The water became warm very early in the season, and the fish did not seem to come in from the deep water, and during most of the fall fishing the weather was very rough, causing much loss of time and damage to nets, and making the stay of the fish in the neighborhood very short.

The run of herring commenced about the 10th of November as indicated by the catch in pound nets, but the gill net fishermen did not commence taking them until the 22nd. Herring constituted the greater part of the catch of the season and were very fine fish.

The whitefish taken were also fine fish. Carp abounds in great numbers in-shore but very few are taken in the nets.

The black bass fishing both spring and fall was very fair, the anglers being chiefly Americans. The good fishing in these waters seems to attract them hither, and as they all domicile here and employ the boats and oarsmen from the Island their coming is looked forward to as a source of profit to the Island generally. These anglers are all sportsmen who respect our laws, and take only such fish as the regulations require. They seem anxious to conform to the laws and to obtain information relative to the same for their guidance while fishing in the neighborhood. No angling is done here during the summer months. And with the exception of one party (Mr. Jay Cooke) all anglers have been domiciled here during the seasons of fishing. There has been no infraction of the laws, the close seasons have been closely observed, and no instances of the taking of immature fish came to my knowledge, I have been very much assisted by the fishermen themselves, who have always afforded me access to their boats and houses and given every assistance in the inspection and examination of their catches of fish. I am also pleased to state that during the past year there has not been a single instance of poaching by our American neighbors in this district."

Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley :

States that fishing operations were not so good as during the previous season; that this was caused chiefly by the very unfavorable weather which prevailed throughout the season, and also by the fact that the water became very warm early in the season, causing the fish to remain in deep water; that as this state of things prevailed throughout the season, the fishermen failed to profit by the extension of the fishing season granted by the Dominion Government; that the whitefish did not commence spawning before December, owing to the water being so warm on the west side of Point Pelee, and that he is of opinion that the close season for whitefish in that district should be from 15th November to 15th December. Fully ninety per cent. of the catch is exported to the United States and the balance used for home consumption. He examined the shipments of fish frequently at different places and with the exception, in one or two cases where the boxes were not properly marked, everything was according to law. The close seasons were well observed and no illegal fishing of any kind came to his knowledge.

Overseer J. K. Laird, Guilds, reports as follows :

"I am disappointed in the catch of whitefish and herring this year. I will not attribute the falling off of these two important kinds of fish to the fact that they are getting depleted, but will lay the cause to local conditions that have

existed in my division this past season. We have had a very calm season, which means that water remains warm on the shore, and that, together with a lot of easterly winds, has been against these kinds of fish coming in shore. We have had no heavy lifts of herring or whitefish this year, that is to say the nets have not all been full at the same time as at other times in the past. While there has been a falling off of the herring and whitefish, there has been an increase of the coarser kinds of fish. The fishermen are all satisfied with the way the Department has guarded their interests. I would strongly urge the shortening of the fishing season in the fall for the following reasons, viz.: The way the close season is at present it is no protection whatever to whitefish and herring. I have stated in former reports that the whitefish were not done spawning in November, which month is the close season for whitefish. This present year, very few whitefish spawned in November. There were spawning fish caught as late as December 20th; and as the herring spawn about the same time I would say that it would be a better protection to these two very important kinds of fish if there was no fishing allowed after November 10th until the first of April the following year, and such a close season would be in the interests of the fishermen, as then there would be no excuse for them losing their stakes or twine as there is at present. This would also stop the gill netting of small whitefish in the spawning time, for any one knows that these gill nets take all small whitefish as well as herring.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the carp in Rondeau Bay are largely on the increase. The hoop nets that were tried last winter proved a failure, and I do not think that seine will be any better, as these fish do not move in cold weather. I am of the opinion, if we are ever to get rid of this fish in Rondeau Bay the work will have to be done in warm weather; and, as they are good at such times, it would be impossible to get fishermen to catch them in the summer months. I would say a better way would be for the Department to hire some one to catch and destroy the carp and all such noxious fish; this is the only satisfactory way to my mind to get rid of the carp."

Overseer George McColl, Vittoria, reports as follows:

"I find that the take of fish in my division on the whole is an increase over last year except at Port Rowan or what is known as the Inner Long Point Bay Fisheries, where the take has nearly decreased fifty per cent. from last year. The year 1899 was however exceptional, the take being probably the largest in some years. There is not the least doubt that the presence of the carp in these waters has a great tendency to decrease the take of all other kinds. The fish taken in my division are nearly all exported, very few being sold for local consumption. The several close seasons were fairly well kept. The bass close season being so long and the bass grounds so easy of access to the public, there is a great temptation to infringe on close seasons, but during the year just closed, I will say the close season for bass was kept the best ever was known in these waters. There was no doubt some illegal whitefish fishing done on the front of the Township of Rainham last fall, but I have taken measures to have it reported to me immediately in the event of its repetition in the future.

There are no saw mills on any of the streams in my division. There is one fish-way on the Nanticoke creek, one mile up from the lake.

No fish were taken during the close season extension for the reason that the month of October was a very warm month and the fish kept to deep water, and as soon as the month of November came in it was one continuous gale which blew out the pound nets, and the gill net men could not set or lift nets."

Overseer Couper, Dunnville,

Reports the catch of whitefish as fair, and that of pickerel and pike good. The herring fishery was very good until the latter part of the season, when very

severe storms prevailed. This weather lasted during the months of November and December, and spoiled what would otherwise have been an exceptional catch of herrings.

About two-thirds of the catch is exported to the United States, via Dunnville, and the balance is used for home consumption.

He reports the seizure of one seine, which was confiscated.

The close season and other fishery regulations were well observed.

Overseer Ellis, Fort Erie,

Reports the catch of fish in his division to be about the same as last year. Nearly all the fish caught are exported to the United States, very little being used for home consumption.

The close seasons were strictly observed.

Overseer Mitchell, Grimsby :

Reports that the fishing season was very poor owing to the severe storms which prevailed. Many of the nets were carried away and the fishermen were compelled to engage in other employment.

The fisheries of the Niagara River are suffering through excessive fishing on the United States side. Seven machines as well as a number of seines were worked day and night, Sundays included, and fish were taken without any regard for fishery laws of any kind.

The absence of young whitefish was very noticeable this season ; all the whitefish taken were large. The herring fishing, considering the severe weather, was very good.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton :

States that the fishermen of his division obeyed the laws in every way, and that there was only one case of illegal fishing during the season. The culprit was fined early in the season, and it had a beneficial effect. The catch of whitefish was small, but those captured were of an increased size ; this he attributes partly to the change of feeding grounds. Herring was plentiful and prices good, and, taken altogether, the season was good.

The decreased catch as compared with last year is accounted for by the fact that there were not so many engaged in the business, and that of those who fished several did not fish the whole season ; and again, several others had the misfortune to lose some of their nets by storm.

All the fish taken were disposed of in Hamilton and the surrounding district.

There were no abuses in the division, and the close seasons were strictly observed.

No violations of the Act respecting sawdust, etc., came under his notice.

Angling in Burlington Bay was good, and no bass were taken under the legal size.

Overseer Sargant, Bronte :

Reports that the fishing season was very profitable to the fishermen, there having been a large increase in the run of herring, and the prices were better than usual. A number of new markets in western Ontario have been opened, which enables the fishermen to obtain better prices. The new specie of herring referred to in his report of last year is increasing in number, and he has every reason to believe that they will become just as numerous as the ciscoe were in former years. They are much larger and bring better prices than the ciscoe. There was an increase in the catch of bass in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks, and some fine specimens were captured with the rod and line. The small catch of whitefish and salmon trout in the division is due to the fact that the fishermen devote most of their time to fishing for herring. Large quantities of coarse fish were taken in

the Twelve and Sixteen Mile creeks by the farmers and used for food. It is impossible, however, to get a proper estimate of the quantity taken. The fishery laws were well observed. No fishways are considered to be necessary in the division.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit :

Reports that owing to the very rough weather and the continual east winds the fishing was not quite so good as in 1899. While the whitefish were more plentiful there was a falling off in the catch of salmon trout. The average size of the whitefish was about as usual, while the salmon trout was much larger, weighing from 5 to 35 lbs. each. Angling was much better than formerly; the average size of the bass was about the same as in former season, where perch were quite small. The fishery laws and close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Clunis, Claude :

Reports the catch of fish in his division as equal to, if not better, than last season, and that all the fish taken were used for home consumption. No abuses of any kind came to his notice, and the close seasons were very well observed.

One report of illegal fishing was made, but he was unable to verify it, although he made all possible enquiries.

There were no violations of the Dominion Act respecting the pollution of waters by sawdust or other deleterious matter.

There are no fishways on any of the streams in his division, though there are, he says, quite a number of dams in which it would be desirable to have them erected.

Overseer Wood, Toronto :

Reports that there is no practical change in the situation, in this district, from last year. All the fish are taken by the local dealers, who seem anxious to buy, so prices have ranged somewhat higher.

The continued scarcity of whitefish is accounted for by the changing conditions of the bottom of the lake, and it is claimed by some of the fishermen that the filth discharged by the city has driven the fish from their old feeding grounds and I have seen nets filled with what appeared to be refuse from stables, which goes to show the assertion is not without foundation.

The law has generally been well observed. Three seizures of nets were made which had been placed in prohibited waters and in five cases fines were imposed. I made diligent search at the express offices during the season and received every assistance. The dealers showed much reluctance in complying with that section of the Act, which requires the name of the shipper and contents of the case to be placed on the outside. They complained that it reveals their business to their competitors. But they have, after repeated warnings, conformed to the regulations.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitly :

Reports that there was only one fisherman in his division who fished for whitefish or trout during the season, owing to there being a large run of herring, which brought better prices. There is consequently a decrease in the catch of the former and very large increase of the latter. All the fish taken were disposed of in the district. No cases of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the close seasons were strictly adhered to.

Overseer Freeman, Brighton :

Reports that the fishing was not so good as last season. This he attributes to the lowness of the water, which prevented the rough fish from getting into the marshes. About seventy-five per cent of the catch was shipped to the United

States and the balance used for home consumption. There were no confiscations or fines imposed during the year, and no violations of the fishery laws came to his knowledge. The close seasons were strictly observed, and the mill owners complied with the law respecting the pollution of the water. There are no fishways in the division. The mill streams and ponds are stocked with trout owned by private individuals.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood :

Reports that the close season was fairly well observed, and that there was but one conviction obtained in his division for illegal fishing. A fine of \$15 was imposed, which had a good effect in deterring others from a like practice. The summer visitors made good catches of maskinonge and bass. He would favour the issue of hoop net licenses in order to clear the lake of catfish and other coarse fish, so as to give the spawn of the higher grades a chance to hatch out.

Overseer Johnston, Harwood :

States that it is difficult to get an accurate account of the fish taken, owing to the sale of bass and maskinonge being prohibited. The catch was, however, very large, and shows no sign of a decrease. There was one conviction for illegal fishing during the season, which proved a warning to others, and he is satisfied that the close seasons were well observed. He would favour the granting of licenses for hoop nets, in order to get rid of the coarse fish.

Overseer Cock, Campbellford :

Reports the catch to be about the same as last year, but the fishermen are expecting a much better season in 1901. About nine-tenths of the catch is exported to the United States, and the balance is used for home consumption. There was a very noticeable improvement in the angling, which he attributes to the stricter observance of the close seasons and the prevention of fishing through the ice. The close seasons were strictly observed. Several cases of illegal fishing were dealt with by the imposition of fines and confiscation of the nets. There were no violations of the law respecting the pollution of waters. The mill owners are very careful about the refuse being kept out of the water. There are four mill dams and one natural fall, in each of which it would be desirable to have fishways.

Overseer Clark, Picton :

States that owing to the continuance of strong west winds, there was a falling off in the catch of fish in his division, as compared with the previous season. About 95 per cent of the total catch was exported to the United States and the balance used for home consumption. There has been great difficulty experienced in getting accurate returns of the catch from some of the fishermen. The close seasons were well observed. During the month of April he seized thirteen gill nets, the owners of which were undiscovered. The law respecting the pollution of waters was well observed. The action of the Department in restricting the fishing in east and west lakes to hook and line fishing is highly commended.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphustown :

Reports the fishing as slightly better than the previous season, due chiefly to the fact that an increased number of fishermen engaged in the industry this year. There was an increased catch of whitefish, perch and pike, but a slight decrease in sturgeon. About 95 per cent. of the catch is exported to the United States and the balance is used for home consumption. No abuses of any kind came to his knowledge. With one exception the close seasons were well observed. A fine was imposed upon the guilty party, and his nets were confiscated. The law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated. There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer Clyde, Cataraqui :

Reports a decrease in the catch of fish during the season due to two of the best fishermen not operating their fishing, as well as to the fact that the fishermen were not so careful in making out their returns as formerly owing to the repeal of the regulation demanding a sworn declaration as to the correctness of the returns. Again, the ice was later than usual in leaving canal, thus shortening the fishing season in those waters.

There were a number of convictions during the year for illegal fishing.

He recommends that no bass measuring less than 12 inches should be taken. He also recommends permitting the resident settlers who fish for domestic use to have 100 yards of net and pay a fee of \$2 each.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island :

Reports an increase in the catch of fish by angling, over the previous season.

The fishery regulations were well observed, and no fines were imposed or confiscations made.

The close seasons were also strictly adhered to, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated.

There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer Craig, Glenburnie :

Reports the fishing last season to have been quite as good as in previous years and that good prices were obtained. Rod fishing was much better than usual, and the bass were larger. This he attributes to the law prohibiting the sale of these fish, as in previous years large quantities were caught in the spring for the market. The residents in the vicinity of the inland lakes urge the destruction of ling and suckers, which they claim are detrimental to the game fish ; and request permission to kill them by any means.

Many of the lakes have been stocked by the residents with pickerel and appear to be doing well. Herring are plentiful in these waters and the holders of licenses made good catches. The trolling for salmon trout last fall was not very good, as the water was warm and the fish remained in deep water until the close season began. The tourists however had much better sport than usual. The law prohibiting the sale of bass was well observed by the fish dealers ; and the seizure of a quantity of gill-nets had a good effect on other poachers.

Overseer A. E. Sliter, Morton :

Reports that his work and vigilance have been effective as shown by the absence of violations as compared with last year.

The year has, he says, been a fairly successful year for fishermen in his district and the catch has been well up to the average of former years. Bullheads are caught in large quantities in hoop-nets and are mostly shipped to American markets.

The close seasons have been well observed and approved of by fishermen.

Three cases of illegal fishing have been brought to his notice, and informations laid against the parties, with the result that two were fined with costs.

One gill-net was seized and destroyed it being of no value and not worth drying.

There are two sawmills in his district and during the past year little, if any, refuse was deposited in the streams, and the sawdust is mostly all used by farmers and others for bedding stock and saving ice.

There are two good water-powers in the district, with almost new and substantial dams, one being the Dominion Government dam at Morton, which is used to raise and regulate the level of the Rideau canal between Jones' Falls and Brewer's mills, and is opened up at times during the year to keep a uniform

depth of water in canal. There are no passes for fish only at such times as stop-logs are taken out. He thinks that for the present at least proper passes are not needed, as the present conditions have existed for forty years at least without detriment of a serious nature to the fisheries.

In concluding he says that rod fishing has been exceptionally good and "sportsmen" and "tourists" have been greatly pleased with the fishing and scenery of these beautiful lakes. Many of the bass caught weighed five pounds and over.

Overseer Flynn, Mountain Grove :

Report that there has been a large catch of ling in the licenced hoop-nets, and expects a great improvement in the better classes of fish consequent upon the removal of these destructive fish. Great pleasure was expressed by tourists and others at the new Fishery Regulations, which were fairly well observed.

Overseers Donaldson, Donaldson's Mills :

Reports that the policy of granting permission to resident settlers to catch herring for domestic use has been of great assistance in stopping illegal fishing in the lakes of his division, and not a single case has come to his notice.

The angling has been very good but it is impossible to get an accurate account of the catch : and in fact it is very difficult to get the statistics of the licenced fishermen, as they take no notice of his letters.

All the fish taken in the district is used for home consumption.

The close season and Fishing Laws generally, were well observed.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque :

Reports that the fishing generally was up to the average and that pike fishing was much better than usual. This district is a favorite resort for tourists, and is improving each year in that respect. All the fish taken by means of nets, are exported to the United States. The law respecting the pollution of waters was well observed. There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer J. B. Smith, Charleston :

States that the catch of salmon trout was a little less than last season, owing to the large quantity of food provided by the abundance of small shad and manhadden which came into the lake from the St. Lawrence. The lake however is well stocked with these fish, owing to large numbers of young fry being deposited, yearly, by the Dominion Government.

Angling for bass was good.

The regulation curtailing the number of fish taken was well observed and gave general satisfaction.

The close seasons were well observed.

Five hundred yards of gill-nets were seized and confiscated during the season and two parties were fined \$10 each for netting.

There are no fishways in the division but the erection of one at the outlet of the lake is recommended as large numbers of fish go over the dam during high water and are unable to return.

There is no sawdust or other mill refuse allowed to go into the lake.

Geo. Bilton, Newboro :

Reports the fishing operations in his division as up to the average. The fishing however, was not so good as it would have been owing to the action of the canal officials in lowering the water. This caused the fish to keep in deep water and consequently escaped the hoop-nets which were set in shallow water.

The residents feel aggrieved at not being permitted to use nets for catching salmon trout and pike, as they have not the time to spare, in order to catch enough fish for domestic use by means of a hook and line.

Much difficulty is experienced in getting returns of the catch from the several fisherman at the end of the season, and would recommend that an additional charge of \$1 be made on such license, and that such amount be refunded at the end of the year on receipt of the return of fish taken.

The close seasons have been well observed.

Several nets were seized and confiscated during the season.

The law respecting the pollution of waters was strictly adhered to.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall :

This officer reports that the fishing in his division has been exceptionally good and that several big catches of maskinonge have been made by the anglers who visited the district. All fish, except sturgeon, caught by the licensed fishermen, are sold in the neighbourhood, the sturgeon being shipped to Montreal. No illegal fishing or other violations of the fishery laws came to his notice, and there were consequently no fines imposed. The close seasons for fish were strictly observed.

Overseer Villeneuve, Plantagenet .

Reports an increased catch in his division, especially in pickerel and pike. The catch of perch has also been very satisfactory. The fishermen claim, however, that there is a great falling off as compared with what it used to be. This state of affairs has been caused by the filling up of the Ottawa River, with sawdust and other mill refuse, which has been allowed to be deposited in this river. The spawning beds are covered with sawdust and the spawn deposited thereon is lost, and if this state of affairs is allowed to continue the Ottawa River will very soon be depleted of fish.

He is pleased to report that the fishery laws have been strictly observed.

The whole of the fish taken is used for home consumption.

There are no fishways in the district and none are necessary.

The fishing is carried on with gill nets and set lines.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa :

In submitting his report of the fishing operations for the past season, states that the catch in some localities is not quite so good as in 1899. The reason for this, he claims to be the result of the continued pollution of the Ottawa River by sawdust, which is carried into the several creeks and bays where the fish usually spawn, and eventually goes to the bottom, covering and destroying the fish eggs deposited there. If this is not very soon changed, the extinction of fish life in this river will, in his opinion, be extinct, as there are no spawning beds free from this pollution.

He finds great difficulty in enforcing the law respecting the sale of fish during the close season, owing to the fact that the possession of these fish is permitted during the close time, by the parties producing a lawful excuse, or in other words, by producing bills of shipment of the particular class of fish, presumed to have been shipped from the other provinces, over which we have no jurisdiction, and would urge as a remedy therefor, the total prohibition of any kind of fish during the period covered by the close season, no matter when or where caught.

The angling, on the upper portion of the Ottawa River, was not so good as last year. This, he attributes to the illegal netting on the Quebec side of the river, over which no overseer had jurisdiction ; but as the Quebec government has now invested him with authority to act, he will endeavor to put a stop to this illegal work. There were some good sized fish captured, one bass weighed 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. and the combined weight of two pickerel was 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

On the Rideau River the bass and pickerel fishing was below the average. This he attributes to the sudden falling of the water in the spring, after the fish have gone up the small creeks to spawn, and they are therefore unable to get

back to the river. In the warm weather the water in these small creeks become stagnant and these fish die; he has seen thousands of fish dead from this cause.

He is pleased to note that the several mills and factories under construction are providing gratings in front of the flumes, with from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch spaces between the bars, which will have a good effect.

There was only one summons issued in the division *re* illegal fishing and as the accused had left the province, no took trial place. The party has not since returned.

He confiscated six dip nets and three gill nets during the year.

All the fish taken in the division were used for home consumption.

There were no abuses other than the pollution of the river by sawdust as above stated.

The close seasons were strictly observed by the fishermen.

Overseer Barr, Douglass:

States that most of the fishing in his district is for family use only, while, of the fish taken by licensed fishermen about 75 per cent. is exported and 25 per cent. used for home consumption.

He succeeded in capturing 1 hoop-net and 14 gill-nets. The owner of 7 of the gill-nets and the hoop-net, could not be ascertained. The owners of the other 7 nets, however, were fined \$30 and costs.

The close seasons were well observed, and the act respecting the pollution of waters, has to a certain extent been observed, but there is still room for improvement in some localities.

There are no fishways in the division.

Overseer Armstrong, Thornloe:

Reports that the fishery laws and regulations were well observed in his district; that as no licenses were granted for net fishing there were no fish exported; that no illegal fishing was brought to his notice, and that if any was practised it would be by Indians. He says that pike, pickerel, shad, whitefish and suckers are very abundant in Lake Temiscaming, and that in the rivers tributary thereto, trout are plentiful.

No confiscations were made during the season.

Overseer John Massales, Haliburton:

Reports that he personally visited all lakes in his district during the season and in some cases twice; that he did not find that anything had been done contrary to law. The only fishing is of a local character. Very little fishing is done with the intention of selling the fish. He would on a rough estimate, say that four hundred weight of fish is about all that is taken in a season. Persons were cautioned with regard to sawdust and mill refuse being put into the rivers leading to the lakes, and he thinks his cautions were of good effect.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale:

States that he is unable to give an accurate estimate of the quantity of fish taken owing to the number of lakes and rivers in his division, and fishing is not followed by any one as a regular calling, but is satisfied that the catch was much greater than last season. This was due to the increased number of tourists from Toronto, Rochester, and other points in Canada and the United States.

There were two convictions for violations of the close season and each was fined \$10 and costs. No other violations of the fishery laws came under his notice.

The law respecting the pollution of waters has been strictly observed, the mill owners having used every precaution to prevent sawdust or other mill refuse from going into the water.

There are no fishways in the district, but he considers that one should be erected in the new concrete dam which has been constructed across the outlet of Deer Lake, as these waters are great breeding grounds for the bass.

Overseer Nichols, Hall's Bridge :

States that his district was visited by a large number of tourists during the summer who were very successful in angling for bass and trolling for maskinonge. They adhered strictly to the restrictions limiting the number to be taken.

A careful estimate of the fish taken by tourists at Hall's Bridge, shows about 6,000 lbs. of bass and 8,000 lbs. of maskinonge, and at Chemong, about the same quantity of maskinonge, and half the quantity of bass.

Some spearing was attempted and, though the parties were not caught several spears were captured and destroyed.

The close seasons were strictly observed.

The several saw mills were inspected at different times during the season and were found to be taking every precaution to prevent the sawdust and mill refuse from going into the water.

There are no fishways in the division but he would recommend the erection of one at Hall's Bridge.

He would recommend also the placing of some bass and maskinonge in Buckhorn Lake and Deer Bay in order to improve the fishing. A large revenue is derived by this section of the country from tourists and it is very desirable that it should be retained.

Overseer Moore, Lakefield :

Reports that a large number of tourists visited his district during the season with good success in catching bass and maskinonge with spoon and phantom minnow, also with rod and line. The fishing was much better than in 1899 and each fisherman usually captured the maximum number permitted by the regulations.

He recommends that a fee of \$5 be charged each foreigner for angling in our waters during each season.

He also recommends that net fishing for salmon trout and whitefish be permitted under the supervision of the Fishery Overseer in Stony Lake.

The fishery laws and regulations as well as the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Steele, Uptergrove :

States that the angling for bass was good, and that fish averaging two pounds each were taken. In some portions of Lake Simcoe they were more numerous than in previous seasons. Some of these fish were sent as specimens to several places in the United States for advertising purposes.

Maskinonge, whitefish and herring are on the increase while there are large numbers of coarse fish. In Lake Couchiching the number of bass was equal to other years and the salmon trout are on the increase, some fine specimens having been captured.

Several fines were imposed for illegal fishing and some gill nets were confiscated; otherwise the fishery laws and close seasons were well observed.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia :

Reports that there was not so much fishing carried on in his division as in the previous season, owing to the good wages prevailing during the year for other work of which there was plenty.

He states that he had an assistant during the close seasons and that the laws were strictly observed.

There was no illegal fishing of any kind brought to his notice and there were no fines imposed or confiscations made.

There are quite a number of saw mills in his district but no violation of the law respecting the pollution of waters occurred.

There are five fishways which are now in a good state of repair. There were two of them out of repair, which the owners rectified on being notified.

Overseer Terry, Queensville :

Reports that the three guardians upon the Holland river succeeded this spring in protecting the fish very thoroughly during the spawning season. The maskinonge were plentiful upon the spawning grounds. The guardians have worked faithfully and their persistent vigilance has had a good effect in deterring poachers.

I am much pleased to hear from the summer residents at Orchard Beach and other resorts that the past summer has been the best for many years for trolling for maskinonge, and for bass fishing with rod and line.

It is quite evident that the large measure of protection given is having a marked effect in the increase of these fine fish; and it is gratifying to note that with this increase more people are continually ranging themselves on the side of the law, and demanding its rigid enforcement.

The lake and Holland River are often free from ice before the fifteenth of April, when close season for maskinonge begins, this gives opportunity for trolling before fifteenth of April.

The lake trout spawn during October and part of November upon the many rocky shoals scattered along the east shore of the lake and about Georgina, Snake, Fox, and Thorah islands.

The residents along the shore are very indifferent to the protection of these fish as they have no opportunity to catch them except the short season that they may troll.

I would recommend that residents be granted a permit to spear through the ice for trout, whitefish and herring, attaching a nominal fee. This would cause a general interest in the protection of the fish, and the number taken with the spear would be of no account compared with the damage done by the nets. This privilege of spearing should not extend to Cook's Bay.

I call your attention to the needed change in the close season for lake trout. The principal part of the spawning is done during October and nearly all the eggs are deposited before the first of November, when the close season begins. The close season should extend from the 10th of October to the 1st of December. As the law now stands, trout filled with spawn are actually sold during the month of October and it cannot be prevented, persons having them in their possession claiming that they were caught by trolling."

Overseer Mair, Lanark :

States that the only fish which are to be found in his district are pike, pickerel and bass. These fish are taken by means of hook-and-line only, and are used for home consumption. The only product of the waters that was exported from the division was frogs, some \$200 worth having been shipped.

The close seasons have been generally well observed, and he has reason to believe that very little illegal fishing was carried on.

Overseer Hughson, Orangeville :

States that there are many fine speckled trout rivers in his division and a few lakes and ponds; that the latter are almost entirely depleted of fish, owing to the want of protection in former years. He strongly urges the re-stocking of these waters and is of opinion that black bass would be desirable. All the fish caught in his division are used for home consumption. There were no means, however, of procuring anything like an estimate, as all fishing was carried on by means of hook and line. The close seasons were well observed and the farmers

are taking more interest in the protection of the fish, particularly when they are on the spawning grounds. No complaints of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer A. B. Messecar, Burford :

States that the fishery regulations were well observed, not a single case of illegal fishing having been brought to his notice. The angling in the streams in his division is improving. He recommends the transplanting of bass in these waters and believes they will increase rapidly with proper protection.

Overseer John H. Wilmot, Beaumaris :

Reports that the angling during the past season has been better than for several years, although the run of fish has been smaller. This more particularly applies to bass in the Muskoka chain of lakes. The bass transplanted from Lake Nipissing to the lakes adjacent to Huntsville have proved a marked success. Numerous fry having been seen in the lakes this year which prove beyond a doubt that the conditions were in all respects favorable. The laws have been well observed, although there have been several prosecutions for selling bass or speckled trout. Only one case has arisen in which he had any trouble with mill men. There is a growing agitation for a means to be provided for the ingress of fish from the Georgian Bay to the Muskoka lakes. This difficulty could easily be surmounted by the blasting out of small trickle-ways round the existing obstructions, and would, in his opinion, be the cheapest, easiest and most permanent method of keeping the above named lakes supplied.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst :

Reports the fishing operations as being equal to any previous season, and although some anglers complain of the scarcity of fish, he is satisfied that the fault lies with anglers and not in the absence of the fish. It is impossible to give an estimate of the quantity taken, but is satisfied it was large. There were several parties prosecuted and fined for illegal fishing. The close seasons were well observed, but there are a number of persons residing on the shores of the lakes who have in years past systematically violated the fishery laws, and it is difficult to catch them. One party has now been sent to gaol for violation of the Fishery Laws, and this will, no doubt, have a salutary effect on the others. The law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated, as care was taken by the several mill owners to keep the sawdust and other mill refuse out of the water. There are no fishways in the division, and he does not consider any necessary.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF CRUISER "GILPHIE."

S. T. Bastedo, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries .

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the work performed by the Fisheries Protection steamer "Gilphie" for the season 1900.

The crew went aboard the vessel at Owen Sound on the 30th April, and by the 9th of May everything was in readiness for work, but, owing to the very heavy weather we were unable to leave port before next morning. We put to sea at 6 a.m., and arrived at Christian Islands at 2 p.m., where we made diligent enquiries as to illegal fishing, but as everything seemed to be running smoothly there I proceeded to Thunder Bay.

On the 11th at 7 a.m. I left Thunder Bay, calling at Methodist Dock, and grappled for nets all the way to Giants Tomb Island but did not succeed in finding any. I then proceeded to Muskoka Mills and River, and from thence to Penetang Bay.

On the following morning we took the sail boat and grappled along the south shore by way of Sawlog Point, thence to Beausoliel Island and on to the

south end of Present Island, where we succeeded in picking up a large trap net. This we took ashore and burnt. We then proceeded back to the steamer at Penetanguishene.

On the 14th I left Penetanguishene. Several boats were seen in the neighborhood.

The following morning being foggy, I was compelled to go slowly, and arrived at Moon River at 4 p.m. I then proceeded in the sailboat up the river.

On the morning of the 17th I discovered two boats leave the Umbrella Islands and start to lift nets near the east end of Sandy Islands. I immediately started in our rowboat to overhaul them, and found they were fishing whitefish gill nets under license.

I left Campbell's Rock for Parry Sound, where I had a consultation with Fishery Overseer Johnston.

I left Parry Sound on the following morning, and arrived at Point au Baril at 6.30 p.m., where I received a number applications for licenses.

On the following morning I left for Byng Inlet, where I learned that seine fishing had been carried on. I immediately started in a row boat and searched diligently for eight hours, returning to the steamer at 8 p.m. without finding anything. I started out with the boat on the following morning and discovered the punt used for seining about noon, and although I continued the search for four hours more I was unable to find the seine.

On the following morning I started to grapple around the Bustard Islands and Bad River, and was successful in capturing 8 trap nets, which I took on shore and burnt.

I left the Bustard Islands the following morning for Beaverstone and Killarney, but was unable to see the Range Lights going into Beaverstone on account of smoke, so I continued along slowly until I reached Little Current. While there I made arrangements with Fishery Overseer Oliver to accompany me over his district.

On the 24th I left Gore Bay with Overseer Oliver on board. The weather was fine but very smoky.

I left Algoma Mills at 8 a.m. the following morning, assisting Overseer Oliver in looking after the pound net fishermen. We visited the Mississauga River and Grant's Island and from thence went to Thessalon. The back country around here was on fire, and many buildings were burnt. Two men were also burnt while trying to save their stock.

On Saturday, 26th, I left Thessalon, arriving at Cockburn Island at 12 and left again at 1, arriving at Burnt Island at 5 p.m. The continued smoky weather made it difficult to locate any fishermen.

On Monday morning we left at 8 a.m., arriving at Rattlesnake Harbour at 7 p.m. Mr. Oliver was still doing business with the fishermen, and I supplied them with blank forms to furnish their returns on. We were unable to accompany Overseer Oliver any further for want of coal, so he left in a boat for Wickwiminkong. The following morning I started for Owen Sound *via* Wiarton.

On Monday morning I left Owen Sound, arriving at Van Black at 3.30 p.m., where we grappled with both tug and boat and succeeded in finding two very large trap nets. We continued grappling until we reached Tiny Beach at dark. We then proceeded to Christian Island and burnt the nets. I found large quantities of sturgeon nets set between Van Black and Yarwood, which were properly buoyed.

I left Christian Island on Tuesday, the 5th June, for Giants Tomb, where I anchored. The two boats started grappling for nets, and succeeded in capturing six large trap nets before 6 p.m. These were burnt at once. I then left for Present Island.

On Wednesday, 6th June, the boats were again employed grappling for nets, working all day, and were successful in finding one more trap net. We left Present Island at 7.30 p.m., and arrived off Honey Harbor at 9 p.m., when we anchored for the night.

Thursday, 7th. Grappling in the Honey Harbor and vicinity was continued, when one more trap net was captured and burnt. Several herring gill nets were also overhauled, and a maskinonge weighing about 20 lbs. was found in one, and it was released.

The following morning I proceeded further north, and found a net set across the channel leading to McRae's Lake. This net had evidently been set a long time, as several decomposed fish were found in the leads.

On Saturday 9th the sea was too high to go out, in Georgian Bay, so I continued to search for nets inside the islands. We left for Penetanguishene at 5, and remained over Sunday.

On Monday morning 11th, at 8 a.m., at the request of the Harbour Master, I proceeded to place the buoys in their proper places, as they had been dragged away by some rafts. On proceeding a little further I saw a boat that I had been on the lookout for. It was owned and occupied by one Nelson Countermarche. The boat was taken in tow, and I returned to the Reformatory dock, where I was joined by Overseer Pratt. Countermarche was then tried for illegal fishing. He pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10, which was paid. I left Penetanguishene at 4 p.m. for Christian Island.

I left on the following morning for Van Black. In this locality I picked up 17 sturgeon nets and one very large trap net. At 4 p.m. I left Van Black for Tiny Beach, arriving at 6.30, where I was successful in capturing 4 more trap nets at dark. I then left for Penetanguishene, and arrived the next morning.

I was occupied on Wednesday and Thursday in drying and storing the sturgeon nets.

There was every evidence of nets having been recently removed from Tiny Beach. There was also evidence of nets having been pulled out prior to our arrival at Cedar Point, and I was so informed afterwards. On the west side of Thunder Bay we succeeded in capturing two large trap nets, which I had burnt.

On the 16th June I arrived at the Watchers Island, and succeeded in capturing three more large trap nets, which we burnt. I then lifted anchor and went to Penetang.

I left Penetang. 17th June, and continued my search for nets. At Shana-waga on the 26th, I discovered a few fish on shore which had been evidently caught by some Indians. On patrolling near Waburn Island on the 27th, I gave chase to a boat, but the parties managed to reach shore, after throwing their nets overboard, and ran into the woods. As the Island was desolate I made fast their boats and picked up the nets, which I destroyed. I was unable to do much on the 28th, on account of the storm but the wind moderated after noon, on the 29th. We then proceeded grappling and was successful in finding a trap net. I had it destroyed by fire.

On Monday morning I left Midland to get coal. I found that everybody was taking a holiday in honor of Dominion Day, and was unable to get coal, until the following morning. After taking on 10½ ton I left for Penetanguishene.

On the 4th, I left for Van Black, to meet you in accordance with agreement. I left again at 5 p.m. and arrived at Christian Island at 8.30.

On the 5th, I succeeded in finding two trap-nets, between Cedar Point and Thunder Bay. I continued searching around Methodist Point and on to Penetanguishene.

I left for Muskoka Docks on the following morning, and kept up the search, until I arrived at Parry Sound on Saturday night. I continued my patrol to

Killarney and Little Current. I was unable to get any information respecting illegal fishing. I learned that overseer Oliver was patrolling his division, and was not expected for a few days.

On Thursday 12th, there was north west wind with squalls and rain, I proceeded, however to Snug harbor and made a diligent search until 5 p. m. when I left for Killarney. I learnt that overseer Oliver had been there on the previous day and succeeded in capturing four trap-nets and one seine.

On the following day I proceeded to Fitzwilliam Island and searched the vicinity and then proceeded to Beaverstone and found two trap-nets near Toad Island which I burnt. One of the nets contained a large quantity of fish which I liberated.

I kept up the patrol without incident until the 19th, I visited Hope Island, and grappled around for nets. I discovered several buoys which had evidently cut loose from nets just prior to our arrival. I left for the Watchers Island and succeeded in capturing five trap-nets before dark. All these nets were in bad shape from the rough weather, and contained a quantity of rotten fish. I continued the search in the morning and proceeded as far as Go Home River where I came across two more Trap-nets.

On Monday morning, 23rd July, I visited Present Island and Minnicoganshene Island and anchored for the night. I started on the following morning to grapple and succeeded in capturing two large Trap nets near Gaint's Tomb. I returned to Penetang in the evening, and on the 26th, 27th & 28th, I continued to search in the vicinity of Honey Harbor, Present Island, and Christian Islands. I saw several boats and tugs in my trip along the shore via., Thornbury, Meaford and Vails Point, on Saturday 28th. but all had licenses.

On Monday 30th, we took on ten ton of coal at Owen Sound, and I continued on the two following days around Beausoleil and other islands, it being too rough to go outside. I found nearly all the fisherman had left the fishing stations and were employed in repairing their nets for the fall fishing. I again proceeded north, arriving at Muskoka mills at 7 p. m. I left the following morning and searched thoroughly in the vicinity of Jubilee and Copper Islands, and at San-Soucie I learned that District Overseer Pratt had been in the vicinity for a week on the same errand and had just left.

On Monday 6th, I left Parry Sound at 7 a. m. for Byng Inlet, calling at Shebeeshakong, Shawanaga Bay, and Point Au Baril, and on the 8th, at the Bustard Islands captured three more trap-nets, which I had burnt. I then visited French River.

On the 9th I visited Bad river, where we were successful and captured six trap-nets, which we burnt. I continued to search again on the following morning and succeeded in finding two trap-nets at Badgelay Island. I was unable to grapple any more that day owing to the rough weather.

On the following morning, 13th, I arrived at McGregor's Bay at 11. I started immediately to search among the islands until 5 p. m. and was successful in capturing two more trap-nets. I then proceeded to Partridge Island and was there joined by Overseer Oliver.

On the following morning we started out with the two boats and captured two more trap-nets. We were unable to continue throughout the day owing to the prevalence of rough weather. We discovered every evidence of the removal of nets quite recently. We left for Little Current on the following morning, 15th. Overseer Oliver left for home. I resumed the search on the following morning in Frazer's Bay and found two very large trap-nets. I then left for Killarney.

On Saturday, the 18th, I searched Sturgeon bay and the lake in the vicinity of Point au Baril. I was here visited by a number of tourists, some of whom were from the United States. They seemed to be enjoying themselves and were having good fishing. I left for Parry Sound in the afternoon, and on Monday,

20th, having heard that some nets were set at Shebeeshekong, I immediately left for there and searched thoroughly, but without success.

On Wednesday, 22nd, I visited Gros Point and grappled from there to the Seven-mile Narrows, and then returned to Parry Sound.

On the 23rd I left for Penetanguishene to get coal. On arrival I learnt that I could not obtain coal there, so I left for Midland and took on five tons of hard coal. I left Midland on the following morning and called at Muskoka dock, where I met District Overseer Pratt. I then continued on to Parry Sound. I was here informed by tourists that gill-nets were seen in the neighborhood of Parry Sound, but after making a careful search, was unable to find any. I discovered, however, a few small pieces of gill net lying on the shore, and I cautioned the owners against using them.

On the 29th I left Campbell's Rock and searched around Sandy Island, where I succeeded in finding a trap net, which I seized. I then proceeded to Red Rock, but did not find any more.

I left for San Soucie at 7 the following morning and captured one trap-net near Copper Head Island. I then proceeded to Moon River and Jubilee Island.

On Tuesday, 4th, I left for Minicognashene Island, and took the large boat and proceeded to Tommyhawk Point. When we arrived at this point I noticed that Island No. 156 was on fire. I immediately made for the island and found Mr. W. J. Langley and his son, of Cleveland, Ohio, working hard to put the fire out; so my men and myself turned in and assisted, getting pails from these gentlemen, and after four hours hard work we succeeded in putting it out. I may say that Mr. Langley is the owner of the adjoining island, and he and his son deserve recognition for their services, as they not only saved Island No. 156, but also the islands adjacent.

On Thursday, 6th, I went to Midland for coal, but was unable to get coaled up before 7 a.m. I left Midland at 9 a.m. on the 7th.

On the morning of the 9th I started for Point au Baril, passing through the Sheebeshekong Channel, and then to the Bustard Islands. While at the Bustard's I received an application for a fishery license from an Indian.

On Tuesday, 11th, the wind was blowing a gale, and I was unable to proceed. I received another application for a fishing license.

I visited Bad River, and made a thorough search for nets, and by night had captured five trap-nets, which were burnt at once.

I resumed the search on the following morning and captured three more, which shared the same fate.

I proceeded on the following morning to Beaverstone, where I picked up one trap-net at Toad Island. I continued the search, and again met with success, as I captured two more trap-nets near One Tree Island at the western entrance of Collins' Inlet.

On the 15th I started out again, but the sea was very heavy and the boat rolled so much that we put into shelter at Fraser's Bay. I found that it was too rough to do any grappling, so I proceeded to Little Current.

I left Little Current on the following morning at 9 with Overseer Oliver on board. The wind was still blowing a gale, with rain. I arrived at McGregor's Bay at noon, and spent the rest of the day in grappling for nets around the bay and islands in the vicinity.

I spent the next two days in Fraser's Bay and around the islands searching for nets. The cruiser was tied up in Snug Harbour.

On Thursday, 20th, the wind was blowing a gale, so that we were unable to use the boats. I therefore went to Killarney, and got a statement of the fish shipped from there since the 1st September. It was quite clear from this statement that no trap-nets or seines had been used very recently, as very few pickerel had been shipped during that period.

From the 21st to the 28th I continued patrolling along the north shore, searching diligently for illegal fishing. I received applications for licenses at several places, and investigated the complaints respecting the pollution of the water with sawdust by lumbermen, but was unable to discover any sawdust whatever in the water. I then left for Owen Sound, patrolling on the way, where I took on eleven tons of coal and left next morning for Meaford. I learned there that Overseer Waddell had made a visit on the previous day.

On Thursday, 4th October, I succeeded in capturing one trap-net near Methodist Point.

I left for the Watcher's Island on the 5th, and was again successful in capturing a trap net, which we burnt.

On the 9th and 10th I patrolled in the vicinity of Moon River, and succeeded in capturing a trap net at Allan's Straits.

The wind was blowing a gale on the 15th, 16th and 17th, with snow on the 16th. I patrolled the French River and Bustard's Islands and vicinity, and arrived at Little Current at 5 p. m. on the 17th. The following day being Thanksgiving Day, we remained at Little Current and attended church.

I was joined by Overseer Oliver on Friday morning, and at once proceeded to patrol his district, visiting all the places where we thought illegal fishing might be practised.

On Monday morning I started to work again, and arrived at Killarney at 6 p. m.

I left Killarney on the 24th, patrolling around Beaverstone and along the shore, reaching the Bustards at 1 p. m. I found that most of the fishermen had left for their homes. I left Killarney at 9 a. m. on Friday, but was compelled to return for shelter. It rained all day and night, accompanied with thunder.

As I was out of coal I left for Penetang on Monday morning. The sea was running very high, and our passage was not without considerable risk.

On Wednesday morning, after taking on $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of soft coal, I patrolled along the shore and in the bays, until I reached Thunder Bay. The weather was still bad, there being a heavy east wind, with rain.

On Thursday, 1st November, I found several fishermen who had taken their nets out of the water, in view of its being the first day of the close season, so I informed them that the fishing season had been extended for ten days longer. I then proceeded along the coast until I reached Methodist Point, and there I came across a trap net, which I confiscated. The net was in a very bad condition, caused by the storm, which was still raging and continued all night and during the following day, with rain and sleet. I left on the following morning, and was compelled to run into Penetanguishene for shelter.

I started out again the next morning, but it was too rough to do any grappling, so I put into Christian Island. I saw pieces of nets floating, which had been destroyed by the storm. I left for Owen Sound on Sunday:

On Monday I took on thirteen tons of hard coal, and spent the balance of the day in washing the boat.

On the following day I left for Wiarton, and, after taking Overseer Stephen on board, proceeded to search the bay and islands.

On Thursday, 8th, it was snowing hard, with sleet. I left Wiarton at 9 a. m. and got as far as Cape Croker, when I was compelled to put into Whitecloud Island harbor for shelter. The wind was still blowing a gale, with snow, on the following morning, so I ran back to Wiarton for shelter. The storm was very severe, and a large number of tugs and boats came in for shelter. The dredge was unable to work, even in the harbor.

I left Lion's Head on the morning of the 16th November for Rattlesnake Harbor, and found that all the fishermen had left. The ground was covered with snow.

On Saturday, the 17th, I visited Little Current. The wind was from the south and blowing a gale, with snow.

I was obliged to remain at Little Current until Friday 23rd, as it was blowing a gale during the whole week with rain and snow at intervals, and no small craft could live outside.

I left Little Current at 8 a.m., although the gale had not abated very much, and worked along slowly, reaching Killarney at 3 p.m. The fishermen had all their boats hauled out and laid up for the season.

On the 28th I went to Parry Sound, arriving at 3 p.m. The Shebeeshekong Channel was frozen solid, and our heavy ice plates proved of great service in preserving the vessel from being injured by the ice.

On Thursday, 29th, I left Parry Sound at 7 a.m., calling at Sans Soucie at 10, which I found deserted. I then visited Copper Head Island, with the same result.

On Friday I came across two boats fishing for a few herring for home consumption, but did not molest them, and in the afternoon I went to Jubilee Island.

I left Jubilee Island on Saturday morning at 7.30 for Penetang., calling at Maxwell Island.

On Monday the 3rd December I patrolled all along to Christian Islands, and called at Giant's Tomb, Methodist Point and Thunder Bay, but found that all the boats had been laid up for the winter.

On Tuesday I left at 6.30 a.m. and arrived at Meaford at noon. Here I was engaged in supplying the fishermen with blank forms to furnish the Department with the returns of fish caught during the season. The tugs were away trying to catch some whitefish with a small quantity of gill nets, as the close season had expired.

I left Meaford for Owen Sound at 7 a.m. on Thursday, 6th December, in order to place the steamer in winter quarters. I made arrangements with Messrs. Abbey Bros. for the care of the boat on the 7th, and the crew were engaged in working at the machinery and storing everything moveable for the winter until Thursday, 13th December, when I handed the "Gilphie" over to Messrs. Abbey Bros., and dismissed the crew.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACAULAY, Captain.

31st December, 1900.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Angus Macaulay	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Tps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Tps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, front of Escott, front of Yonge, rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds, and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Tps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Tps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. P.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

A. B. Messecar	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Townships of Burford, Oakland and Brantford west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
J. K. Laird	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Townships of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
Henry Johnson	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
S. Freeman	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit	Lake Ontario fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit, and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Henry Barr.....	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
William Sargent.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Jas. Stephens.....	Warton	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour and Georgian Bay.
Peter Lamarsh.....	Wheatley	Tps. of Anderdon, Malden, N. Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Tps.
L. P. Villeneuve.....	Plantagenet	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
M. A. McAulay	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
James Steed.....	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
John Sullivan.....	St. Thomas.....	County of Elgin, exclusive of the River Thames.....
O. V. Goulette.....	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
D. Cattanach.....	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.
Thos. Nicholls	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavendish, Co. Peterboro'.
J. B. Cousineau.....	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
F. G. Moore.....	Lakefield	Tps. of Douro, Dummer, east part of Smith, Tp. Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
John Driscoll.....	D'Arcy	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Jos. H. Yellands	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.
Joseps Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS. - *Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. W. C. Shewen.....	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro'.
James Yates.	Goderich	County of Huron.
George Clyde.....	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
T. McQueen	Chatham.	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
Louis Cock	Campellford	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
Wm. Mitchell	Grimsby.....	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
Chas. Ogg	Hamilton.....	County of Wentworth.
John Brown.....	Rockdale.....	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
F. Terry	Queensville.....	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound.	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
A. McIntyre	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
M. Clark	Pictou.....	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliaburg and Sophiasburg.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka ; also over Severn River.
J. M. Willis	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. B. Smith	Charleston.	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
Thos. Payette	Penetang.....	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian Bethwick and Giant's Tomb Islands.
Fred. Williams	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS,—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Adam Waddell.....	Leith.....	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.
J. Massales.....	Haliburton.....	Pro, Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
E. T. Loveday.....	Ottawa.....	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canal.
John Steele.....	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
J. Dickson	Westwood.....	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
A. Clunis.....	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
D. A. McNiven.....	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
Jas. Meyers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy, Co. Grey, and Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
Robt. E. Jury ..	London.....	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
W. J. Welsh	Carleton Place	Tps. Tarbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Pakenham, Co. Lanark.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown.....	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
Jno. Rennie.....	Napanee.....	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
F. Johnstone.....	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
P. Howard	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
J. R. Graham.....	Fenelon Falls.....	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
B. B. Miller.....	Warton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
W. R. Wood	Toronto.....	Tps. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
A. Guerord.....	Bonheur.....	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian lines south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
M. Kyle	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
John Perry.....	Fort Francis	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
I. Blondin.....	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
H. M. Vanluven.....	Yarker	Tps. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
P. J. Wensley.....	Wensley.....	Tps. of Angelsea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh, and Abbinger in the County of Addington.
W. J. Donaldson.....	Donaldson Mills.....	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove.....	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
John Paul	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
A. E. Sliter.....	Morton	Tp. of Bastard, in which lie Upper Beverly Lake and Lower Beverly Lake; Tp. of South Crosby in which lie Opinicon Lake (as well as that portion of it which lies in the County of Frontenac), Sand Lake, Troy Lake, Cranberry Lake as far as the Tp. of Storrington in the Co. of Frontenac and the Morton River to Lower Beverly Lake, as well as all the waters in the rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.
Geo Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
S. A. Huntington.....	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
Wm. Stewart	Pelee Island.....	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie south of the Co. of Essex, and over the fisheries connected therewith.
Nicholas Brady.....	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
R. M. VanNorman	Saulb Ste. Marie.....	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current.....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
J. W. Wilmott	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
S. R. McEwen	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island.
Wm. McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
J. Armstrong.....	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthu	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning.....	Lake Manitou, Manitou Island.
Hy. Mathen.....	Brockville	River St. Lawrence lying between Brockville and the Village of Aultsville, Co. Stormont.
J. K. McCargar.....	Belleville	Co. Hastings and Tps. Ameliasburg, and Sophiasburg in the Co. of Prince Edward.
A. McComber.....	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph in the District of Parry Sound.
Frank Worden.....	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
Andrew Hughson	Orangeville.....	County of Dufferin and Tps. Tossorontio, Adjala and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
Thos. B. Norris	Bolingbroke.....	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Alex. Trotter	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
Wm. Gardner	McDonald's Corners....	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
David Mair.....	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
J. G. Sing	Meaford.....	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
George L. Bailey.....	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
John Ferguson.....	Bedford Mills	Counties of Frontenac and Leeds.
M. L. Crandell .....	.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
Simon Panassie.....	Fort William	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year ended 31st December, 1900.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
Lake Nepigon.....	McKirdy, William.....	1,040 00	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Dist.	Kyle, Morrison.....	1,727 00	
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alexander.....	1,647 22	
	Van Norman, R. M.....	1,103 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick.....	355 00	
	Johnston, J. A.....	120 00	
	Labatt, Felix.....	61 25	
	Pratt, William.....	80 00	
	Payette, Thomas.....	55 00	
	Stephens, James.....	361 00	
	McNeil, Walter.....	227 00	
	Waddell, Adam.....		
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard.....	4,157 00	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	McAuley, M. A.....	408 00	
	Stewart, Neil.....	58 00	
	Steed, James.....	2,772 00	
	Yates, James.....	620 00	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allen, Orlando.....	395 00	
	Cousineau, J. B.....	948 45	
	McQueen, Timothy.....	237 50	
	McRichie, James.....	159 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Couper, Archibald.....	81 00	
	Farrell, John.....	419 00	
	Garner, L. V.....	544 00	
	Ellis, Joseph.....		
	Lamarsh, Peter.....	2,311 00	
	Laird, J. K.....	4,160 00	
	McCall, G. D.....	2,471 15	
	Sullivan, John.....	3,148 75	
	Stewart, William.....	645 00	
Lake Ontario.....	Clark, Marshall.....	170 10	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	240 00	
	Mitchell, William.....	348 00	
	Ogg, Charles.....	140 00	
	Sargent, William.....	75 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	19 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	200 00	
	Willis, J. M.....	14 00	
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.....	566 00	
	Rennie, John.....	278 50	
	Roblin, W. D.....	104 50	
Counties—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew.	Argue, John.....	13 00	
	Barr, Henry.....	65 00	
	Bilton, George.....	65 00	
	Clyde, George.....	537 10	
	Craig, William.....	138 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	14 00	
	Flynn, Robert.....	102 00	
	Loveday, E. T.....	13 00	
	Sliter, A. E.....	170 50	
	Smith, J. B.....	10 00	
	Villeneuve, L. P.....	38 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Brady, Nicholas.....	59 70	
	Bowerman, John.....	3 00	
	Brown, John.....	30 00	
	Cock, Louis.....	455 00	
	Dickson, John.....	10 00	
	Carried forward.....		

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries, etc.

District.	Name of Overseer.	Amount.	Total.
	<i>Brought forward.....</i>		
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Gerow, J. A.....	1 00	
	Graham, J. R.....	1 00	
	Johnstone, Francis.....	5 00	
	McIntyre, A. W.....	5 00	
	Skeen, Alexander.....	7 50	
	Yelland, J. H.....	17 00	
River St. Lawrence.....	Blondon, Isaac.....	44 00	
	Cattanach, Donald.....	262 00	
	Goulette, O. V.....	134 50	
	Gibson J. R.....	12 80	
	Mathen, Henry.....	21 85	
	Root, W. A.....	5 00	
Lake Simcoe.....	Steele, John.....	45 00	
Muskoka.....	Smith, William.....	40 00	
Nipissing.....	Armstrong, John.....	8 00	
	Huntington, S. A.....	150 00	
	McGrath, G. A.....	821 25	
Unclassified.....		105 23	
Refunds on account of Revenue, 1899 :—			35,875 85
John Brady.....	County Leeds (license refused).....	1 00	
William Craig.....	do Frontenac do.....	1 00	
John Nicholl.....	N. Channel, L. Huron (license refused)	200 00	
James Scott.....	do do do.....	100 00	
James Ritchie.....	do do (duplicate paym't)	50 00	
S. C. Macdonald.....	Nipissing District (license cancel	2 00	
Charles French.....	do do.....	2 00	
Henry Barr.....	County Renfrew (one-half fine).....	30 00	
			432 00
			35,443 85

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the quantity of fishing material, and the value of the catch during the year 1887.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods	6	62	4,250	13	13	625	26	20	22,200
2	Eagle Lake					2	190	4	3	1,300
3	Lake Minnetakie					6	550	13	5	5,000
	Totals	6	62	4,250	13	21	1,365	43	28	28,200

Lake of the Woods and Rainy

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>	brl's	lbs.	lts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods			102,576	16,518		70,180	30,319
2	Eagle Lake			10,000	1,000		5,000	
3	Lake Minnetakie			5,000	400		400	12,000
	Totals			117,576	17,918		75,580	42,319
	Values	\$		9,406 08	1,791 80		3,779 00	1,692 76

Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Canoes.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.</i>			\$			\$			
1	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District					50	750	75		
	Totals					50	750	75		

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Nepigon and Thunder

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré	Pike.
		brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.</i>	.....	.....	300	15,200	50	2,000	4,000
1	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District .....	.....	.....	300	15,200	50	2,000	4,000
		.....	.....	24 00	1,520 00	4 00	100 00	160 00

Lake Superior District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Superior District.</i>			\$			\$			
1	Thunder Bay	8	92	16,000	26	44	2,685	64	259	258,000
2	Michipicoten Harbour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	225	7	12	12,500
3	Little Gros Cap .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	200	4	11	10,500
4	Indian Harbour .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	500	18	19	20,000
5	Lizzard Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	2	2	1,600
6	Point Mamanse	1	6	2,000	4	.....	.....	.....	24	24,000
7	Batchewana Bay	3	17	6,000	12	6	625	15	102	102,000
8	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	600	22	11	11,000
		12	115	24,000	42	71	4,910	132	440	439,600

Lake Superior District.

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré.	Pike.
		brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Superior District.</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Thunder Bay .....	.....	89,000	172,191	552,783	.....	40,306	2,184
2	Michipicoten Harbour .....	.....	.....	20,000	480,000	.....	.....	.....
3	Little Gros Cap .....	.....	.....	3,189	9,075	.....	.....	.....
4	Indian Harbour .....	.....	.....	16,800	79,800	.....	.....	.....
5	Lizzard Islands .....	.....	.....	172,000	121,000	.....	.....	.....
6	Point Mamanse .....	.....	.....	8,530	66,052	.....	.....	.....
7	Batchewana Bay .....	.....	.....	9,036	2,863	.....	.....	.....
8	Goulais Bay and Parisian Island ..	.....	.....	59,800	20,130	.....	.....	3,640
	Totals .....	.....	89,000	461,546	1,331,703	.....	40,306	5,824
	Values	\$	1,780 00	36,923 68	133,170 30	.....	2,015 30	232 96

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1900.—*Continued.*Bay District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.			Value.	Numbers.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ cts.	
.....	1,808 00	1
.....	1,808 00	.....
.....	1,808 00	.....

Lake Superior District.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....		21	41,725	.....		.....		8	2,660	.....		1
.....		6	1,200	.....		.....		.....		.....		2
.....		3
.....		4
.....		5
.....		5	1,000	.....		.....		.....		1	500	6
.....		5	1,500	.....		.....		.....		1	500	7
.....		8
.....		37	45,425	.....		.....		8	2,660	2	1,000	.....

Lake Superior District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout, salted.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	lbs.	\$ cts.	
.....	11,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	251	1,162	76,742 04	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,600 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 62	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,324 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,860 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,287 60	6
.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	1,058 68	7
.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	7,074 60	8
.....
.....	13,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	853	251	1,327	178,109 54	.....
.....	796 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 06	2,510 00	663 50	178,109 54	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats
Lake Huron District.

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron—North Channel.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Tenby Bay					2	140	2	5	6,000	40
2	Hilton					1	100	1	1	900	20
3	McBeths' Bay					1	125	2			
4	Thessalon and Bruce Mines										
5	Blind River	1	20	35,000	6	1	100	2	15	12,000	800
6	Spragge					2	200	2	12	12,000	800
7	Johns Island	1	7	2,500	6						
8	Aird Island	1	7	2,000	6	1	100				
9	Darche Island					1	125	2			
10	Newport					4	475	8	25	24,000	1,600
11	West Bay	1	9	1,000	4						
12	Kagawong	1	5	1,500	4	1	100	2	26	24,600	1,100
13	La Cloche Island	2	19	3,839	8	4	500	5			
14	Little Current					1	75	3	1	1,000	45
15	Gore Bay					2	225	4	12	12,000	800
16	Cape Roberts	1	10	2,500	5	2	200	2			
17	Meldrum Bay	1	20	3,000	6	3	275	6	19	18,500	1,550
18	Cockburn Island	2	16	4,500	9	6	650	8	30	30,000	2,500
19	Green Island					1	100	2	6	6,000	400
20	Burnt Island					1	100	2	6	6,000	400
21	Duck Island	3	23	6,500	13	10	1,000	16	80	83,000	5,550
22	South Bay Mouth	3	30	9,000	12	4	525	8	100	96,000	8,600
23	Fitzwilliam Island					11	1,225	22	45	47,000	2,600
24	Squaw Island	4	39	14,000	12	6	690	12	125	126,000	10,200
25	Killarney					25	2,085	49	92	91,500	6,850
26	Bustard Island	1	10	2,500	4	19	2,135	36	81	81,000	7,440
	Totals	22	215	87,839	95	109	11,250	196	681	677,500	51,295

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron—North Channel.</i>	brl's	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Tenby Bay			400	604	75	500	7,024
2	Hilton			12,000	5,000		10,000	1,600
3	McBeths' Bay			40,221	111,352		445	
4	Thessalon and Bruce Mines			2,000	4,335		38,407	331
5	Blind River			3,300	3,500		17,000	600
6	Spragge			22,000	104,335		48,407	331
7	Johns Island	60		6,000	13,005		96,321	993
8	Aird Island			4,000	2,000			
9	Darche Island			28,000	23,000			
10	New Port			20,000	10,000		18,000	2,000
11	West Bay			19,000	40,000			
12	Kagawong			69,945	12,396		58,941	6,139
13	La Cloche Island							
14	Little Current	125						
15	Gore Bay			18,000	8,100		21,000	500
16	Cape Roberts			50,000	36,000		24,000	
17	Meldrum Bay			19,000	151,000		4,000	
18	Cockburn Island	24		103,651	86,621		16,445	
19	Green Island			2,000	3,000			

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Lake Huron Division

Num ber.	Districts.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickereel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
20	Burnt Island .....	.....	.....	15,000	230,000	.....	.....	.....
21	Duck Island	18	.....	149,204	85,000	.....	20,000	.....
22	South Bay Mouth	17	.....	101,000	127,000	.....	.....	.....
23	Fitzwilliam Island .....	.....	.....	4,000	78,000	.....	.....	.....
24	Squaw Island	3	.....	193,200	190,500	.....	1,200	.....
25	Killarney .....	.....	.....	249,000	175,000	.....	77,000	12,000
26	Bustard Islands .....	.....	.....	98,000	85,000	.....	45,000	40,000
Totals		225½	.....	1,228,921	1,584,748	75	496,666	71,518
Values		\$ 902.	.....	98,813 68	158,474 80	6 00	24,833 30	2,860 72

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Parry Sound					6	500	12	36	18,000	300
2	Point au Baril	3	12	3,500	12	6	550	12	200	108,000	15,000
3	Waubaushe	1	5	1,000	3	6	600	12	30	16,000	2,000
4	Victoria Harbour	1	4	800	3	6	600	12	30	15,000	2,000
5	Midland					11	1,000	22	60	30,000	3,000
6	Penetanguishene					6	400	12	28	14,000	1,500
7	Collingwood	5	133	30,000	29	22	2,500	44	600	324,000	30,500
8	Owen Sound	5	82	10,900	26	25	1,235	44	300	148,600	8,741
9	Colpoys Bay to Tobermory	2	10	4,000	8	26	965	53	275	165,300	23,471
	Total	17	246	50,200	81	114	8,350	223	1,559	838,900	86,512

the quantity and value of fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

North Channel—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
	600							24,236 00	20
	5,000						500	22,058 32	21
								20,848 00	22
								8,120 00	23
								34,578 00	24
	18,000		600		900	600	1,800	43,778 00	25
	9,000				1,800	15,000	900	21,516 00	26
140	130,098		600		12,532	15,600	12,948	300,259 54	
8 40	7,805 88		18 00		250 76	312 00	6,474 00	300,259 54	

Division.

material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
									4	375			1
					6	150			2	350	2	200	2
									1	300	1	150	3
									2	500	2	200	4
									1	150			5
						500	5		1	20	4	300	6
									5	250	2	100	7
						1,000	10						8
					6	150	1,500	15	16	1,945	11	950	9

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Georgian Bay

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>								
1	Parry Sound			61,413	35,655		3,639	4,240
2	Point au Baril			42,000	108,000		33,000	8,000
3	Waubauskene	35½		7,200	5,000		38,400	6,350
4	Victoria Harbor			15,000	20,000		70,000	5,000
5	Midland	100		30,000	60,000		40,000	2,000
6	Penetanguishene			7,000	6,000		7,100	3,750
7	Collingwood	86	27,900	79,367	281,580		1,900	
8	Owen Sound		2,864	32,200	567,350			
9	Colpoy's Bay to Tobermory	205			138,900			
	Totals	426½	30,764	274,180	1,222,485		194,039	29,340
	Values	\$ 1,706 00	615 28	21,934 40	122,248 50		9,701 95	1,173 60

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	5	124	15,500	30	28	2,250	61	250	246,400	15,400
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	15	1,200	6	6	450	11	60	60,330	3,700
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	1	22	3,000	6	11	1,065	24	50	49,000	3,000
4	Township of Bosanquet					13	831	27	35	36,700	3,165
5	“ Plympton					8	480	10	....	....	....
6	“ Sarnia					30	1,400	41	18	18,000	180
	Totals	7	161	19,700	42	96	6,476	174	413	410,430	25,445

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc.—Continued.

Division.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	16	.....	.....	8,990 09	1
.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,875	10½	10½	.....	16,310 00	2
.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	.....	.....	1,500	3,812 50	3
.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	300	200	8,642 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,900 00	5
.....	28,356	.....	3,700	.....	.....	500	7	17	6,476	1,665 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	94	.....	40,804 72	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	60,518 28	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,810 00	9
.....	45,906	.....	3,700	.....	.....	22,975	134½	531½	8,176	171,452 59	
.....	2,754 36	.....	111 00	.....	.....	459 00	1,345 00	5,315 00	4,088 00	171,452 59	

material.

material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
2	1,000	300	4	800					6	1,200			1
									1	100			2
1	225	165	11	1,725					6	725			3
1	200	150	16	2,925					4	315			4
			6	1,500									5
			26	5,600					1	200			6
4	1,425	615	63	12,450					18	2,540			

Return of the number of fishermen, tennage and value of

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout	Bass	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Proper.</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton . . .	291½	31,400	14,600	666,700	.....	200	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich . . .	57	.....	1,300	82,500	.....	.....	.....
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend Division.....		23,941	4,834	99,870	.....	30,580	.....
4	Township of Bosanquet . . .	8	21,334	3,950	16,409	.....	87,269	.....
5	" Plympton . . .		6,750	21	35	.....	42,397	.....
6	" Sarnia.....	15	104,158	1,449	1,118	.....	121,105	.....
	Totals	371½	187,583	26,154	866,632	.....	281,551	.....
	Values	\$ 1,486 00	3,751 66	2,092 32	86,663 20	.....	14,077 55	.....

Lake

Number.	District.	Fishing								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair					11	234	27	*2	10
2	Thames River					22	274	93	*21	105
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River					59	2,479	101	*2	10
	Totals					92	2,987	221	25	125

Lake

Number.	District.	Herring salted.	Herring fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River St. Clair		3,500	.....	.....	.....	113,247	300
2	Thames River . . . . .		.....	.....	.....	.....	34,064	3,076
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River		6,442	20,721	.....	3,913	44,878	15,536
	Totals		9,942	20,721	.....	3,913	192,189	18,912
	Values	\$	198 84	1,657 68	.....	313 04	9,609 45	756 48

tugs, vessels and boats, fishing materials, etc., for 1900.—*Continued.*

Proper.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish	Caviare.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		pkts. or ½ bbls.	pkts. or ½ bbls.	\$ c.	
.....	6,000	.....	5,000	.....	.....	2,000	680	746	3	74,277 00	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	794	10	12,602 00	2
.....	7,299	.....	4,421	.....	2,343	11,700	729	66	.....	13,927 47	3
.....	87,269	.....	5,381	.....	790	8,050	8,726	.....	.....	16,716 40	4
.....	3,538	.....	65	.....	.....	1,814	353	.....	.....	2,687 04	5
.....	43,743	.....	2,798	.....	412	4,136	4,874	.....	.....	13,412 61	6
.....	147,849	.....	17,665	.....	3,545	27,700	14,862	1,606	13	133,622 52	.....
.....	8,870 94	.....	529 95	.....	70 90	574 00	7,431 00	8,030 00	65 00	133,622 52	.....

St. Clair.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
10	799	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	280	2	10
24	1,703	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	40
18	1,879	1,440	11	1,925	70	2,911	18,000	180	.....	.....	2	10
52	4,381	2,767	11	1,925	70	2,911	18,000	180	2	280	25	60	

St. Clair—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	33,250	.....	700	.....	200	10,872	3,325	9,644 29	1
.....	25	.....	200	1,000	2,181	82,974	.....	3,596 84	2
.....	3,428	73,383	19,903	10,500	49,203	293,652	7,338	21,326 75	3
.....	3,428	106,658	20,803	11,500	51,584	387,498	10,663	34,567 88	.....
.....	205 68	6,399 48	624 09	600 00	1,031 68	7,749 96	5,381 50	34,567 88	.....

* Dip-nets.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, the caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>			\$		\$				\$	
1	Pelee Island	2	25	2,200	14	8	870	15	158	12,000	656
2	County of Essex	1	98	9,000	7	41	4,168	55			
3	County of Kent	2	194	14,400	12	56	7,885	87			
4	County of Elgin					16	850	35	32	32,000	2,150
5	Houghton and Long Point	5	84	15,700	24	11	765	13	39	36,000	2,760
6	Port Rowan Bay					31	685	82	2	2,500	90
7	Normandale					13	585	21	8	8,380	433
8	East of Port Dover	2		4,000	12	9	570	30	35	34,400	2,535
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River	4	40	8,000	16	7	225	16	100	98,000	9,895
10	Port Maitland to Port Colborne	2	25	3,000	5	12	413	19	44	35,860	1,980
11	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls					14	600	21	40	42,450	1,235
		18	466	56,300	90	218	17,616	394	458	301,590	21,734

Lake Erie

Number.	District.	Herring, Salted.	Herring, Fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bas.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island		207,750	14,225		310	5,195	33,205
2	County of Essex		547,244	57,406			52,108	227,407
3	County of Kent		2,791,094	38,669		11,000	249,263	422,334
4	County of Elgin		1,848,865	83,308	20	12,231	542,852	
5	Houghton and Long Point		220,532	59,688	274	160	64,712	66,018
6	Port Rowan Bay					7,187	22,804	28,038
7	Normandale		42,425			853	17,253	2,374
8	East of Port Dover		263,503	72,966	1,523	4,069	151,797	1,413
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River		406,059	54,929	100	1,838	82,075	135
10	Port Maitland to Port Colborne		190,832	19,729			27,179	
11	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls....		7,429	505	149		2,933	40,960
	Totals		6,525,733	401,425	2,066	37,648	1,218,171	821,884
	Values	\$	130,514 66	32,114 00	206 60	3,011 84	60,908 55	32,875 36

quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities of fish the year 1900.

Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
3	225	105	10	3,000			700	7	7	1,175			1	
			52	17,715	1	75	100	1	10	5,895			2	
			83	33,366	2	125			29	1,325	1	1,500	3	
			66	17,820									4	
			27	7,600					6	7,160			5	
20	7,150	1,819							6	300			6	
							3,000	60	3	210			7	
			14	3,500					10	5,125			8	
5	325	125	4	750	*64	320			6	600	2	300	9	
					*1	5			2	450			10	
			2	500	*6	30	7,100	710					11	
28	7,700	2,049	258	84,251	3	200	10,900	778	79	22,240	3	1,800	....

* Dip nets.

District — *Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
	10,767		23,400		5,025	1,255	1,090	8,924 37	1
	19,136		143,886		18,353	95,900	1,500	35,738 84	2
	22,571		135,733		852	80,290	2,257	97,329 50	3
	18,936		94,651		5,205	61,994	1,893	78,031 19	4
	15,146		37,910		195	6,259	1,514	18,034 34	5
			100,267	712	12,526	139,560		8,929 13	6
			18,049		4,215	14,400		2,788 12	7
	21,941		69,235		69	71,230	2,192	25,147 02	8
	12,146		47,456		1,127	70,204	1,214	20,967 75	9
			21,182			2,195		7,433 27	10
	48,382		2,970		337	16,481	4,838	7,736 31	11
	169,025		694,739	712	47,904	559,768	16,498	311,059 84	.....
	10,141 50		20,842 17	42.72	958 08	11,195 36	8,249 00	311,059 84	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of

Number.	Districts.	Fishing								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Queenston					3	15	3		
2	Niagara					15	580	24	25	27,600
3	Port Dalhousie	2	12	4,000	8	3	190	5	25	26,200
4	Louth					12	160	15	3	2,500
5	Clinton					6	350	12	8	7,500
6	Grimsby					3	300	6	13	13,500
7	Burlington Beach					17	1,060	31	45	46,000
8	County of Halton					15	1,600	40	700	84,000
9	do Peel					3	275	7	8	8,000
10	do York					14	1,975	23	45	44,000
11	do Ontario					4	175	7	6	5,930
12	do Durham and Northum- berland					20	575	32	104	138,000
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					30	392	46		
14	County of Prince Edward	1	4	600	3	32	1,650	42	33	20,500
15	Bay of Quinte	3	46	1,700	10	35	300	70	20	18,030
16	Lennox County and Napanee River					17	283	40	5	5,400
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					21	532	35	13	12,650
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					16	333	25	30	3,000
		6	62	6,300	21	266	10,745	463	1083	462,810

* Spears.

† Machines.

Lake Ontario

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Queenston							
2	Niagara		54,000	27,900			15,500	
3	Port Dalhousie		27,690	120			1,600	
4	Louth		700					
5	Clinton	4	14,620	600				
6	Grimsby		142,640		23,003			
7	Burlington Beach		123,331	26,650	5,530			
8	County of Halton		544,000	400	3,200	750		200
9	do Peel		1,300	330	6,950	3,350		250
10	do York		141,000	4,636	4,800	20		1,500
11	do Ontario		23,800	300			40	27
12	do Durham and Northum- berland		12,250	7,550	3,960			20,850
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					900		4,203
14	County of Prince Edward		419	15,640	10,426	450	630	18,900
15	Bay of Quinte		5,000	16,000			12,500	125,429
16	Lennox County and Napanee River	3	2,025	1,900			900	32,246
17	Amherst Island and vicinity		1,700	26,500	2,215		3,100	16,625
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			600				12,100
	Total	7	1,094,475	129,126	60,084	5,470	34,270	232,330
	Values	\$ 28	21,889 50	10,330 08	6,008 40	437 60	1,713 50	9,293 20

tugs, quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1900.—*Continued.*

Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and Ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$				\$		\$		\$		
			†3	45					1	30			1	
									3	200			2	
					2	20			2	160			3	
									1	50			4	
													5	
2	800	300	*61	61					15	1,120			6	
									5	1,300			7	
									1	133			8	
2	375	130										950	9	
							100	5					10	
													11	
					22	283			2	250			12	
					91	1,911			18	476			13	
3	2,160	475			10	100			5	150			14	
4	300	60			70	693			3	2,000			15	
					44	572			4	95			16	
					5	125			1	25			17	
					39	665	2,850	23 50					18	
11	3,635	965	.....	106	283	4,369	2,950	33 50	61	5,989	.....	950	.....

District.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coarse Fish.	Caviare	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
						1,770		35 40	1
	6,850	680	6,300				685	5,070 30	2
		69	1,561			120		696 77	3
			4,000			2,800		190 00	4
	250		1,600			300	25	437 90	5
								5,153 10	6
	400		450			15,433	40	5,517 78	7
		300	950		900	13,000		11,624 50	8
		630	700		850	2,100		1,133 20	9
			2,700			6,500		3,943 48	10
		4	68		1			505 38	11
		1,175	13,000		4,900	7,600		2,789 50	12
3,500	26	640	4,593		94,946	33,587		3,198 53	13
	2,000	5,890	62,480		28,900	514,400	200	16,439 48	14
		27,163	107,565		73,169	102,340		15,389 07	15
		2,300	4,500		35,200	10,150		2,719 34	16
1,500	1,000		59,300		2,200	4,700		5,262 50	17
	8,290	2,100	13,904		27,246	7,500	829	2,681 94	18
5,000	18,816	40,951	283,671	.....	267,812	722,300	1,779	82,788 17	.....
300 00	1,128 96	2,457 06	8,510 13	.....	5,356 24	14,446 00	889 50	82,788 17	.....

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Frontenac County					69	596	70	11	5,800	607
2	Leeds County					32	311	51	5	600	52
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					4	48	6			
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					12	500	13	4	900	90
5	Renfrew County					16	105	15	20	681	116
6	Nipissing District	3	12	2,000	36	12	750	24	108	18,000	648
7	Peterborough County										
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County										
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries										
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Welling- ton Counties					2	58	2	2	1,000	40
		3	12	2,000	36	147	2,368	181	150	26,981	1,553

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Doré	Pike.
		bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	1	7,188		8,400	6,000	9,360	42,861
2	Leeds County		150		8,020	4,667		9,351
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					870	1,470	1,100
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					55	5,025	2,520
5	Renfrew County			2	51	14		651½
6	Nipissing District		9,587	6,153			4,009	3,068
7	Peterborough County				3,000	52,000	35,500	
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		1,000	800	14,320	193,750	200	160
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries		15,000	15,600	24,300	70,200	14,550	
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Well- ington Counties		1,316	554	1,166		732	
	Total	1	34,241	23,109	59,167	327,556	70,846	59,711½
	Value.	\$ 4 00	684 82	1,848 72	5,915 70	26,204 48	3,542 30	2,388 46

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1900.—*Continued.*

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$				
					67	1,143 00	75	2 00	1	15 00			1	
					63	1,236 00	950	9 50					2	
							5,700	73 00					3	
					*1	50	1,720	17 00	3	85 00			4	
					5	100 00	600	12 00					5	
							7,500	75 00	3	900 00			6	
					2	20 00							7	
													8	
													9	
													10	
					137	2,499 50	16,545	188 50	7	1,000 00				

* Dip net.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
123	1,526	100 513	4,789 991	.....	45,065 40,001	69,359 48,902	..... 152	6,078 35 3,565 91	1 2
635	23,353½	4	.....	.....	622	3,000	2,130	2,764 09	3
25	632	36	875	.....	3,743	9,860	39	715 84	4
.....	2,700	.....	210	.....	.....	860	270	352 94	5
110	164,036	.....	154	.....	.....	2,747	15,144	18,487 47	6
62,500	.....	800	1,500	.....	2,000	18,000	.....	10,478 00	7
317,050	.....	1,086	80,420	.....	17,510	22,840	.....	39,340 16	8
16,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,950	45,000	.....	12,328 50	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042	.....	244 68	10
397,243	192,247½	2,539	88,939	.....	113,891	221,610	17,735	94,355 94	
23,834 58	11,534 85	152 34	2,668 17	.....	2,277 82	4,432 20	8,867 50	94,355 94	

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,
during the

Number.	Districts.	Fishing									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$			\$	
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	6	62	4,250	13	21	1,365	23	28	28,200	2,545
2	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District					+50	750	75			
3	Lake Superior	12	115	24,000	42	71	4,910	132	440	639,600	28,255
4	Lake Huron (North Channel).	22	215	89,839	95	109	11,250	196	681	677,500	51,295
5	Georgian Bay	17	246	50,200	81	114	7,750	223	1,559	838,900	86,512
6	Lake Huron (proper)	7	161	19,700	42	96	6,476	174	413	810,430	25,445
7	River St. Clair					11	234	27	*2		10
8	Thames River					22	274	93	*21		105
9	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River					59	2,479	101	*2		10
10	Lake Erie and Grand River	18	466	56,300	90	218	17,616	394	{ *71 458	{ 301,590 21,734 }	{ 355 21,734 }
11	Lake Ontario	6	62	6,300	21	269	10,845	463	1,083	462,810	23,381
12	Frontenac County					69	596	70	11	5,800	607
13	Leeds County					32	311	51	5	600	52
14	Greenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					4	48	6			
15	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					12	500	13	4	900	90
16	Renfrew County					16	105	15	20	681	116
17	Nipissing District	3	12	2,000	36	12	750	24	108	18,000	648
18	Peterborough County										
19	Lake Scugog and Victoria County										
20	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries.										
21	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties					2	58	2	2	1,000	40
		91	1,339	252,589	420	1,187	66,317	2,082	4,812	3,786,011	240,720

* Dip nets.

+ Canoes.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials ; also the kinds and quantities of fish caught year 1900.

material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$		\$		
.....			30	3,500					5	4,500	3	2,500	1	
.....			37	45,425					8	2,660	2	1,000	2	
.....			72	13,950					3	400	5	750	3	
.....					6	150 00	1,500	15 00	16	1,945	11	950	4	
4	1,425	615	63	12,450					18	2,540			5	
10	799	540							2	280	2	10	6	
24	1,703	787									21	40	7	
18	1,879	1,440	11	1,925	70	2,911 00	18,000	180 00			2	10	8	
28	7,700	2,049	258	84,251	3	200 00	10,900	768 00	79	22,240	3	1,800	9	
11	3,635	965	{ +3 +61 }		283	4,369 00	2,950	33 50	61	5,989		950	10	
.....					67	1,143 00	75	2 00	1	15			11	
.....					63	1,236 00	950	9 50					12	
.....							57 00	73 00					13	
.....					*1	50	1,720	17 00	3	85			14	
.....					5	100 00	600	12 00					15	
.....							7,500	75 00	3	900			16	
.....					2	20 00							17	
.....													18	
.....													19	
.....													20	
.....													21	
95	17,141	6,396	471	161,501	499	10,129 00	49,895	1,185 00	199	41,554	49	8,010		

‡ Spears.

† Machines.

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats' caught during

Number.	District.	Herring, salted. bbls.	Herring, fresh. lbs.	Whitefish. lbs.	Trout. lbs.	Bass. lbs.	Pickeral or Doré lbs.	Pike. lbs.	Maskinonge lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District			117,576	17,918		75,580	42,319	15
2	Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay District			300	15,200	50	2,000	4,000	
3	Lake Superior		89,000	461,546	1,331,703		40,306	5,824	
4	Lake Huron (North Channel)	225½		1,228,921	1,584,748	75	496,666	71,518	140
5	Georgian Bay	426½	30,764	274,180	1,222,485		194,039	29,340	
6	Lake Huron (proper)	371½	187,583	26,154	866,632		281,551		
7	River St. Clair		3,500				113,247	300	
8	Thames River						34,064	3,076	
9	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River		6,442	20,721		3,913	44,878	15,536	3,428
10	Lake Erie and Grand River		6,525,733	401,425	2,066	37,648	1,218,171	821,884	
11	Lake Ontario	7	1,094,475	129,126	60,084	5,470	34,270	232,330	5,000
12	Frontenac County	1	7,188		8,300	6,000	9,360	42,861	
13	Leeds County		150		8,020	4,667		9,351	123
14	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties					870	1,470	1,100	635
15	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					55	5,025	2,520	25
16	Renfrew County			2	51	14		651½	
17	Nipissing District		9,587	6,153			4,009	3,068	110
18	Peterborough County				3,000	52,000	35,500		62,500
19	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		1,000	800	14,320	193,750	200	160	317,050
20	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries		15,000	15,600	24,300	70,200	14,550		16,800
21	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties		1,316	554	1,166		732		
	Total.	1,031½	7,971,738	2,683,058	5,159,993	374,712	2,605,618	1,285,838½	405,826
	Value. \$	4,126	159,434 76	214,644 64	515,999 30	29,976 96	130,280 90	51,433 54	24,349 56

quantity and value of all fishing materials; also the kinds and quantities of fish the year 1900.

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	\$ c.	
52,334			4,662	72,835	11,415	6,773	*135		25,269 80	1
13,279					853	1,327	251		1,808 00	2
130,098		600		12,538	15,600	12,948			178,109 54	3
45,906		3,700			22,975	8,176	531½	134½	300,259 54	4
147,849		17,665		3,545	27,700	14,862	803	6½	171,452 59	5
33,250		700		200	10,872	3,325			133,622 52	6
25		200	1,000	2,181	82,974				9,644 29	7
									3,596 84	8
73,383		19,903	10,500	49,203	293,652	7,338			21,326 75	9
169,025		694,739	712	47,904	559,768	16,498			311,059 84	10
18,816	40,951	283,671		267,812	722,300	1,779			82,788 17	11
	100	4,789		45,045	69,359				6,078 35	12
1,526	513	991		40,001	48,902	152			3,565 91	13
23,353½	4			622	3,000	2,130			2,764 09	14
632	36	875		3,743	9,860	39			715 84	15
2,700		210			860	270			352 94	16
164,036		154			2,747	15,144			18,487 47	17
	800	1,500		2,000	18,000				10,478 00	18
	1,086	80,420		17,510	22,840				39,340 16	19
				4,950	45,000				12,328 50	20
					1,042				244 68	21
876,212½	43,490	1,110,117	16,874	570,109	1,969,719	90,761	1,585½	141	1,333,293 82	
52,572 75	2,609 40	33,303 51	1,012 44	11,402 18	39,394 38	45,380 50	15,855 00	1,410 00	1,333,293 82	

* Sturgeon Bladders.

STATEMENT OF LICENSES ISSUED BY EACH OVERSEER.

- Argue, John, Carp P. O., overseer—Licenses issued—13 at \$1.
- Allan, O., Wallaceburg, overseer—Licenses issued—12 at \$1; 2 at \$1.50; 2 at \$2; 5 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 1 at \$15; 3 at \$20; 1 at \$25; 1 at \$50. Permits—1 at \$20; 30 at \$5.
- Barr, H., Douglas, overseer—Licenses issued—21 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 2 at \$2.
- Bilton, Geo., Newboro, overseer—Licenses issued—16 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 3 at \$20; 1 at \$25.
- Blondin, I., Cornwall, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 2 at \$2; 1 at \$3; 5 at \$5; 1 at \$10.
- Brown, John, Rockdale, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$10.
- Cattenach, D., Wolfe Island, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 5 at \$2.50; 2 at \$3; 9 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 3 at \$15; 4 at \$25.
- Clarke, M., Picton, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 5 at \$2; 17 at \$3; 13 at \$5; 3 at \$10.
- Clyde, Geo., Cataract, overseer—4 at \$1; 8 at \$2; 7 at \$4; 18 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 3 at \$15; 3 at \$20; 3 at \$25.
- Cock, Louis, Campbellford, overseer—Licenses issued—4 at \$10; 15 at \$15; 2 at \$20; 3 at \$25; 1 at \$75.
- Couper, A., Dunnville, overseer—Licenses issued—11 at \$1; 4 at \$5; 2 at \$25.
- Cousineau, J. B., Windsor, overseer—Licenses issued—7 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 2 at \$3; 39 at \$5; 19 at \$10; 11 at \$50.
- Craig, Wm., Glenora, overseer—Licenses issued—33 at \$1; 7 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 1 at \$15.
- Donaldson, W. J., Donaldson's Mills, overseer—Licenses issued—10 at \$1.
- Ellis, Joseph, Fort Erie, overseer—Licenses issued—9 at \$1; 27 at \$5; 1 at \$100. Permits—6 at \$5; 9 at \$10.
- Farrell, John, Cayuga, overseer—Licenses issued—64 at \$1; 11 at \$5; 4 at \$25; 1 at \$200.
- Flynn, Robert, Mountain Grove, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$1; 6 at \$5; 1 at \$25.
- Freeman, S. Brighton, overseer—Licenses issued—27 at \$5; 2 at \$6.50; 2 at \$10; 5 at \$15.
- Gibson, J. R., Mallorytown, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1.90; 2 at \$2; 1 at \$5.
- Goulette, O. V., Gananoque, overseer—Licenses issued—8 at \$1; 1 at \$1.50; 1 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 3 at \$15.
- Howard, P., Collingwood, overseer—Licenses issued—29 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 1 at \$15; 5 at \$25.
- Huntington, S. A., North Bay, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$150.
- Johnston, J. A., Parry Sound, overseer—9 at \$5; 3 at \$25.
- Kyle, M., Rat Portage, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 24 at \$10; 1 at \$300; 1 at \$500; 1 at \$700.
- Labatt, F. Port Severn, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$5.
- Laird, J. K., Guilds, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$10; 2 at \$100; 12 at \$150; 2 at \$200; 7 at \$250.
- Lamarsh, Peter, Wheatley, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 3 at \$10; 15 at \$50; 9 at \$100; 2 at \$150; 1 at \$200; 2 at \$250.
- Loveday, E. T., Ottawa, overseer—Licenses issued—7 at \$1; 1 at \$2.
- McAulay, M. A., Southampton, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$1; 21 at \$5; 2 at \$15; 2 at \$25; 3 at \$3; 1 at \$200.
- McCargar, J. K., Belleville, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 29 at \$5; 5 at \$10; 1 at \$15; 1 at \$20; 3 at \$25; 4 at \$30; 1 at \$40; 1 at \$50.
- McCall, G. D., Vittoria, overseer—Licenses issued—22 at \$1; 3 at \$2; 1 at \$3; 21 at \$5; 20 at \$8; 1 at \$10; 4 at \$25; 1 at \$50; 1 at \$150; 1 at \$200; 4 at \$250; 1 at \$300; 1 at \$350.
- McComber, A., Port Arthur, overseer—Licenses issued—23 at \$10; 18 at \$15; 2 at \$25; 5 at \$50; 2 at \$100; 1 at \$150; 1 at \$200; 1 at \$250.
- McGrath, G. A., Sturgeon Falls, overseer—Licenses issued—5 at \$50; 2 at \$100; 2 at \$150.
- McKirdy, Wm., Nepigon, overseer—Permits issued—18 at \$5; 58 at \$15; 4 at \$20.
- McQueen, T., Chatham, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 28 at \$10; 2 at \$15.
- McRitchie, J., Bothwell, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 14 at \$1.50; 1 at \$2; 3 at \$3; 3 at \$10; 1 at \$30.
- Mathen, Hy., Brockville, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 4 at \$2; 1 at \$3; 1 at \$5.
- Mitchell, Wm., Grimsby, overseer—Licenses issued—13 at \$1; 33 at \$5; 3 at \$15; 2 at \$25.
- Ogg, Charles, Hamilton, overseer—Licenses issued—61 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 15 at \$5; 1 at \$10.
- Oliver, R., Little Current, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$1; 80 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 14 at \$25; 4 at \$50; 3 at \$100; 4 at \$150; 3 at \$200; 7 at \$250.
- Payette, Thos., Penetang, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 15 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 1 at \$20.
- Pratt, Wm., Penetang, overseer—Licenses issued—15 at \$5.
- Rennie, John, Napanee, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 3 at \$1.50; 5 at \$3; 1 at \$4.50; 6 at \$5; 6 at \$10; 5 at \$15; 2 at \$20.
- Roblin, W. D., Adolphustown, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1.50; 20 at \$3; 1 at \$5; 1 at \$6; 1 at \$20.
- Root, W. A., Rockport, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$2.50.
- Sargent, Wm., Bronte, overseer—Licenses issued—8 at \$5; 2 at \$10; 1 at \$15.
- Sliter, A. E., Newboro, overseer—Licenses issued—4 at \$1; 2 at \$5; 4 at \$10; 2 at \$35.
- Smith, Wm., Gravenhurst, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$5.
- Steed, James, Sarnia, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 2 at \$1.50; 1 at \$3; 9 at \$5; 2 at \$10; 11 at \$15; 23 at \$50; 12 at \$100; 1 at \$150.
- Stephens, James, Wiarton, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$2; 20 at \$5; 2 at \$25.
- Stewart, N., Gillies Hill, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$1; 1 at \$2; 6 at \$5; 1 at \$25.
- Stewart, W., Pelee Island, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$5; 4 at \$25; 1 at \$30; 2 at \$250.
- Sullivan, John, St. Thomas, overseer—Licenses issued—17 at \$5; 3 at \$100; 3 at \$150; 7 at \$200; 4 at \$250.
- Van Norman, R. M., Sault Ste. Marie, overseer—Licenses issued—32 at \$1; 6 at \$5; 6 at \$10; 2 at \$25; 2 at \$35; 3 at \$50; 3 at \$250.
- Villeneuve, L. P., Plantagenet, overseer—Licenses issued—1 at \$50; 6 at \$1; 1 at \$1.75; 1 at \$2; 1 at \$2.75; 4 at \$3; 2 at \$4; 1 at \$5.
- Waddell, A. Leith, overseer—Licenses issued—3 at \$2; 24 at \$5; 4 at \$25.
- Walker, R. J., Port Credit, overseer—Licenses issued—2 at \$2; 4 at \$5.
- Willis, J. M., Port Whitby, overseer, Licenses issued—3 at \$3; 1 at \$5.
- Wood, W. R., Toronto, overseer—Licenses issued—13 at \$5.
- Yates, James, Goderich, overseer—Licenses issued—5 at \$5; 1 at \$10; 1 at \$25; 4 at \$50; 2 at \$100; 1 at \$150.
- Licenses issued where district overseer appointed—4 at \$1; 1 at \$5; 2 at \$20; 2 at \$25. Permits 12 at \$5; 1 at \$10.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD 1899, 1900, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District :				
Whitefish	lbs. 309,038	117,576		191,462
Trout	" 40,951	17,918		23,033
Pickereel	" 230,762	75,580		155,182
Pike	" 59,928	42,319		17,609
Maskinonge	" 500	15		485
Sturgeon	" 147,908	52,334		95,574
Perch	" 100			100
Tullibee	" 18,394	4,662		13,732
Catfish	"	72,835	72,835	
Coarse fish	" 4,220	11,415	7,195	
Caviare	" 11,274	6,773		4,501
Bladders	" 448	135		313
Lake Superior :				
Herring	lbs. 138,226	89,000		49,226
Whitefish	" 623,229	461,546		161,683
Trout	" 2,182,598	1,331,703		850,895
Pickereel	" 36,347	40,306	3,959	
Pike	" 11,571	5,824		5,747
Sturgeon	" 11,784	13,278	1,495	
Perch	" 100			100
Coarse fish	" 1,178	853		325
Caviare	"	1,327	1,327	
Trout	bbis 251	251		
Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay District :				
Whitefish	lbs.	300	300	
Trout	"	15,200	15,200	
Bass	"	50	50	
Pickereel	"	2,000	2,000	
Pike	"	4,000	4,000	
Lake Huron (N. C.) :				
Herring	bbis 54	225½	171½	
Whitefish	lbs. 14,026			14,026
Trout	" 832,666	1,228,921	396,255	
Bass	" 976,588	1,584,748	608,160	
Pickereel	" 454	75		379
Pike	" 776,312	496,666		279,646
Maskinonge	" 289,123	71,518		217,605
Sturgeon	" 1,308	140		1,168
Perch	" 119,466	130,098	10,632	
Catfish	" 1,093	600		493
Coarse fish	" 18,647	12,533		6,109
Caviare	" 51,541	15,600		35,941
Trout	bbis 9	12,948	12,948	
Georgian Bay :				
Herring	bbis 155	426½	271½	
Whitefish	lbs. 194,300	30,764		163,536
Trout	" 410,220	274,180		136,040
Bass	" 1,897,594	1,222,485		675,109
Pickereel	" 410			410
Pike	" 444,071	194,039		250,032
Sturgeon	" 117,365	29,340		88,025
Perch	" 127,500	45,966		81,534
Catfish	" 4,700	3,700		1,000
Coarse fish	" 11,961			11,961
Whitefish	bbis 111,106	22,975		88,131
Trout	" 41	134½	93½	
Caviare	lbs. 239½	541½	292	
Trout	bbis 3,816	8,176	4,360	
Lake Huron (proper) :				
Herring	bbis 331½	371½	40	
Whitefish	lbs. 225,742	187,583		38,159
Trout	" 21,074	26,154	5,080	
Pickereel	" 1,152,227	866,632		285,595
Sturgeon	" 211,654	281,551	69,897	
Perch	" 92,653	147,849	55,196	
Catfish	" 2,073	17,665	15,607	
	" 1	3,545	3,534	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD 1899, 1900, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.—Continued.

		1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coarse	lbs.	47,527	27,700		19,827
Caviare			14,862	14,862	
Whitefish	bbls.	35	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trout	"	749 $\frac{1}{2}$	803	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
River St. Clair:					
Herring	bbls.	50			50
"	lbs.	400	3,500	3,100	
Pickrel	"	108,903	113,247	4,344	
Pike	"	1,000	300		700
Sturgeon	"	3,996	33,250	29,254	
Perch	"		700	700	
Catfish	"		200	200	
Coarse fish	"	28,772	10,872		17,900
Caviare	"		3,325	3,325	
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River:					
Herring	lbs.	250	6,442	6,192	
Whitefish	"	9,126	20,721	11,595	
Bass	"	1,619	3,913	2,294	
Pickrel	"	44,028	44,878	850	
Pike	"	20,402	15,536		4,866
Maskinonge	"	2,598	3,428	830	
Sturgeon	"	74,314	73,383		931
Perch	"	33,145	19,903		13,242
Tullibee	"		10,500	10,500	
Catfish	"	9,872	49,203	39,331	
Coarse fish	"	216,177	293,652	77,475	
Caviare	"		7,338	7,338	
Thames River:					
Bass	lbs.	2,000			2,000
Pickrel	"	58,931	34,064		24,867
Pike	"	5,780	3,076		2,704
Sturgeon	"		787		787
Perch	"	1,215	200		1,015
Tullibee	"		1,000	1,000	
Catfish	"	3,042	2,181		861
Coarse fish	"	219,968	82,974		136,994
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.	9			9
"	lbs.	6,269,565	6,525,733	256,168	
Whitefish	"	431,022	401,425		29,597
Trout	"	265	2,066	1,801	
Bass	"	53,502	37,648		15,854
Pickrel	"	1,270,696	1,213,171		57,525
Pike	"	864,203	821,884		42,319
Maskinonge	"	600			600
Sturgeon	"	142,375	169,025	26,650	
Perch	"	391,107	694,739	303,632	
Tullibee	"	7,546	712		6,834
Catfish	"	33,154	47,904	14,750	
Coarse fish	"	599,164	559,768		39,396
Caviare	"	6,324	16,498	10,174	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	48	7		41
"	lbs.	1,306,211	1,094,475		211,736
Whitefish	"	259,815	129,126		130,689
Trout	"	104,177	60,084		44,093
Bass	"	17,925	5,470		12,455
Pickrel	"	135,232	34,270		100,962
Pike	"	318,302	232,330		85,972
Maskinonge	"	2,633	5,000	2,367	
Sturgeon	"	33,316	18,816		14,500
Eels	"	35,309	40,951	5,642	
Perch	"	241,177	283,671	42,494	
Catfish	"	198,700	267,812	69,112	
Coarse fish	"	221,391	722,300	500,909	
Caviare	"		1,779	1,779	
Lake Nipissing:					
Herring	"		9,587	9,587	
Whitefish	"		6,153	6,153	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD, 1899, 1900, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.—*Concluded.*

	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pickarel..... lbs		4,009	4,009	
Pike..... "		3,068	3,068	
Maskinonge..... "		110	110	
Sturgeon..... "		164,036	164,036	
Perch..... "		154	154	
Coarse fish..... "		2,747	2,747	
Caviare..... "		15,144	15,144	
Inland waters:				
Herring..... obls		1	1	
"..... lbs		24,654	17,464	
Whitefish..... "	7,190	16,956	14,356	
Trout..... "	2,600	59,157	35,037	
Bass..... "	24,120	327,556	102,887	
Pickarel..... "	224,669	66,837	54,087	
Pike..... "	12,750	56,643½		105,356½
Maskinonge..... "	162,000	397,133	100,173	
Sturgeon..... "	296,960	28,211½	26,378½	
Eels..... "	1,833	2,539		2,897
Perch..... "	5,436	88,785	82,315	
Catfish..... "	6,470	113,891		32,684
Coarse fish..... "	146,575	218,863	124,390	
Caviare..... "	94,473	2,591	2,591	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Kinds of Fish.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish..... lbs	3,273,790	2,683,058		590,732
" (salted)..... "	15,200	28,200	13,000	
Herring..... "	8,155,910	7,971,738		184,172
" (salted)..... "	129,400	206,230	76,800	
Trout..... "	6,378,520	5,159,993		1,218,527
" (salted)..... "	199,600	317,000	117,400	
Bass..... "	300,579	374,712	74,133	
Pickarel..... "	3,380,126	2,605,618		774,508
Pike..... "	1,824,024	1,285,838		548,186
Maskinonge..... "	304,599	405,826	101,227	
Sturgeon..... "	755,932	876,212	120,280	
Caviare..... "	21,414	90,761	69,347	
Eels..... "	40,745	43,490	2,749	
Perch..... "	681,165	1,110,117	428,952	
Catfish..... "	421,962	570,109	148,147	
Coarse fish..... "	1,595,517	1,969,719	374,202	
Totals.....	27,478,483	25,698,591	1,526,237	3,316,125
Total decrease, 1900.....				1,789,888

STATEMENT

Of the yield and value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1900.

Kind of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Whitefish	bbls.	141	10 00	1,410 00
"	lbs.	2,683,058	08	214,644 64
Herring	lbs.	7,971,738	02	159,434 76
"	bbls.	1,031½	4 00	4,126 00
Trout	bbls.	1,585½	10 00	15,855 00
"	lbs.	5,159,993	10	515,999 30
Bass	"	374,712	08	29,976 96
Pickarel	"	2,605,618	05	130,280 90
Pike	"	1,285,838½	04	51,433 54
Maskinonge	"	405,826	06	24,349 56
Sturgeon	"	876,212½	06	52,572 75
Caviare	"	90,761	50	45,380 50
Bladders	"	135	80	108 00
Eels	"	43,490	06	2,609 40
Perch	"	1,110,117	03	33,303 51
Catfish	"	570,109	02	11,402 18
Coarse fish	"	1,969,719	02	39,394 38
Tullibee	"	16,874	06	1,012 44
Total				\$1,333,293 82

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats and nets, etc., employed in Province for the year 1900.

Articles.	Value.
91 tugs, 1,339 tonnage, 420 men	\$ 252,589
1,187 boats, 2,082 men	66,317
3,786,011 yards gill-nets number 4812	240,720
95 seines, 17,141 yards	6,396
471 pound nets	161,501
499 hoop nets	10,129
97 dip nets	585
49,895 hooks on set lines	1,185
199 freezers and ice houses	41,554
49 piers and wharfs	8,010
3 machines	45
61 spears	61
Total	\$789,042

Value of the Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1900 inclusive.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870.....	\$264,982	1886.....	<i>Brought forward</i>
1871.....	193,523	1887.....	\$8,792,698
1872.....	257,633	1888.....	1,435,998
1873.....	293,091	1889.....	1,531,850
1874.....	446,267	1890.....	1,839,869
1875.....	453,194	1891.....	1,963,123
1876.....	437,229	1892.....	2,009,637
1877.....	438,223	1893.....	1,806,339
1878.....	338,122	1894.....	2,042,198
1879.....	367,133	1895.....	1,694,930
1880.....	444,491	1896.....	1,659,968
1881.....	509,903	1897.....	1,584,473
1882.....	825,457	1898.....	1,605,674
1883.....	1,037,033	1899.....	1,289,822
1884.....	1,133,721	1900.....	1,433,631
1885.....	1,342,692		*1,477,815
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$8,729,698	<i>Total</i>	1,333,293
			\$33,501,368

* In the Report of 1899 the amount of the catch and the value thereof were erroneously given, owing to a portion of the returns for the Georgian Bay and North Channel having been duplicated by two overseers, and the error not having been detected until after the report was published. This accounts for the discrepancy in the figures published this year and last. The errors have been rectified in this year's report.

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Year.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,150,000	56,500,000		61,650,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,897,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,950,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,335,000	68,000,000	6,203,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,050,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,053,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
<i>Totals</i>	130,550,200	1,215,500,000	49,802,000	1,395,852,200

The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1900.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES
OF THE
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
1901.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1902.



TORONTO:
WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, PRINTERS.

To His Honour the Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, G.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, Etc., Etc.

May it Please Your Honour,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, the Third Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

FRANCIS R. LATCHFORD.

Toronto, 28th February, 1902.

Commissioner of Fisheries.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

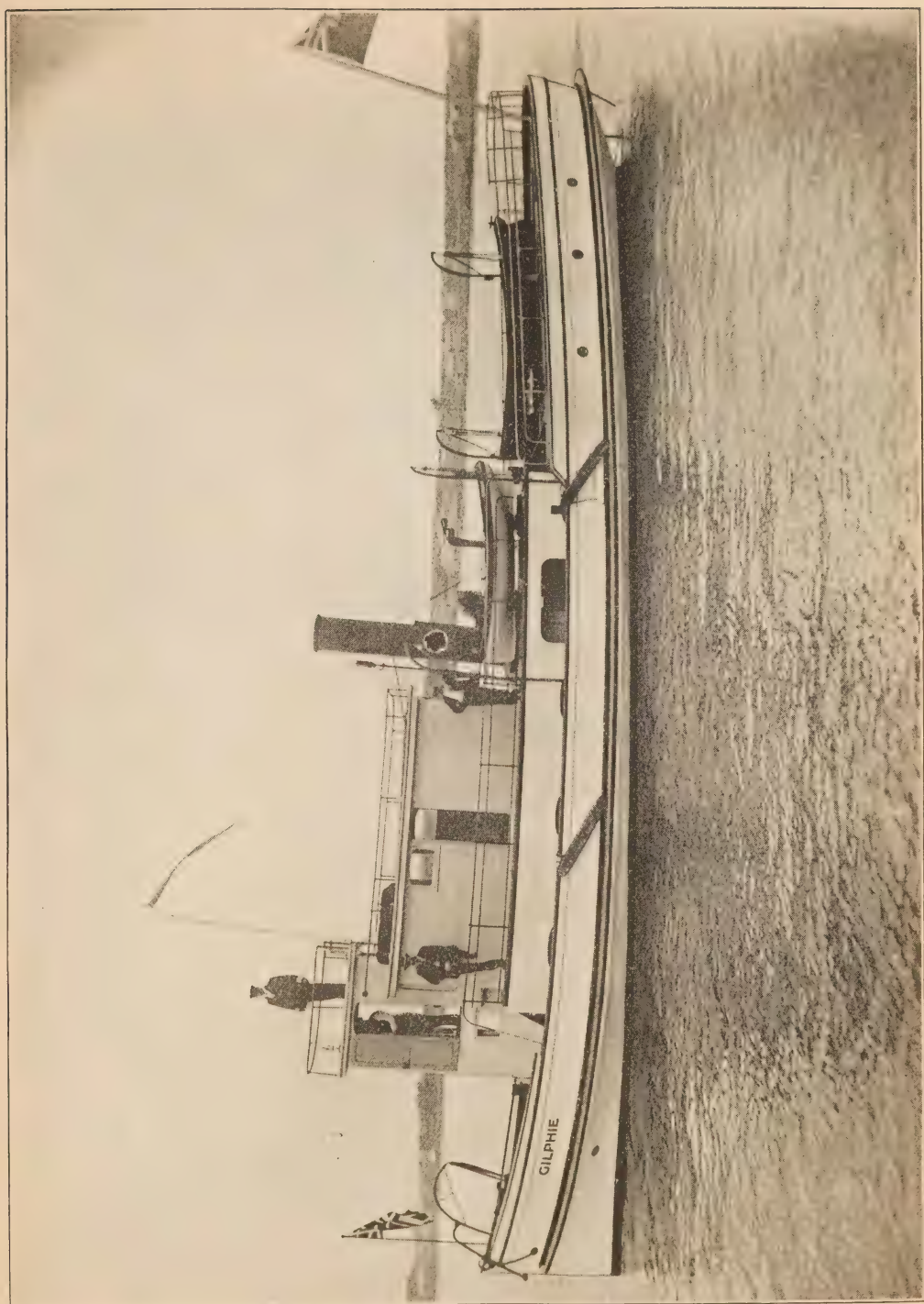
	PAGE.
Deputy Commissioner's Report	13-21
Synopsis of Overseers' Reports.....	21-59
Report of Captain of Str. "Gilphie"	59-73
Fishery Overseers of the Province, List of.....	74-79
Statement of revenue received	80
Return of fishermen, tonnage, vessels, nets and fish taken.....	82-99
Recapitulation of fishermen, tonnage, vessels, nets and fish taken.....	100
Comparison of yield 1900 and 1901, according to districts	102-104
Comparative statement of kinds of fish taken 1900 and 1901.....	104
Statement showing quantity and value of fish taken in 1901.....	105
Statement of tugs, boats, nets, men, etc., engaged in 1901	105
Value of Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1901, inclusive	106
Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the Province, 1868 to 1901	106

List of Illustrations—

Nipigon Trout	5
The "Gilphie"	7
Rideau Salmon.....	9
Nipigon Landing.....	11
Nipigon River near Cameron's Pool.....	29
Nipigon River approaching Split Rock	31
Pine Portage, Nipigon River	33
Nipigon River	35
Victoria Rapids and Camp, Nipigon River.....	37
Virgin Falls, Nipigon River	39
Lake Nipigon.....	41
Brook Trout	43
Small-mouthed Black Bass	61
Large-mouthed Black Bass	63
Maskinonge	65
Grass and Rock Bass	67
Pound Net	73
Carp	81
Lake Trout	107
Whitefish	108
Lake Herring	109
Long Jaw of Lake Ontario.....	110
Pickarel (Doré), Wall-eyed Pike or Pike-Perch	111
Lake Sturgeon	112
Yellow Perch	113
White Bass	114



NIPLOON TROUT.





RIDEAU SALMON. (A MORNING'S CATCH.)



NIEGON LANDING.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

To the Honorable Francis R. Latchford, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honor to present the report of the workings of this department for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

It is exceedingly gratifying to have perceived the increasing interest which the public is manifesting in the work of the department, as evidenced by the fact that there is scarcely a mail that does not bring an application for information in regard to fishery subjects, copies of the law, or departmental reports.

Though the amount expended this year in carrying on the operations of the department was considerably larger than last year, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the revenue, nevertheless, exceeded the expenditure by over three thousand dollars.

It is also a subject for congratulation that a comparison of the returns with those of last year shows a substantial increase, not only in the aggregate catch, but also in the catch in almost every separate division, and this, notwithstanding the severe storms which occurred with unusual frequency in every part of the Province, and which retarded not a little the operations of the fishermen.

The run of herring in the west end of Lake Erie during November was phenomenal, and the sample taken was exceptionally fine, individual specimens weighing as much as two pounds. Never before have the prices for herring been so high, three and four cents per pound having been readily obtained.

The catch of whitefish in the Georgian Bay has been better than for the last fifteen years, and the fishermen there rejoice at what they hope indicates a permanent increase of the king of commercial fishes. Two reasons are advanced for this increased catch ; (1) that the feeding grounds, which were much injured by the accumulation of bark from logs towed to American ports, are being restored ; and (2) that the provision introduced into the Provincial law and licenses some three years ago, making it illegal to capture whitefish and lake trout under two pounds in weight, has enabled a greater number of whitefish to come to maturity, and to reproduce.

Mr. Stewart, one of the overseers for the County of Bruce, also reports a good catch of whitefish off of Inverhuron, Lake Huron, which he says is a very unusual thing in that part, none having been caught there (except an odd one) for a number of years. He thinks this is the result of fry deposited at Kincardine a number of years ago.

Overseer Armstrong of Liskeard reports the discovery of herring in Lake Temiskamingue. He says it had not been known previously that herring existed in these waters. They are of large size, and excellent in flavor.

Overseer Steed reports that at the lower end of Lake Huron they had last year what had not been seen for a number of years, viz., a catch of herring that would run from one and one-half to two pounds in weight, and that for a number of lifts they were quite numerous. This large class of herring was in past years, he says, looked upon as Lake Erie herring, a distinct species from Lake Huron herring. The question is, he asks, where did they come from? as none were taken in any of the seines in River St. Clair.

The bass which were transplanted during the season have readily adapted themselves to their new surroundings. No appreciable loss was noticed in any of the waters into which they were introduced. Where they had not spawned before removal, large broods have been seen swimming about under the watchful care of the parent fish, indicating that they had found favorable spawning grounds. In Golden Lake, where there-fore no bass had been known, they have been taken five or six miles from the point of deposit.

Good angling has been reported from almost every part of the Province, and this it is pleasing to be assured, is attributed to the efficient protection which the overseers have afforded, and also to the provident regulations prohibiting sale and export. Approval continues to be expressed of the wisdom of these provisions, and a strong desire for their continuance. There is no agency for protection so potent as prohibiting sale. In the famous Nepigon the fishing has been over the average, and all visitors have declared themselves delighted, not only with the sport afforded, but also with the beauties of the river. The revenue from permits was \$950.00.

STATISTICS.

For convenience of tabulation and comparison, the Province has been divided into twenty-one districts; and these are again sub-divided, setting forth the chief fishing points in each district, the number of fishermen employed, the tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats used, the kinds and value of fishing material operated, and the varieties, quantities and value of fish caught in each division. These details have been prepared with great care, and they are as complete and reliable as it has been possible to make them.

Licenses to fish with 2,410,627 fathoms of gill net, 432 pounds nets, 484 hoop or fyke nets, 102 seines, 33 dip nets, and 3 machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2,802 men, 101 tugs, and 1,299 boats.

An estimated capital of \$749,071 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 27,428,375 pounds, as compared with 25,698,591 pounds last year.

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,428,078.58.

A list of the overseers, with a description of the district assigned to each, will be found at page —

Statements are given showing the revenue derived from each division (page 46): the number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of all fishing material, and the kinds and quantities of fish caught (page 48 to 67) comparing the gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division taken in 1901, with those taken in 1900, and showing the increase or decrease (page 68); the total yield of each kind of fish in the Province, as compared with the total yield of 1900, and showing the increase or decrease (page 70); the value of the different kinds of fish taken (page —); the number of tugs, boats, men, etc., employed in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed and the value thereof (page —); the value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1901 (page 71), and the quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (page 72). The two latter tables are compiled from Dominion Reports.

DOMESTIC LICENSES.

During the year a number of licenses were issued for taking herring for domestic uses only. Many of the interior lakes, in which no commercial fishing is allowed, abound with that very delicious fish, and it is a great boon to the residents to be permitted to catch and put down a few kegs for private use. No report has reached the department that the privileges so granted have been abused, but, on the contrary, the granting thereof has promoted a friendly feeling among the inhabitants and their good-will towards the officers in the discharge of their duty.

FINES AND CONVICTIONS.

During the year 121 convictions, out of 123 cases prosecuted, were secured, and the total amount paid into the Treasury from fines and the sale of confiscated articles was \$1,527.17. The following articles, 162 gill nets, 104 trap nets, 15 hoop nets, 17 seines, 5 dip nets, 12 sturgeon nets, 2 fish traps, 1,765 hooks, 57 lines, 2 canoes and 8 boats, which were being fished illegally, were confiscated during the year; also 750 pounds of fish. Articles which could properly be sold, and for which purchasers could be found, were disposed of in that way, and the fish were distributed among charitable institutions. There has been, we regret to say, a disposition on the part of some Magistrates, before whom informations were laid, to rather favor or screen the defendants, and impose fines entirely inadequate to the seriousness of the offences. While in some cases this may have happened through ignorance that the Provincial law allows the Court no discretion as to the fine to be imposed, but requires that for a first offence the fine shall not be less than \$10, in others there has been a decided inclination to defeat justice. In several cases, notwithstanding that the overseer advised the Magistrate beforehand as to the law on this point, the latter nevertheless imposed merely nominal fines, and in one case, where a party indicted for fishing illegally produced a license issued in 1878—twenty-five years ago—the action was dismissed. Such conduct on the part of a Magistrate was considered to be so reprehensible that it could not be disregarded and his resignation was asked for.

PROTECTION.

In requiring an observance of the law, the services of our overseers have on the whole been exceedingly generous, especially when we bear in mind how small, as a rule, is the compensation made. Some, it is true, have apparently been more active than others, if judged by the number of prosecutions laid and convictions obtained; but judged also by the monthly reports, all have been rendering reasonably faithful service, and it is not to be assumed that because convictions were not obtained overseers neglected their duties. In addition to the permanent staff of 121 overseers, there were employed during the spring and fall close seasons 25 special guardians. Under the Provincial Act, constables and peace officers are required to assist in enforcing the fishery law; and, if it were understood that municipalities expected these officers to conform to the statute in that behalf, the possibility of illegalities being committed would be reduced to a minimum.

The "Gilphie" and the "Gladys," on the Georgian Bay, and the "Maud" on the North Channel of Lake Huron (the latter two being sailing craft), maintained a regular patrol, and no doubt did much to repress illegal work. The reports of the Captain of the "Gilphie," and of the overseers in charge of the sailing yachts, will be found under their proper headings. Over one hundred trap nets were destroyed during the season. Some of the nets had not been lifted for days, evidencing that owing to the vigilance exercised by the overseers, the owners were afraid to raise them for fear of being apprehended.

A small steam yacht has also been placed upon the Rideau waters, the contribution of persons who spend their summers in that attractive locality, and who are anxious for the proper protection of the excellent fishing to be had there. She is maintained by the Government, and has been operated under the direction of the District Overseer, whose report will furnish fuller particulars as to her movements. Her utility in the work of protection has already been demonstrated by the fact that no cases of illegal fishing have been reported since she was put in commission.

SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

Lengthy reference having been made in former reports to the sphere of usefulness of these associations in cultivating a proper sentiment, but a word is said here to urge again upon localities the importance of their extended organization. No law

prohibiting illegal fishing, however stringent, can become effective until and unless a popular sentiment is created which recognizes its importance and demands its observance.

DYNAMITING.

Several reports were received that parties were dynamiting for fish. The reports chiefly came from along the St. Lawrence, and it was believed that the offenders hailed from across the river; but notwithstanding the most vigorous efforts on the part of the local overseer, and of special officers detailed for the purpose, they eluded detection in nearly every case. Overseer Brown, one of our efficient officers in the County of Peterboro', however, succeeded in capturing two parties red-handed, and fined them \$20 each. The practice is, it is feared, more general than is reported. Of all violations of the fishery law it is the most reprehensible, and should receive the full penalty provided. It is, too, one of the most difficult offences to prove, the dynamiter usually doing his work in isolated places, and at night.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

A permit was granted to the United States Fish Commission to obtain 100 black bass for their exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

Permission was also granted to the Curator of Zoology of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, to collect specimens of our fish for exhibition purposes.

Permission was also granted to Dr. A. P. Knight, Professor of Animal Biology, Queen's College, Kingston, who had been authorized by the Federal Government to conduct a scientific investigation into the effects of dynamite explosions upon fish life, not only upon adult fish, but upon fry, fish eggs, and all other kinds of life found in the water near the spot of explosion, to make such tests in Provincial waters, and his report will be awaited with much interest.

WHITE FISH OF LAKE SIMCOE.

The department having been asked to identify a fish taken in Lake Simcoe, which resembled very strongly the common whitefish, though differing therefrom in some well defined respects, specimens were obtained and left with Prof. Ramsey Wright, who kindly offered to make an examination for the purpose of removing the uncertainty. Dr. Bensley, who made the examination, reported that "the specimen belongs to the genus *Coregonus*, "but does not correspond to any of the species described by Jordan and Evermann in "their 'Fishes of North and Middle America.' From *C. clupeiiformis* it differs in its "coloration, in the number of scales, and in its more elongated form. The fact that it "occurs in Lake Simcoe, in common with the common white fish, makes it extremely "probable that it belongs to a distinct species.

"Its characters approach most closely those of *C. labradoricus*, of which it may be "a local variety. It shares with the Labrador white fish the following characteristics:

"Color, dark bluish above, sides silvery, scales with dark punctulations on edges.

"Dimensions, correspond very closely.

"Teeth on tongue, present in both.

"The more important difference is in the number of the scales, of which there are "71-76 in longitudinal series in *C. labradoricus*, 83-88 in the specimen submitted.

"The characters are not intermediate between the common white fish and the lake "herring as has been suggested. The gill rakers, which are numerous in herring, are "few in this specimen, even fewer than in the common white fish, and the relationship "of the jaws to one another is characteristically coregonoid. The occurrence of two dis- "tinct species of white fish in such a small body of water as Lake Simcoe, is, in all "probability, rendered possible by a difference in habits, or in the nature of the food. "In the summer of 1899, I examined, at the St. Andrew's Marine Station, the stomachs "of a number of whitefish obtained by Prof. Prince from fish caught in the northern

"part of Lake Huron, the contents of which were quite exceptional as whitefish food, "consisting for the most part of small fish, sticklebacks, and others. This is a matter of "some interest, as I am told that these Lake Simcoe fish are taken with monnow bait. "It is possible that the species is distributed over a considerable area of the northern "portion of the Province, and that individuals reach a greater maximum size in the "larger bodies of water." (The largest specimen submitted was 13 inches in length, and a little over one pound in weight.)

THE INLAND FISHERIES.

These are becoming more important each year, not only on account of the large and valuable amount of food which they furnish, but to a much greater extent from the fact that they are a drawing attraction to tourists who come to spend their summer or vacation with us, enticed hither by the excellent fishing to be had in the fresh water lakes, rivers, and streams with which the Province abounds, and by our cool, healthful climate and gorgeous scenery; and this source of profit will no doubt increase in the future as new districts are opened up, and become more accessible. It is interesting to contemplate the vast amount of revenue which the citizens of this Province will derive from such visitors even a few years hence, if our inland waters are stocked with good varieties of game fish, such as trout, bass and maskinonge, and other varieties as we may be able to introduce them. And, of course, the more and better attractions of this kind we have to offer the greater the number of people who will come. It is estimated that \$10,000,000 annually are left in Maine by tourists visiting that State.

But with the increase of tourist travel, and the growth of the summer resort business, our rivers and lakes have been subjected to incessant fishing; and for this reason and owing also not a little no doubt to the successful operations of the poacher in years past, in many places game fish are practically extinct. To restore these waters, therefore, and to anticipate the drain which will naturally follow the annually increasing number of visitors, the work of restocking appeared to the Government to be one which should be undertaken immediately and prosecuted with vigor. In order that it might be carried on expeditiously, the best possible facilities for obtaining and transporting the fish had first to be considered. The most speedy means of restoring the fisheries, and at the same time the most satisfactory, judging from the experiences of other countries, appeared to be to transplant the parent fish from waters where they could be found in large numbers. Such waters having been located, the next, and perhaps the most difficult, problem to overcome was the matter of transportation. It was mentioned in a former report that if the work was to be entered upon extensively, greater facilities for transporting the fish than those which had hitherto obtained would have to be adopted; and it was also mentioned that the department had solicited the co-operation of the railway companies in building a car for the purpose, and in conveying it from point to point over their respective lines as might be required. But as it was found that the greater part of the work, or that which, in the opinion of the department, should first be done, was at points more conveniently reached by the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway, the other railways did not see their way to co-operate, and the matter of the construction of a car was therefore more thoroughly taken up and gone into by representatives of that road. Their hearty co-operation was soon obtained, the car was built, the work begun, and during the season of 1901 no less than 9,478 adult bass were deposited at some 13 different points in the Province, a greater number than had theretofore been distributed in its history. The fish were carried in some cases a distance of nearly 400 miles. And while to the G.T.R. Company must go the largest share of the department's appreciation for the interest which they have manifested, it must be said that but for the hearty co-operation of all the railway companies, and of the navigation companies also, and for their keen recognition of the great work which the department has undertaken, and its requirements, and the aid so generously extended by officials both high and low, the same measure of success could certainly not have been attained as has been accomplished.

The first shipment was made on the 8th May, and was sent to Huntsville for

deposit in lakes reached from that point. The car arrived at Huntsville about 3.30 p.m., and, owing to the excellent arrangements which had been made by the Board of Trade, and the active assistance which was rendered by residents of the town and vicinity, but a few moments elapsed before the car was unloaded, and the distribution had begun.

Though the contract called for no fish under six inches in length, there were few delivered under ten inches, and several measured quite eighteen inches. Indeed they were as fine a lot of bass as ever swam. The species deposited was the small-mouthed black bass.

The work may now be regarded as having passed the experimental stage. The success which characterized it from the beginning is the subject of very general congratulation, and if the numerous gratuitous complimentary allusions which have appeared in the press may be regarded as a criterion, it has certainly been one of the most popular works upon which the Government has ever embarked. It could not well be otherwise, as the benefits to individuals and the community alike are so direct and substantial. We trust that it may go on from year to year until all our inland waters teem with noble fish. With an active public sentiment to uphold the hands of the department in enforcing the laws, and seeing that no violations are committed, we are confident that this can be accomplished at no distant day.

THE FISH CAR.

Perhaps a short description of the car might here be given. Originally a first-class passenger coach, it was adapted to the service. It is divided into sections, with a passageway down the middle. A double door in the centre of the car on each side is provided for convenience in loading and unloading, taking on of ice, etc. There are ten fish tanks, besides a section for ice at each end of the car. The fish tanks are lined with heavy galvanized iron, and are so constructed that the water may freely circulate from one tank to the other, with drain pipes for emptying, and hose attachments for filling. At one end of the car is a double lower and upper berth, lavatory, and compartment for storing the various utensils used on the car. The Government catch and load the fish, the railway company furnish the car and free transportation when the same may be hauled by regular train, and the fish are distributed at the point of destination under the supervision of the Government overseer.

CLOSE SEASON.

Many letters and representations have been received during the year that the close season for bass and maskinonge is not sufficiently long to afford to these fish immunity from capture while in a gravid state; that to furnish the necessary protection the season should begin on the 1st January and remain closed until the 30th June; and this is the season unanimously recommended by the North American Fish and Game Protective Association at its meeting held in Montreal in February, 1901.

LIMITING THE CATCH.

There also appears to be a consensus of opinion that twelve bass per day is an excessive number for one angler to take, and that the maximum number should not be more than eight—indeed, many say six—per day, that more cannot be consumed, and that twelve is an unnecessary slaughter and waste; and that none should be allowed to be taken under twelve inches in length. The department endorses these views, with this discrimination, however, that in waters which are being, or have been, re-stocked, the number be limited to six per rod, and in all other waters eight. In any case, either number should be sufficient to satisfy the zeal of the most ardent fisherman, and it is believed every one would approve of a minimum length of twelve inches. It is by protecting fish during their spawning seasons, and restricting their catch as to number and size, that we may hope to preserve them from practical extermination, and to re-establish them in waters which have already been depleted of them.

STEEL HEAD SALMON.

It was reported last year that specimens of the Steel Head Salmon (the true Salmon Trout) had been taken in the pound nets on the north shore of Lake Superior, indicating that fish deposited by the Fish Commissioners of Minnesota had found their way into Canadian waters ; and, as these fish possess fine game qualities, arrangements were made with the fishermen for the preservation of any caught, and their transfer to a small spring water lake in the vicinity, for distribution therefrom as might be desired ; but only some half dozen were taken. Possibly more may be secured during the approaching season.

FISHWAYS.

The construction of fishways continues to be urged wherever none have heretofore been provided ; and, where applications have been received they have either been referred to the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa, or the parties have been directed to correspond with that department direct, the question as to whether a fishway should be required being for the Federal and not the Provincial Government to decide. But, as has been heretofore pointed out, it is not always expedient to establish fishways where none exist, as they might, and in many cases would, afford a means of ascent for kinds of fish which it is undesirable to introduce into the inland lakes and streams. The erection of a fishway in the dam in the Grand River, at Dunnville, which had for many years been urged, was this year completed by the Dominion Government, while extensive alterations were being made to the dam.

THE CASHMERE DAM.

The owner of this dam entered into an agreement with the Government to remove the dam, and the work of removal was commenced and carried on until operations had to be discontinued on account of frost. Sufficient work was done to enable fish to readily ascend the river, and when the obstruction has been entirely removed, the river will be clear from its mouth to the dam at London, which is provided with an efficient fishway.

SUCKERS.

Fishermen on the great lakes are very much concerned at the rapid increase of this fish, and suggest that the fishermen should be required to take ashore and burn or bury all they cannot market. One correspondent says : "On the grounds here, where our fishermen used to take their large catches of whitefish, they get as much as from five to ten tons of suckers. These are all thrown back into the water. If the fishermen could get about 25 cents per cwt. for bringing them ashore and burying them, or selling them for manure, there is no doubt hundreds of tons of them would be destroyed, and the fisheries would be tremendously benefited."

PIKE IN THE NEPIGON.

The reported increase of pike in the River Nepigon is much to be regretted, and vigorous steps should be early taken by the department towards eradicating this pest from those waters, or the extermination of the trout cannot be but a question of time.

CARP.

Carp is making great headway, and is becoming established almost everywhere, being no longer confined to international waters. It is increasing to an alarming extent in Lake Simcoe, and already hundreds of acres of rice fields in the vicinity of Holland River have been destroyed. All legitimate means of capture have been approved and encouraged by the department, but there seems to be no feasible means of exterminating it, or even checking its inroads. The following paragraph from a recent report of the

State of Pennsylvania tells very concisely how carp is regarded in that State: "Some years ago, on account of the fact that the carp was said to be the chief food fish of Germany, and of its wonderful reproductive qualities, it was thought that it would be a valuable food fish for the farmers' cultivation in this country. The fish was well advertised, and farmers all over the State united in demanding the fish. It was not long, however, before it was discovered that although it was a much sought for and esteemed food fish in Germany, it was by no means such in this country. Accepting as true all that was said of it abroad, the carp appeared to entirely change its character in American waters. A good fish there, it was practically worthless here. Few Americans would eat it. Its flesh was rank, muddy and unpalatable, even when different sauces and condiments were used. It was, in fact, far inferior to the poorest American fish. Simultaneously with this came another equally disagreeable discovery, namely, that it was exceedingly destructive. Spending its time mostly on the bottoms, it destroyed spawning beds and devoured spawn, and it was not long before it became one of the most execrated fishes known."

OFFICIAL VISITS.

Of numerous official visits made during the year, two seem deserving of special mention, as illustrating the numberless attractions which the localities visited appeared to the undersigned to offer as ideal places for a summer holiday, namely :

THE GEORGIAN BAY AND THE RIDEAU WATERS.

In the month of July a tour of inspection of the fishing districts of the Georgian Bay and North Channel on the cruiser "Gilphie," revealed more intimately the natural beauties of the district. Here are to be found all the conditions which could possibly be required to make a summer outing everything that might be desired—pure air, magnificent scenery, excellent fishing, safe boating and bathing, and well equipped hotels. There is a touch of primitiveness, too, in the surroundings, a sense of remoteness from the rush of civilization and the dust and din of the city, that comes as a balm to shattered nerves and overworked brains. Similar attractions to those that have made our Muskoka Lakes famous exist here; and for those desiring to select a site for a summer cottage or club house, a more exquisite locality could not, we think, well be imagined than on one of the "twenty thousand islands," or numerous points between Penetanguishene and Point au Baril. Indeed, one could make a selection almost at random, and commit no serious mistake. The chief difficulty would be to choose one small spot from such a magnitude of beauty, all possessing almost equal advantages of location.

In August a visit was made to what is becoming the great rendezvous of persons living in Eastern Ontario, and even from across the border, namely :

THE RIDEAU LAKES.

These lakes are dotted with a multitude of verdant and beautifully wooded islands, which are being purchased with great eagerness. Many handsome cottages have already been built, or are in course of erection, and comfortable hotels are numerous. The district promises to be a modified Alexandria Bay, and its accessibility, both by rail and boat, leaves nothing to be desired. The islands are not so rugged as those of the northern waters, but are none the less picturesque, and the fishing is not inferior. Bass are to be had in abundance—specimens of the "small mouthed" weighing six pounds each being frequently taken, and the "limit" may be reached long before the desire to abandon the fascinating sport seizes one; and all who have once trolled for the famous Rideau salmon are only too eager to renew the exhilarating sport, for the harvest is rich. Indeed, so highly prized is the fishing in the Rideau by those who frequent the district, and so anxious are they to preserve it, that, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this report, a steam yacht was purchased by private subscription and placed at the disposal of the Government for patrol purposes.

The reports of the District and Local Overseers, which immediately follow, will be found to contain much interesting and valuable information as to fishery matters in their respective divisions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

31st December, 1901.

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

District Overseer Judd, Morton, reports that the past season has been very satisfactory in his district; that the fish have been more plentiful than for years past, and notably so the bass, which are rapidly increasing; that coarse fish are diminishing; that the abuses hitherto so prevalent are gradually giving place to an obedience to the laws and regulations; that close seasons are being better observed, and fewer complaints made; that the season has been a fairly profitable one, both to fishermen and dealers, and that there is beyond a doubt an increased number of tourists and a more intense interest taken by the people in the protection of our waters, much of which may be attributed to the Angler's Associations which have been formed along the line of the Rideau, and to the fact that the operations of your officers are becoming better known, and are in touch with the wishes of the people. He further observes that never in the history of the Rideau has there been such an awakening to the value of the fisheries and the importance of this Rideau chain of lakes as now. A great and prosperous future for these waters seems to have dawned upon the people, and it is gratifying to your officers to feel that the public are in accord with their efforts. They are cooperating in means and information towards the perfection of the machinery for protection, and are anxiously looking and expecting that the preservation of those waters will be the means to a great acquisition in population and wealth.

Residents vie with each other in making themselves agreeable, and tourists far and wide, privately and through the press, report, as one was pleased to say in a Batavia paper, that the waters are "stiff with fish." But however bright may be the prospect, and whatever measure of success your officers may have heretofore attained, their work is not yet completed. They have much yet to do, and their vigilance should be in no way relaxed. They have many difficulties yet to encounter. Requests from Anglers' Associations, largely signed petitions, suggestions from individuals, whose opinions are worthy of consideration, and reports from your officers, give you some idea of what is yet to be done. The preservation of our minnows, the ridding of our waters of ling, the further limitation of the daily catch, the prohibition of the sale of pickerel from inland waters, the question of proper prosecutions, are subjects foremost in the minds of the people, and call for careful consideration.

In the catch of minnows, he reports that he finds a number of minnow seines in use, varying in length from 10 to 150 feet. He would respectfully recommend that a fee of \$5 be levied upon all minnow nets, and that their length should not exceed 75 feet.

In reference to the limitation in the number of bass that may be caught per day, he begs to report that the U. S. tourists are better fishermen, have better appliances for catching, and more money with which to procure bait, and hence catch more fish than do the native visitors to our waters. He would therefore respectfully recommend that U. S. tourists who have no habitation in Ontario, and pay no license for rod fishing, be limited in catch to six bass and ten pickerel per day per rod.

In the town of Smith's Falls and Village of Merrickville, where there is a large population of working men, he finds that fish is an article of food greatly in demand, and that there is a strong feeling against the issuing of licenses in the adjacent water stretch lying between Poonamalie and Merrickville, except for home consumption; and he would suggest that if the people manifest such a desire by way of a petition, or through an Angler's Association, licenses be issued only for the purpose of supplying the people of the district, and this at the request and under the supervision of the Mayor.

This scheme would supply the local demand at a much cheaper price, and secure greater protection by the interested feeling of such locality.

He calls attention to the improved facilities for protection and the beneficial effects of the purchase and presentation by the people of the patrol boat, "Eva Belle," a very gratifying manifestation of activity and co-operation. The "Eva Belle" is a steam yacht, 40 feet in length, 7 feet 8 inch beam, cabined aft, with curtains forward; sits up well out of the water, has good lines, and a speed of ten miles an hour. She is light on fuel, easily handled, equipped with a skiff in tow, with grappling irons for deep or shallow water, and can go in any wind or weather upon said waters. Her crew consists of a pilot and an engineer, the pilot having the authority of an overseer. She was placed in commission on the 28th day of May, and until the 21st day of November patrolled the waters between Smith's Falls and Brewer's Mills, a water stretch in direct line of fifty miles, containing nine lakes, varying in size, but having a coast line of probably 150 miles. Her operations for a while in the early part of the season were to acquire a thorough knowledge of all the channels and fishing shoals, so that she could go with safety whenever and wherever required, and during all kinds of weather, and in so doing it has proved valuable for the purposes intended. Her presence has had a beneficial effect in that it has prevented poaching and illegal netting, and it is an admitted fact that she is indispensable in protecting said water stretch. The people are pleased with what she did last season, and have confidence that good work will be done in the future.

In view of acquiring the best possible evidence as to the proper spawning season of salmon trout in Rideau Lake, after having obtained a permit from the department for that purpose, he instructed the officers of the "Eva Belle" to catch a few trout between October 25th and November 1st, and to open same, and learn if at that date they had spawned. Accordingly, such was done by means of a net, and it was found that almost every fish had spawned, though in a few he found some eggs, but not the normal quantity. He would, therefore, recommend that an effort be made to have the close season for salmon trout date from October 1st to November 10th, and that in view of the large quantities of white fish which inhabit the Rideau Lake, and which are not only destructive to bass, but greatly in demand for food during the winter, such change in close season and regulations be made as may seem proper, and that licenses be granted to catch white fish between November 10th and December 10th, when these fish may be taken in large numbers.

This report, he says, would not be complete did he fail to observe that the visit of the Deputy Commissioner to the Rideau during the month of August was effective in the opportunity afforded him of seeing something of the extent of these waters, their future possibility, the character and formation of their shoals and territory, best adapted for rod fishing and netting, the quality of fish inhabiting the same, and, still better, an opportunity for personal interviews, wherein grievances, and wants, and suggestions could be made known to him. The wisdom of Mr. Judd's earnest request for the said visit, has, he is assured, been greatly demonstrated, as frequent expressions have been since made to him that it was what had for a long time been desired.

District Overseer McCargar, Belleville, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch in the Bay of Quinte and Weller's Bay caused by the Government prohibiting nets of any kind being set in those waters during the months of July, August and the first half of September. The law prohibiting the sale of black bass and maskinonge has had the effect of greatly diminishing the catch of these game fish. Those fishermen who had nets in did well, when they were willing to work. The anglers had better fishing this season than any season for a long time. There was a lot of black bass put in the Bay of Quinte from Mr. Thomas McDonald's pond, Point Ann, and quite a number put in this season from the Quinte Bass Pond, and should the Government in their wisdom leave the law as it now is re black bass and maskinonge it will only be a short time until we have fishing such as we had thirty years ago. The Bay of Quinte is one of the finest waters in the Province, and if properly protected will be one of the finest fishing places in Ontario. There are already a great number of fine cottages and summer resorts along the beau-

tiful shores of the Bay of Quinte, and should the angling improve the way it has for the past season or two, this will be one of the most attractive summer resorts along the lake front. He reports a great number of fine lakes in the northern parts of the County of Hastings that require to be stocked with bass. The greater number of those lakes have fine clear water and are surrounded by fine shade trees. He reports less trouble in enforcing the law in the northern part of the district than in the southern. They are starting forest and stream clubs in the north and are giving all the help they can to stop illegal fishing. He confiscated two gill nets, and two night lines in Hog or Moira Lake, last May, and destroyed them. He says there has been more illegal fishing in Moira Lake than in any other lake in the county. He thinks confiscating these nets will stop it to a great extent. Consecration Lake, west of the C.O.R. bridge, is a beautiful body of water, and should be well protected, as there is fine fishing and a great many anglers go there to spend a few days fishing. He thinks this is the best place in that vicinity for bass and pickerel. He confiscated one seine in the Bay of Quinte near Nigger Island. The fishermen all along the Bay of Quinte observed the close season well, and he thinks in the future there will be very little trouble. There should be fishways put in all dams on the Moira River, and all streams leading from it, also all dams in the Trent River that have not got them, and all streams leading from the Trent River. There are a great many more places that require fish slides but not as bad as the Trent and Moira Rivers.

The mill owners in the southern part of the county have strictly observed the law re sawdust, etc. He had some trouble out north, but thinks it will not occur again.

About two-thirds of the catch is shipped to the United States. There are more fish caught by anglers through this county than in any other county in this section, and they are all consumed locally. He thinks there could be just as much attention given to stocking and replenishing all lakes that are adapted to black bass as there is to help the cheese and butter industry or the Fruit Growers' Association. Bass ponds can be started and run at a small expense. He thinks the time is not far distant when there will not be a net of any kind allowed in the Bay of Quinte, Weller's Bay and all the waters east to the St. Lawrence River, until the middle of September, or, better still, the first of October. It would be better in a great many ways, as the fish would not be disturbed while spawning, and would have all the spring and summer months to grow. Should this become law he believes after one or two years the fishermen would catch as many fish in the balance of the year as they do now, and the quantity would increase and the fishermen would have the balance of the time to work at something else.

District Overseer Pratt of Penetang reports :

That from January 1st to May 1st very little can be done in the way of oversight, on account of the difficulty of travelling and scarcity of accommodation at that time of the year. Travelling must either be done on foot or by dog team, and accommodation simply means to carry your own provisions and at night camp out. However he made three extended trips and a considerable number to near by localities during the winter.

On May 1st he put the "Gladys" in commission with one assistant, and continued to patrol his district until the close of navigation.

In reviewing fishery operations for the year he reports that the fishermen as a whole have had a fairly successful year. Fish of all kinds seem to be on the increase, and the quality is most decidedly improving, the average size of fish brought to market is very much larger than formerly. He attributes this partly to the fact of a larger mesh being used, and also that the regulations regarding the capture and sale of small fish are fairly well observed.

The propagation line is still doing good work, and the wisdom of establishing it is fully borne out by the fact that whitefish, trout and pickerel appeared in perceptibly greater numbers on the spawning grounds, and that bass are multiplying both in quantity and quality in a most gratifying way; in fact, the great improvement in bass fishing is universally commented on. He is sorry that he cannot say the

same for maskinonge; this fish seems to be very scarce. He thinks there is no doubt that this scarcity is caused by the alarming increase of pike; these two fish frequent similar waters, and the pike being much the more voracious of the two, is exterminating the maskinonge. He would recommend that every facility and encouragement be given to capture pike.

To give an instance in support of this opinion, he says three years ago now, Penetang Bay was extensively fished with pike nets, and pike were almost wiped out, with the result that Penetang Bay is now the very best maskinonge grounds in his district, catches running up as high as 43 pounds each being recorded. The result of his observations are where pike prevail no maskinonge will be found.

The tourist fraternity are invading his district in ever increasing numbers, and while for the most part they conduct themselves with propriety, he is sorry to say that there are too many who regard neither law nor order. He recommends that placards, containing a synopsis of the law, be put up in conspicuous places in large numbers.

He reports that his sail boat, the Gladys, is practically done for and should not be used again; she is sixteen years old, with all that that means. At the risk of becoming a nuisance, he says he must again urgently request that he be supplied with a small light draft steam launch. He believes this to be an absolute necessity to give proper protection to the districts.

Illegal fishing shows considerable abatement, but the opportunities are very great, the temptation strong, and considerably too much is yet carried on.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that he has found few complaints of illegal fishing, and from all the information he could gather poaching would almost be a thing of the past, if spears were to be made illegal, for, as a general rule, it is only lazy fishermen or Indians who butcher fish in this way, and this is done at the time game fish are spawning, which destroys millions of spawn, which in due course of time would be sport for the angler and very helpful to the settlers along the shores of the different lakes. The prohibiting of the sale of maskinonge and bass is having a beneficial effect, judging from the reports of the different local overseers. They are on the whole a very efficient set of officers, and all agree with his recommendation in last year's report that a fee should be charged all non-residents of Canada for the privilege of fishing in our lakes. The general opinion is that these fees would not deter tourists from visiting our lakes. As the revenue for the protection of fish in this district from fines is very small, these fees would enable the department to pay the overseers better, so that they could devote more time to their duties. Complaints were received that some mill owners were allowing the refuse of the mill to flow into the rivers. These complaints have all been satisfactorily remedied.

He would suggest to the department that licenses be granted to catch coarse fish, such as mudcats, suckers, carp, etc., in waters largely inhabited by such fish.

What has caused more interest than anything else in these lakes is the restocking with parent black bass with the department has inaugurated and successfully carried out. In fact, the residents and all others interested in good fishing are highly delighted with its success, as good fishing would induce large numbers to visit these lakes who otherwise would not do so. From his observations, tourists are free spenders and leave a large amount of money in the country, which is of great benefit to the farming community. The general desire is that the department will continue this good work on a larger scale in 1902.

In his report for 1900 he gave a short description of Stony, Clear, Rice and Scugog Lakes. This year he makes a report on Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. Lake Simcoe is in the Counties of Simcoe, York and North Ontario, the length is about 25 miles by 15 miles in width, depth from 5 to 175 feet, bottom stony, gravelly, sandy and muddy. The shores are fairly well elevated, especially on the west side and mostly stony and gravelly. The inlets are Talbot, Beaver, Black, Sutton and Holland Rivers, and several small creeks. Holland River is some 20 miles long and enters Lake Simcoe at Cook's Bay; the outlet is through the Narrows into Lake Couchi-

ching; water is clear. The principal fish are maskinonge, bass, salmon trout, whitefish and herring and any quantity of coarse fish, such as carp, suckers, catfish, dogfish, etc. etc. These coarse fish are principally in the Holland River and Cook's Bay.

Lake Couchiching is situated in the Counties of Simcoe and North Ontario, it is about 11 miles long by 4 broad; water clear. The formation of the bottom and the shores are similar to the bottom and shores of Lake Simcoe, and it is inhabited by the same species of fish. The inlets are Lake Simcoe and numerous creeks. The outlet is by streams, which join about a mile from the lake, then flow into the Black River, thence down the Severn River into the Georgian Bay.

He would recommend that the number of bass and maskinonge to be caught in one day by one person should be eight bass and two maskinonge, instead of twelve and four, as at present. He says that nearly all of the local overseers in his districts would restrict the catch to six bass and two maskinonge.

District Overseer Mathen, Rockville, reports :

That the angling on the River St. Lawrence has been good during the past year, the catch of bass and pike being fully up to, if not over, the average of past years.

He says the illegal fishing for minnows, that has been the constant practice of U. S. citizens, has been pretty well stopped on the Canadian shores. The several Fishery Overseers in his district gave their divisions close supervision during the year.

He reports that dynamiting in the river has existed during the past year to a considerable extent, but is of the opinion that when the canals are finished this practice will cease. He would recommend that hoop net licenses be granted for fishing in the bays on the river for bullheads. He thinks this would be a source of considerable revenue to the Department as well as clear the waters of a great many of the commoner varieties so destructive of the more valuable kinds. He would also recommend a close season for pike, as parties while fishing nominally for pike frequently take bass and maskinonge.

Overseer Allen, Wallaceburg, reports :

An increase in the catch as compared with other years and that the fish were of a larger size. More No. 1 pickerel were taken than ever before.

He reports that the spring fishing was poor, as the ice blocked the Snye River, and the water receded to such an extent that the fisheries were hardly covered. The ice did not move out of the river until the 8th May, consequently the fishermen did not set their nets.

He would recommend that no spring fishing be allowed either with net or rod and line in his district. He says the anglers fish on the spawning grounds during the spring, and take a great number of bass who at that time of the year will bite at anything, and the taking of one at that season means the destruction of thousands.

The close seasons were fairly well observed. He had one case of illegal fishing brought to his notice. A fine of \$10 was imposed and nets confiscated. He reports that there are no fishways in his division and that none are needed.

John Armstrong, New Liskeard, reports :

That the fishery laws have been fairly well observed in his district during the past season. No complaint was made to him of any illegal fishing, and consequently there were no fines or confiscations. But two licenses were issued for the past season, one for Whabis Bay on Lake Temiscaming, and one for Twin Lake in the Township of Hudson.

No fish were exported from his district during the past season. Fishermen report that all kinds of fish are on the increase in these waters.

He fears there may be trouble respecting the sawdust act, as it is being violated by local sawmill men around the shores of Lake Temiscaming, on the Quebec side of the lake as well as on the Ontario side. This may be a difficult matter to deal with owing to the difference between high and low water, which is usually about twelve feet. The low banks or shores of the lake in many places are flooded inland, the water thus carrying the sawdust into the lake.

He has repeatedly warned sawmill men respecting the sawdust act, but they say that they are not liable on account of the extreme high water.

Fishermen have reported to him that during the past season they have discovered that herring were numerous in Lake Temiscaming or at least in that part of the waters fished by them. It had not been known previous to this that herring existed in these waters. The herring taken seem to be unusually large and of good quality.

Overseer Bailey Callendar, reports :

That the laws in his district were well observed during the year. He confiscated a few nets from unknown parties, that were fishing through the ice during the winter, but says after the lake opened in the spring he found no one violating the laws. Spearing in the spring months, which has always been practised and which has always been very destructive to game fish, has been lessened in a marked degree. He thinks that if a license to spear pike was given to some one in each locality it would have the effect of further lessening the illegal spearing of game fish. Angling in the lake for bass and other game fish has been very good, and the streams in the surrounding country have provided some splendid brook trout angling. A great many islands in the lake have been located by tourists for the purpose of fishing and hunting. The foreign tourists are increasing every year.

Overseer Barr, Renfrew, reports : A slight increase in the catch of fish in his district this season. Eleven thousand and seventy-eight pounds of fish have been caught in his district during the season, of which about 7,000 pounds have been exported or sold in Canada, and the balance used for home consumption. No abuses existed to his knowledge. There have been several cases of illegal fishing brought to his notice. In five of these cases he had the parties prosecuted, and fines to the amount of \$26.00 were imposed. No confiscations of fish or fishing apparatus were made, but he destroyed one net found in Golden Lake waters. The act respecting sawdust has not been well observed by mill owners, only one in his district having done anything to prevent sawdust and mill refuse from going into the waters. There are no fish-ways in his district.

Overseer Bilton, Newboro, reports a slight decrease in the catch in his division caused by the waters being run off Mud Lake, for the purpose of repairing the lock, which lowered the waters on the drowned lands and thereby drove the catfish out into deep water.

The herring fishing was poor this year, as the Rideau Lake froze over very early in the season. The herring in Indian Lake died off last summer by thousands. This usually happens every few years in these waters. The only way he can account for it is over-production of herring for the amount of feeding grounds in the lake. All the fish caught were sold in Canada. The fishing laws and regulations were well observed, also the several close seasons. The law respecting the pollution of streams was also respected. The bass are increasing. There are now far more small bass hooked than formerly.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall, reports that the fishing this year has been as good as in previous years. Some seventy-five maskinonge have been caught by visitors. Pickerel, pike and bass seem to have increased and quite a number are caught by anglers for home use. The fish caught by licensed fishermen are shipped to Montreal, and over 2,000 pounds of pickerel, pike, bass, etc., are caught by anglers for home consumption. The close seasons have been strictly observed, and no illegal fishing reported. About 75 feet of net was confiscated and destroyed—it was worthless.

Overseer Brady, Lindsay, reports that bass has been very scarce in Scugog Lake and river during the past season, and accounts for the scarcity by the great quantity that has been taken out through the ice during the months of February and March. He says he has frequently seen as many as thirty persons hard at work and all were having excellent success. He thinks that if this work continues in the spring and winter months the lake and river will soon be depleted of bass. Maskinonge have been plentiful in Pigeon Creek, especially above Omemee and in Sturgeon Lake the

anglers report the fishing the best they have seen for years. He would advise making a close season for bass and maskinonge from December 1st to June 1st in order to stop the fishing through the ice. He reports the close seasons as being well observed, only one breach of the act coming to his knowledge. During the months of April and May he was almost continually engaged; he very often came on parties preparing to fish, but on being warned desisted. There is only one fishway in his division and it is in good repair.

Overseer Brown, Rockdale, reports that the catch of maskinonge was less than the catch of 1900, but the fish were of a larger size. The catch of bass was larger than the catch of last year and the fish were also of a larger size. He confiscated one spear during the season, and made two convictions for illegal fishing during the close season. He also fined two parties \$20 each for using dynamite. He is opposed to allowing spearing for suckers in the spring, as the privilege is taken advantage of to spear bass and maskinonge. He reports that more tourists visited his district during the past season than formerly, and that the catch of bass was greater.

Overseer Cattanach, Wolfe Island, reports that the general fishing was well up to the average. Pike fishing much better than usual. His district is a favorite resort for anglers. He reports the past season to be the best they ever had. Most of the fish taken by nets are exported to the United States. The fishermen have no complaints to make. He says the bass laws have been well observed. Foreigners, he thinks, should be obliged to pay a fee to fish in Canadian waters, where the only good fishing is to be had—he thinks a fee of \$10 for the season would not be too much. They spend nothing in our country, bringing their luncheon along. They chiefly come from Clayton, Alexandria Bay and Thousand Island Park, and they have no respect for number or size of fish taken.

Overseer Clark, Pictou, reports that the catch was equal to or greater than last year, and the prices obtained were about the same. During the season he seized seven gill nets and one trap net. The seizures for the past year, he says, were 30 per cent. less than the preceding year. This, he claims, goes to show that the regulations were better observed. While he was quite satisfied who the owners of the nets were, he could not obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a prosecution. He complains that he has had great difficulty in securing proper returns of the catch from the fishermen. He says there is a better feeling existing and more confidence and sympathy on the part of many of the licensees towards the Department. They were much pleased with the action of the Government in extending for a few days the open season.

Sportsmen are well pleased that net fishing is prohibited in East and West Lakes.

The total value of the catch will not exceed \$16,000, about 90 per cent. of which is exported and 10 per cent. used for local consumption.

He reports very little illegal fishing during the close season. There are no fishways in his division. He says fish dealers attach no importance to the requirements of the law regarding returns of fish bought.

Overseer Cock, Campbellford, reports that the catch of coarse fish was about the same as in previous years, maskinonge and bass were plentiful. He very seldom heard of any one going for a day's angling who did not get their complement.

He would recommend that no extension of time for hoop net fishing be granted the fishermen. He claims that after the 15th of April is the time that maskinonge and bass are spawning and are frequenting where nets are set. They appear at this season to be stupid, and are looking for holes and places to deposit their spawn. He would not say that the fishermen destroy them, but when they are caught and dumped into their boats their struggling break the spawn and it is therefore lost.

He says there would be ten game fish taken in nets from 15th April to 1st May to one at any other period of the year. The close seasons were fairly well observed, especially by the licensed fishermen. Several persons were convicted for illegal fishing and fined. He would strongly recommend that no spearing be allowed at any season of the year for suckers. He asks where is the man that can, or would, distinguish a sucker from a game fish in the night.

He reports that the mill owners respect the laws regarding the dumping of sawdust in the streams; he has no complaint to make in that direction. There are four mill dams and one natural fall on which there are no fishways. He finds that for the want of fishways the fish are graded, and he would strongly recommend that some steps be taken to provide fishways.

Overseer Clunis, Claude, reports that the catch of brook trout was much better than in former years, and the specimens taken were the finest he ever saw. He says these results are due to the untiring vigilance of the overseer in enforcing the close season and other regulations. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Craig, Frontenac, reports that the catch of fish during the past season was fully up to the average. Those having hoop net licenses in his division report bullheads and other kinds of fish very numerous, and that better prices were obtained than last year. Most of the fish are shipped to United States markets. He would call attention to the increase of ling and suckers. He thinks that those wishing to catch those fish in the spring should be allowed to do so. Ling seems to be increasing and are to be found in nearly all of the inland lakes, although the fishermen destroy all that come in their nets. Bass have become plentiful and are much larger than formerly, some having been caught weighing six and seven pounds. Tourists were well satisfied with their catch last season, and many more will be found fishing in our waters in the future. Those having herring licenses caught sufficient for domestic use. Herring are still plentiful and very large, in all the lakes, with one or two exceptions. There have been very few salmon caught lately by trolling. Those fish should have all the protection possible, as there are more poachers after the salmon than any other fish. After the lakes are frozen over the destruction of salmon begins by fishing through the ice with baited hooks during the day and with lines set at night with whole herring on the hooks, when much larger fish are caught. He destroyed upwards of 100 night lines last winter set in the lakes which he visited. The most of that kind of fishing is done in Loughboro' waters. He would recommend that parties who fish for salmon and sell them, which nearly all of them do, should pay so much per line; one dollar would be about right for each line. There are some who fish every day that the weather will allow, and fish with ten or twelve lines, using that many holes. This way of fishing is much more destructive than netting in the winter season. One man told him he took from six holes nineteen salmon in three hours last winter. He would also recommend that licenses for domestic use be raised to two dollars, and one hundred yards of net be granted. There would not be any more fish taken, and the Government get double the revenue, and it would be much better for those fishing, as instead of remaining in camp one or two weeks two or three days would be sufficient to obtain the necessary supply for the winter. He destroyed two gill nets last season. They were of little value, not worth the trouble of taking home and drying. The law has been fairly well observed in his division, the residents taking more interest and giving more assistance to overseers since the bass have been protected.

Overseer Clude, Cataragui, reports that the catch has considerably increased over 1900. In that year the value of the catch was \$1,908.76. while this year the total catch was \$3,453.15. This increase, he says, is due to several causes. 1st, he has been very careful in procuring an accurate statement, and was able to do so by explaining away an erroneous impression the fishermen held that if the catch was large there might be an increase in the license fees. 2nd, the favorable weather during the past autumn. and, 3rd, a slight increase in number of licenses issued.

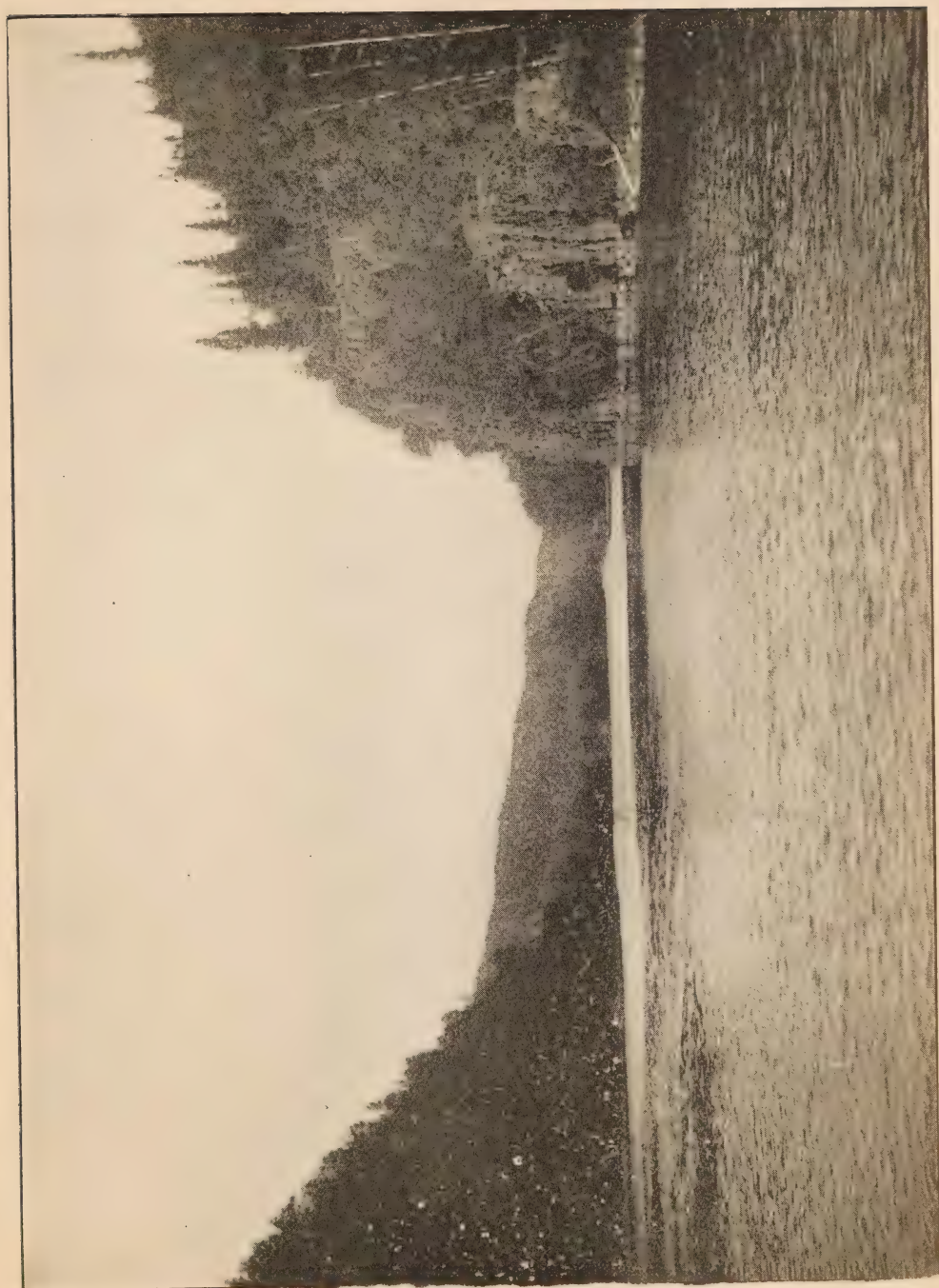
These causes, together with the stopping a great deal of the illegal fishing, has resulted in the increase.

During the year he had 27 cases of illegal fishing to deal with, and in 25 cases secured convictions. Most of these cases were for illegally catching bass and shipping same to U. S. ports.

This year's experience has confirmed his opinion that the limit for bass should be 12 inches instead of 10.



NIPIGON RIVER. NEAR CAMERON'S POOL.



Nelson River Approaching "Split Rock."



PINE PORTAGE. NIPIGON RIVER.



NIPIGON RIVER.



VICTORIA RAPIDS AND CAMP. NIPIGON RIVER.

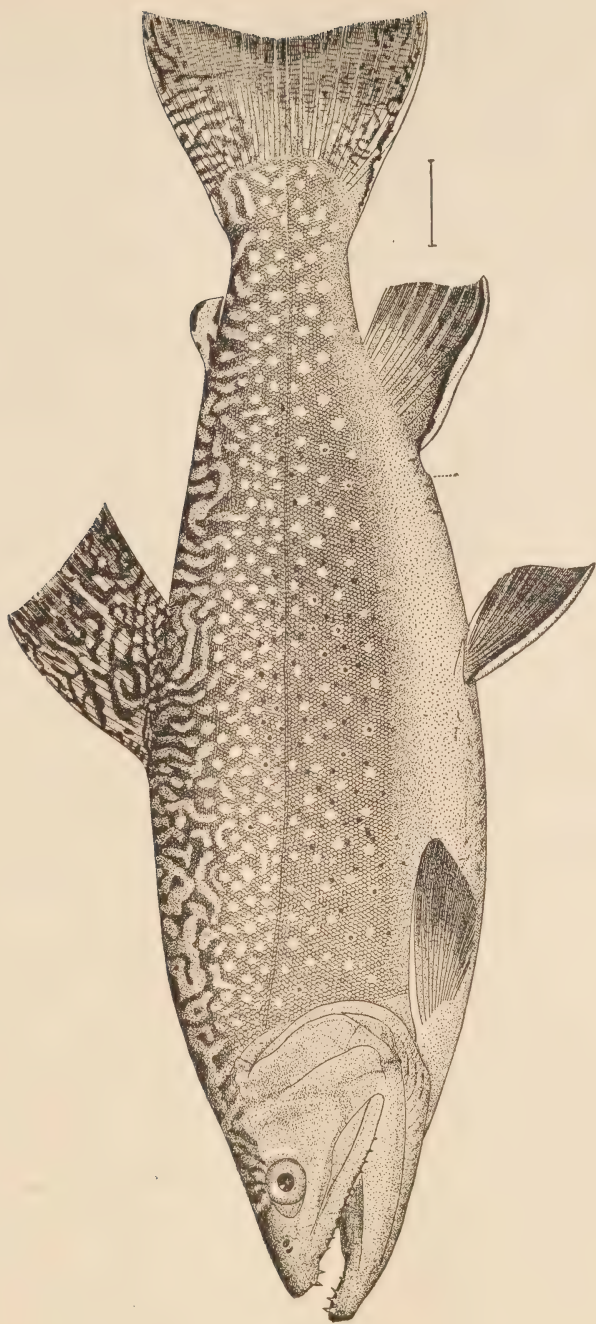


JNO. FORDE.

VIRGIN FALLS, NIPIGON RIVER.



LAKE NIPIGON.



BROOK TROUT.—(*Salvelinus fontinalis*.)

He further reports: It is well known that parties who have settlers' licenses for fishing 30 yards of net cannot buy less than 100 yards, and it can be readily supposed that they use the whole 100 yards in fishing. He would therefore recommend that the fee be increased to \$2.00 and that they be allowed to fish with 100 yards of net.

He finds that dogfish are becoming very numerous in the Rideau Canada. As they are very destructive to the spawn of other fish he would suggest that all that are caught should be killed and buried, as he finds numbers of them left to rot on the shore.

Overseer Couper, Dunnville, reports that the catch of fish in his division was good during the season of 1901. Fish of all kinds were plentiful. Herrings, blue pickerei or pike and perch were an A1 catch in quantity and quality, two-thirds of the catch is shipped to the United States via G.T.R. Railroad from Dunnville, Stromness or Feeder Bridge and Low Banks.

He seized one spear at Lock Dunnville during the season and fined one dip net owner at Dunnville for catching and offering for sale, bass during the close season.

Overseer Cousineau, Windsor, reports that the result of this year's fishing operations were very satisfactory. There was a large increase in the catch of whitefish as compared with previous years. The same may be said of pickerel and sturgeon.

Owing to an ice blockade in the St. Clair River the waters of Lake St. Clair were so lowered that it was next to impossible for fishermen to put out their nets. Those who fished with seines could not fish as the bed of the lake was dry from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile from the banks. Thereby the early part of the spring season was lost. The fall season was very good, the weather was propitious, the fish plentiful and the prices realized were the best obtained for years past. The most of the fish, fully ninety per cent., is sold to dealers from the United States, principally Detroit, Michigan. Most of the fishermen in his district, especially those on the Detroit River and the easterly part of Lake St. Clair, sell directly to the wholesale dealers, thereby getting the highest price for their fish. He reports that the fishermen are very well pleased with this year's extension of the season to November 11, as most of the whitefish taken were caught during the first ten days of November. Being situated at the western entrance to Lake St. Clair the run of whitefish lasts fully ten days longer than it does at the entrance to the Detroit River from Lake Erie to Lake St. Clair. He reports that the fishing regulations were well observed and knew of no cases of illegal fishing. Some of the individual returns may not appear sufficiently large, but he says many of those having licenses lost the best part of the spring season and took up their lines and engaged in other work.

Overseer John Coffy, Thames River, reports that no abuse of the law came to his knowledge, the close season was well observed, and no illegal fishing, therefore no confiscation or prosecutions, no mill refuse and no dams in his division; no fishways; everything clear for fish to pass if they so desire.

Overseer Donaldson, Donaldson's Mills, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of the different kinds of fish as compared with last year, due in his opinion to three causes:—1st, licensees did not apply for licenses early enough, consequently the fishing season was over when they obtained their licenses; (2) some of them did not set their nets at all; and (3) there was a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery.

The only licenses issued in his district were for domestic use. He would recommend that settlers be allowed to renew their licenses at any time of the year when making an application. He would recommend that some steps be taken at as early a date as possible to stock a number of lakes in this district which are well adapted to the production of fish of various kinds. Those lakes are now without fish of any kind excepting small varieties suitable for bait.

Overseer Freeman, Brighton, reports a decrease in catfish this year. He thinks it is on account of the water being so low that it was impossible for them to get into the marshes. Pike, perch and other coarse fish are about the same as last year. White fish and trout are increasing, but only a few fishermen fished for them, as they did not have nets suitable to catch them. He expects the fishing next year will be far above the

average, as a number of fishermen are going to fish for ciscoes. They can be caught in vast quantities out in the lake about twenty miles. When they are cured and smoked they are very delicious, in fact, they will become one of the best selling fish in the market. About seventy-five per cent. of the fish caught here are shipped to the United States, the balance is used for home consumption. The close seasons have been strictly observed, and no illegal fishing came to his knowledge, consequently there were no fines imposed nor any confiscations made. The mill owners observed the law and did not allow any mill refuse to go into the water. There are no fishways in his division, but nearly every mill stream and pond are inhabited with speckled trout.

Overseer Goulette, of Gananoque, reports very good fishing on the River St. Lawrence during the past season; black bass were plentiful, but smaller in size. Owing to the high water in Gananoque Lake, the fishing has been very poor. He reports very little illegal fishing in his division, and that the close seasons were strictly observed. He would recommend that no night line licenses be granted on the St. Lawrence River for commercial purposes, but would favor granting such licenses for domestic purposes only.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy reports that the bass recently deposited in the river are doing well, and that the action of the department is much appreciated by the citizens.

Overseer Graham, Fenelon Falls, reports that the close seasons were observed much the same as in past years. He did all in his power to protect the fish while spawning, in no case was there a definite complaint made to him of illegal fishing, and nothing of kind came under his observation.

Overseer Hadaraff, Port Dalhousie, reports a large catch of herring in his division during the month of November. Fishermen say they have not been so numerous in years; they were of a splendid quality; the demand was large, and the prices were good. Stormy weather interfered with the fishing to a large extent during the fall season. About 85 per cent. of the catch was exported to the United States, and the remainder sold in the Canadian markets. He reports that the inland waters are overrun with carp, which are driving all the other fish away. He would strongly recommend that the Government take some action to abate this nuisance. He reports that white fish are more plentiful than last year, and of a better quality; he notices a great improvement in the size. The fishermen all observed the close season, and no case of illegal fishing was brought to his notice. He says fish were very scarce in the Niagara River this past season, caused, he thinks, by refuse being dumped into the river on the U. S. side.

Overseer Hughson, Oranville, reports that he visited all places in his district and finds that the fish has been very poor. Speckled trout is the principal kind, and they are practically fished out. A number of milldams are rented to persons, and are used as private ponds. The fish cannot get free liberty to their spawning beds. The fishways are out of repair.

Overseer Johnston, Harwood, reports that a large quantity of bass and maslinence were taken in his division this past year. The close seasons were well observed. He had no convictions for illegal fishing. He reports having destroyed one small gill net. He would recommend that no hoop net licenses be granted in the Trent River from the foot of the lake to the Village of Hastings.

Overseer H. Johnson, Brantford, reports that there are five dams in his division and the fishways in all are in very poor condition. He says that the angling has been very good, but regrets that carp are increasing rapidly.

R. E. Jura, London, reports that the anglers observed the close season well, with a few exceptions, viz., one party fined \$10 and costs for spearing, another fined \$5 for catching bass out of season, and three parties were fined for using a net, and the net confiscated; they were seining where bass were deposited. Bass and pickerel were plentiful and good catches were made. Fishways in dams are in good condition, excepting Meadow Lilly, which has none. No licenses were granted in his jurisdiction. The public is loud in its praise of the Government for being so thoughtful in stocking the Thames at London with bass. Where these fish were deposited the close season was prolonged until September 1st, after which time anglers had rare sport.

Overseer J. A. Johnston, of Parry Sound, reports that fishing on the Georgian Bay this year has been exceedingly good. In interviews with several of the fishermen they state that fishing has not been better in the past ten years. They say this is owing to proper fish regulations. The tourist trade has also been good this year, and all seem much pleased with the protection, and the regulations. Bass fishing has been exceedingly good this year in the inland lakes, and in the waters around Parry Sound and in the Georgian Bay.

Overseer Lamارش, Wheatley, reports a very substantial increase in the quality and quantity of the better kinds of fish caught, while the catch east of Point Pelee was the poorest for years; west of Point Pelee it was the best known for years, local conditions of water, weather, etc., no doubt being the cause for the variations in catch. Pickerel shows the greatest increase, 191,544 pounds caught, an increase of 139,436 pounds over 1900, nearly four times as much; white fish nearly double the catch of 1900, being 113,301 pounds, an increase of 55,895 pounds. Herring shows an increase of 20,366 pounds over 1900. The size and quality of the herring was the best ever caught in these waters. Blues or pike show a decrease of 55,204 pounds from last year; sturgeon, an increase of 3,820 pounds; perch, a decrease of 37,335 pounds; catfish, decreased slightly, the catch in 1900 being 18,353 pounds, and for 1901, 17,640 pounds; mixed and coarse fish increased from 95,900 pounds to 152,799. Caviare increased from 1,500 pounds to 2,955 pounds. The increase of white fish can be explained partly by the extension of the open season and better weather conditions. In fact he thinks the increases and decreases can in most cases be attributed to favorable and unfavorable weather. Conditions of weather and water that are favorable to a run of blues or small pike and coarse fish are not favorable for herring and white fish, and vice versa. Fully 96 per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States.

No abuses came to his knowledge.

The several close seasons were well observed, so far as he could ascertain by careful enquiry and examination of shipments at various times and places. No illegal fishing came to his knowledge. He imposed no fines and made no confiscations. No injury is done to these waters by mill refuse. There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Laird, Guilds, reports that while there has been an increase in the catch of white fish there has been a greatly reduced catch of herring, and as the herring fishing industry is the most important of the fishing done in Lake Erie, he thinks there should be something done to protect this very important branch of the business. He thinks the only way accountable for the shrinkage is the indiscriminate way that the herring are being caught. He thinks there should be a close season established, and strongly protests against the use of gill nets during the spawning season of this fish, which is in the latter part of November, and the first part of December. In order to give proper protection to what he considers this most important fish, he would recommend that all fishing be stopped from the 15th of November until the 1st of April. He thinks that the close season for white fish is the greatest farce he knows of. He says that a great many white fish under the two pounds limit are taken in herring gill nets during the white fish close season, and are either sold for herring or thrown away, as a fish once taken in a gill net is almost sure to die. He feels sure that if steps are not taken at once to protect the herring, in five years, at the present rate of slaughter, the herring fishing in Lake Erie will be ruined. The pound net fishermen, he has every reason to believe, observed the law to the very letter as regards the close season, and says they are almost a unit as to the advisability of stopping of all fishing during the close season for white fish. He is pleased to state that there is at last some steps to be taken to catch the carp in Rondeau Bay. He feels sure the public will appreciate this move on the part of the department. This has long been a vexed question, how to get rid of this very obnoxious fish, and at the same time not destroy the better kinds of fish that furnish food and sport to a large number of people, both local and foreign tourists. There is a very large and constantly increasing number of summer tourists who frequent the Eau during the summer season. He reports that the people are pleased with the way

the department protect their interests from foreign poachers in furnishing the cruiser Petrel to patrol the waters.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that in May he seized six nets and boats, as reported at the time. In August he seized three nets on the Quebec side of the river, a few miles from Ottawa. Owing to the parties making threats of shooting, and coming out to him with a loaded gun, he had a warrant issued and the owners of the nets arrested. Prisoner came before Magistrate Cormier (Chief Game Warden) and pleaded that he was poor, that he had been allowed to use nets, and had never before been interfered with. The Magistrate fined prisoner \$10.00 and \$10.00 costs, and committed him to gaol for twenty days for making threats and saying that he would blow his (Loveday's) brains out if he took up his nets. This man has been fishing for years he set his nets within one-half mile of Deschenes Rapids, and had always from one to twenty nets set. The Quebec Wardens, he was told, were afraid to interfere with him, for he had generally half a dozen men with him. He has not used nets since he was in gaol, and promised the Magistrate he would not use any more. He has taken tons of fish both in and out of season, both winter and summer.

The laws are better kept than formerly. People seem to understand that enforcement of the laws is really for their own benefit.

Fishing has been very good. The fish taken were more numerous and of larger size. Bass have been taken by angling and fly-fishing. Fine bass have been taken with artificial fly. In Shirley's Bay, and along the river to Fitzroy Harbor, fine sport is reported. Sporting men of Ottawa are using flies more than formerly. At times the upper Ottawa compares favorably with the Gatineau Lakes. Pickerel and other fish are also plentiful.

On the lower Ottawa fish seem to be getting scarcer and of smaller size. He believes this is caused principally by the deposits of mill refuse that have been allowed for years to be thrown into the river. Fish do not come up the river, as they were in the habit of doing. Two cases came up in court against one of the millowners for allowing mill refuse to go into the river. Defendant pleaded guilty to both charges, and was fined. But there are others. Fishing in Rideau River, within 25 miles of the city, is not what it was a few years ago. At times fish will bite lively, but very seldom. He believes that there is too much feed in the river. Minnows and small perch are everywhere to be seen in millions, in creeks and along weedy banks—in fact everywhere the river seems alive with them.

It has been reported to him, and he says he knows it to be a fact, that large quantities of fish run up the creeks during high water, and when the water recedes the fish are left to perish and are used by farmers for manure. He heard of a man who caught a maskinonge in a small creek, some ten miles from the river, in September. This creek was very shallow, only a couple of inches of water in places, but a few deep holes, and it was in one of these that the maskinonge was taken. He would like to see a change in the laws, so that during the close season fish could not be offered for sale, no matter when or where caught. There are no fishways in his district. He thinks it would be an advantage if fish could run up and down the river, where there are falls and rapids, but to build fishways would be an expensive undertaking. He believes next year will even show better fishing on the upper Ottawa.

Overseer H. M. Legault, Sturgeon Falls, reports that the catch of the sturgeon was lighter than last season, which, he believes, is partly due to excessive high waters. He noticed in the spring that the waters of the Sturgeon River were carrying quite large quantities of rubbish, which might have been an impediment to the sturgeon following that stream. There were no abuses in fishing and the laws of close season were generally well observed. He further reports that rod fishing was not a success this season; he cannot ascribe any reason for it. He has not discovered any illegal fishing in his division, but seized one canoe and one net from an Indian who was fishing inside the limits of a licensee. The regulations regarding sawdust from mills were well guarded and respected. There is no fishway in his division.

Overseer McCall, Vittoria, reports that there has been an increase in the catch of white fish, and a decrease in herring; other kinds are about a normal catch. The gill net fishermen of outer Long Point Bay had a good catch for about three months of spring fishing. The summer and fall catch was very small, owing to a growth of moss or weeds which wash out and fill the nets, and it is almost impossible to clean nets after being once filled with this collection. It is stated by fishermen that if this continues it will destroy the gill net fishing in Long Point Bay. The various close seasons, as far as he could ascertain, have been well kept. He confiscated three seines, two boats, and about 1,000 pounds of fish last April at Rice Bay, Long Point. There is only one stream that fish cannot ascend, namely, Patterson's Creek, which has two dams within one mile of Lake Erie at Port Dover. To his mind this does not prevent the fish from ascending to spawning grounds, as a branch known as Black Creek, will allow any fish that wish to ascend for spawning to do so, and is a far larger stream and more suitable for a breeding ground.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, reports that very little illegal fishing came to his notice. The close season was well observed. The dip nets were mostly used by farmers to fish for their own use. The total catch for the season amounted to \$221.25. The prices realized were seven cents per pound for pickerel and two and one-half cents for coarse fish. He reports one fishway in his division in the Cashmere dam. This dam is being removed, and considerable work has already been done in that direction.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, reports that there is apparently an increase in the catch for 1901, as compared with the preceding year. He thinks the catch would have been still greater than in 1900, had it not been that quite a number of the men who fished with pound nets have gone out of the fishing business, some of them having left that part of the country for good, while others found that they could make better wages on the Canadian Northern Railway than by fishing, and gave it up for this season.

As far as can be ascertained, over 90 per cent. of the fish caught during the year of 1901 was shipped to the United States from his district.

He had not learned of any abuses existing during the past year. No violation of the close season came to his notice.

In the latter part of September, he was informed that there was a trap net set in Little Jack Fish River, below Nepigon. He immediately went to Nepigon on hearing this, but, owing to stormy weather, he was unable to proceed to where the net was set. He therefore instructed Mr. Charles De Laronde, Overseer on the Nepigon River, to go out as soon as the weather calmed down and seize the net, and, if he could not bring it away with him, to burn it. When Mr. De Laronde raised the net he found four or five hundred decayed fish in it. As the weather was still quite stormy, and Mr. De Laronde's boat was a small one, he found it impossible to carry the net back with him, and accordingly burnt it. He has not been able to find out who was the owner of the net.

There are no fishways in his division, and there are no sawmills outside of the breakwater.

He had not had quite as much difficulty in getting returns from the fishermen as last year. Some of the men, however, have no education, and quite a number of them do not understand much English, and it is very hard to make them understand the importance of sending in their returns. He would say that it would be of great benefit to the fisheries if a hatchery was established on the north shore of Lake Superior. He thinks one could be built there at a very moderate price. The catch of fish on the U. S. side is far ahead of that on the Canadian side, and he thinks this is owing to their having a hatchery.

Overseer W. McKirdy, Nepigon, reports a slight falling off in visitors: 74 permits were issued (19 to Canadians, and 55 to foreigners, principally U. S. citizens). The revenue for permits amounted to \$950.

The fishing has been over the average, and all visitors have expressed themselves as delighted with their experience. Overseer Charles de Laronde, whose services commenced on the first of June, has done excellent work. The sanitary conditions of the river

and camps have been uniformly good, and no excesses or infringements of the law reported. Visitors are well pleased with the service provided.

He regrets to report the increase of pike and pickerel on the river. These fish are making sad havoc on the trout and some camps, notably Victoria, one of the ideal pools on the river, has been abandoned by tourists, as these fish are in possession. He induced some tourists to spend part of their time capturing these fish, and very large quantities were destroyed in this way; but he thinks some more radical means should be adopted, such as catching them in nets in their haunts during spawning season, and destroying them.

August is the favorite month for tourists, principally because of the absence of the fly pests; but there is no doubt that those who visit the stream early, say the first of June, catch the largest fish. Although the Nepigon River is a vast spawning bed for brook trout, the fact remains that the main supply of large fish come from Lake Nepigon, as is manifest by the large fish caught early in the season. If Lake Nepigon were interfered with and the brook trout disturbed, the average size of fish would fall from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pound, which would destroy the prestige of the river as the king trout stream of the world.

Although from a revenue point of view the river does not count very much, it is a source of very considerable wealth to the country directly, there being some \$10,000 spent annually in the Nepigon, for supplies, guides, etc., and when it is considered that most of the visitors come long distances; in fact thousands of miles; some idea may be formed of its value to railways, steamboat companies and hotels, besides bringing desirable visitors to see our country and resources.

Too much trouble cannot be taken to preserve this stream as it is to-day, and, in doing so, it will continue to be a large source of wealth, and should increase from year to year.

Overseer D. McNabb, Orillia, reports that fish in Lake Simcoe are quite plentiful, whitefish and trout especially so. Fish have increased very rapidly in this lake in the past few years.

He employed the services of a guardian during the spring and fall close seasons, and reports that the laws were well observed. He confiscated 300 yards of gill net during the season, and prosecuted the owner, and had him fined, which was reported to the Department at the time. There are five fishways in his division, and they are all in good condition.

Overseer A. B. Messecar, Burford reports that as a whole the fishing or anling this year has not been as good as in some years, due perhaps to the fact that the water in the streams last spring during the freshet was not as high as in some years and subsided sooner. He is sorry to say that only one or two dams in his division are provided with fish slides of any kind. The close seasons were well observed, and no serious irregularities practised.

At Cooley Pond, where spearing at night has been practised for years, not one light has been seen all summer. He reports that black bass are quite plentiful in this pond.

There are no sawmills located on any stream in his division, hence no complaint of mill rubbish or refuse to destroy fish.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, reports that no nets, boats or other fishing paraphernalia have been confiscated by him during the past season, though closely looked for.

No licenses are granted for net fishing of any kind. Many fishermen consider that it would be of advantage to permit (under proper restrictions) the use of nets for catching herring at certain seasons, as it is claimed that this fish is very destructive to salmon trout spawn. He thinks this might be worth investigating. As far as he can ascertain very little illegal fishing has been done in the lakes under his oversight. Good care appears to be exercised by the owners of sawmills to keep sawdust and other mill refuse from entering the waters. He reports that the black bass placed in the lakes by local enterprise with Government assistance about three years ago are doing well, and there is every prospect that the bass deposited in the waters by the Department last

summer will do equally well. By general consent no bass fishing is done at present, and the indications are that in a year or two they will be very abundant. No fish are exported, and there are no means of finding out the amount taken by hook and line, as the fish thus caught are used for private consumption. The butchers import salmon trout and whitefish from the Georgian Bay.

Overseer Mullin, Nipissing Village, reports a good run of sturgeon in the early part of the season. Later on the catch was smaller, but what were taken were very nice fish. There was no illegal fishing brought to his notice.

Overseer Myers, Orchard, reports that the chief fish in his division are speckled trout, and that there has been a slight decrease in the catch. He thinks the cause of the decrease is that the fish have not sufficient protection by way of close season. He would recommend that the close season should commence as early as the 15th August.

No abuses came to his notice. He inspected about 12,000 trout, and found everything satisfactory, but says that in size they were smaller than last year.

The close seasons were well observed, no illegal fishing came to his notice, and no confiscations were made.

The sawmill owners have observed the law well regarding the depositing of sawdust in the streams.

There are five fishways in his division, all of which are in good condition.

Overseer Nichols, Hull's Bridge, reports that there are no fishways in his division, but would strongly recommend that one be placed in the dam at Hall's Bridge, and one also in Lovesick Dam. He says there is an unsurpassed breeding ground in Deer Bay, and thinks it would be to the interest of the fisheries if the fish had free access to these grounds. He would also recommend that parent bass and maskinonge be deposited in Deer Bay and Buckhorn Lake, in order that these waters may not be depleted, as the number of tourists visiting that locality are constantly increasing, and are a source of considerable revenue to the settler.

He says the regulations relating to the prevention of the barter or sale of bass and maskinonge is working excellently in his division, and is of the opinion that it should be kept in force for a further term of years.

He would further recommend that a license fee be charged all foreigners for the privilege of fishing in our waters.

Overseer Norris, Bolingbroke reports that there were not many fish taken in his division during the past season. There were three licenses issued, but none were fished more than two months in the year.

He reports the laws as being well observed; no illegal fishing coming under his notice. Anglers report the catch for the past season the best they have had for years. There are no fishways in his division. He says the mill men are not observing the law regarding the dumping of mill rubbish in the streams.

Overseer Ogg, of Hamilton, reports no violation of the Fishery Laws and Regulations in his division by licensed fishermen. Their nets are all of proper size of mesh, as stated in the license. The fishermen have observed strictly the law regulating the close season. Their catch of white fish for this year was 19,550 pounds. That of last year was 25,150 pounds, a decrease of 5,600 pounds for this year. Trout this year has also fallen short 1,030 pounds. The catch of herring has increased 65,685 pounds. Other coarse fish have increased 3,950 pounds, and prices have been good. He reports having fined three young men for fishing on Sunday at Burlington. They appeared before James Allen, Justice of the Peace for Halton. He also fined one man for fishing on Burlington Bay with a gill net, and seized a quantity of net from him. He had one man before Mr. Jelfs, Police Magistrate for Hamilton, for exporting bass. He seized two pieces of gill net in the Inlet, owners of which are unknown. He also seized a gun and one duck from a man for illegally shooting on Sunday.

Regarding increase or decrease in the catch of different kinds of fish, as compared with last year, he states that white fish and trout were not so plentiful. The cause is owing to a less prosecution of the industry, as but few of the fishermen have fished for

whitefish. The fish caught have been of a good size, especially trout. The herring shows an increase. All the fish caught in his district were sold in Hamilton and district. The close season has been strictly observed. He visited the fishing grounds to see that the law regulating them have been kept. There are no fishways in his district. Regarding coarse fish speared in Burlington Bay, there were one hundred and eleven licenses granted last winter, and, although every man promised to make his returns on form attached to his license, only 33 have as yet sent their returns, which show an average of 203 pounds per license. The angling in the Bay was good.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports the season of 1901 a prosperous one for the fishermen. In the eastern portion of his district, viz., the Georgian Bay, the whitefish catch has been greater than it has been for many years at the following stations: Bustard Islands, Squaw Island and Killarney. The eleven days open season in November was a great help to the fishermen in general, but more especially at those stations.

Pound net fishing in the North Channel, at Gore Bay, Spragge, Meldrum Bay, Cockburn Island, and in Lake Huron at Burnt Island, has not been very good.

He reports that pound net fishing seems to be failing in his district; he thinks that the pound net grounds being fished so long with so many nets is the cause of it. The gill net fishing at Cockburn Island, Burnt Island, the Duck Islands, South Bay and Fitzwilliams Island was rather above the average, the trout catch being very large.

He reports a good business done in herring fishing around Cutler and Newport, in the North Channel; also at Bad River, in the Georgian Bay. He finds a three-inch mesh is too large for herring fishing; in his opinion it should be 2 1-2 inch mesh.

He commenced work with the "Maud," the new boat, furnished him by the Government for looking after the fisheries in his district, on the 15th of August, and found it a great help. By cruising around the fisheries, he has been able to prevent a great deal of illegal fishing, and to collect licenses from parties who would have fished without licenses had he not been able to look after them.

Overseer Lemie, Napanee, reports that the catch for the season was much about the same as last year, with the exception of whitefish and herring which were very scarce in this district.

He says the fishermen do not give any reason for the decrease in the catch. There had been very little gill net fishing carried on in his district during the season.

No violations of the law came under his observation, and he is satisfied that the laws have been well observed. The fishermen seem to be perfectly satisfied with existing conditions as regards restrictions placed on them.

Overseer Roblin, Adolphusavan, reports that there is a marked decrease in the catch, particularly in perch. This is due to the price being too low for profit. The other differences are comparatively small, as he had two more licensed fishermen in his division last year. About 95 per cent. of the catch is exported, and 5 per cent. used for home consumption.

The only abuse that he could learn of was that the anglers in hauling their seines for minnows are said to destroy many small fish that would in time be valuable.

The fishermen in his division strictly observe the close season. No illegal fishing has come to his notice this year. There are no fishways in his district.

Overseer Sargent, Bronte, reports a small decrease in the catch of herring and that a number of new markets have been opened up in the United States which enable the fisherman to obtain better prices.

The new species of herring he referred to in his report last year is increasing in size. The bass fishing has been very poor during this season; he thinks it is caused by German carp. They are very numerous in the Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creek, but there has been some very good fishing for perch and some very good specimens were captured with rod and line. The fishermen devote most of their time to herring fishing; they have not done any fishing for salmon trout or whitefish during this season.

The fishing laws have been well observed.

Overseer Skeen, Harwood, reports that the close season for maskinonge and bass was fairly well observed. But one case of illegal spearing came under his observation, when a fine of \$10 was imposed. The fact that maskinonge cannot be openly sold has kept others from breaking the law. On the whole, the catch by residents and summer visitors has been very good. But for the prevalence of very high winds, the catch, which is altogether for home consumption, would have been much greater. He had been in favor of granting licenses for hoop nets for catching catfish, but from what he can learn the granting of such licenses is often taken advantage of to capture game fish. (Nothing of the kind has been reported.—S.T.B.) He would therefore be opposed to issuing such licenses, as well as extending the time for spearing suckers after the 15th of April, which is only a blind and enables a poacher to carry a spear, even in the presence of an Overseer, without fear of being molested. There are no fishways or sawmills in this division.

Overseer Stewart, Pelée Island, reports that the season as far as the weather is concerned has been exceptionally good, the fishermen having little or no loss of nets, etc. They, with a few exceptions, were not debarred from lifting the same, from stress of weather, and while from this fact there should be a better showing in the take of fish, there is yet no reason to complain.

While the reported catch of some kinds of fish shows a slight decrease over last year the aggregate shows an increase.

The price paid for fish, especially herring, was largely in advance of any previous record, as high as three cents per pound for entire catch being paid at the landing place, and with the exception of a small local demand all the fish taken were disposed of to U. S. buyers, competition for the same being very keen. The herring caught this fall were very fine, a single fish weighing as high as two and one-half pounds, while two-pounders were quite common.

Angling during both spring and fall was very good, and the number of anglers domiciled here was in excess of any previous year. The bass taken were very fine fish. The anglers who engage in this sport are chiefly well-to-do U. S. citizens, and rigorously respect our laws.

He made frequent examinations of the fish caught by the different fishermen and anglers, and at no time did he find any infringement of the fishery laws.

He reports that the close seasons were well observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

He says carp abound in great numbers inshore, the shallow water in bays and indentations in the shore being literally alive with them. Very few of them are caught in the nets, and it appears to him that they must soon become a nuisance, if they are not so now. They are a marketable fish, and seem to be of a herbivorous nature, and it is probably for this reason they come so close inshore. What they live on in deep water he does not know, but they seem to be a particularly well fed fish.

Overseer Stewart, Gillies Hill, reports that the fishing in that part of Lake Huron which comes under his supervision was fairly good during the early part of the season, but later it was very poor. He accounts for this by the very stormy weather which existed during the fall season. The fishermen were unable to get out to their nets, and he reports that some of the fishermen lost large quantities of their nets from that reason. He says the fishing laws were well observed in his district, and that no mill refuse was allowed to run into the streams. He would strongly recommend that that portion of Lake Huron under his supervision be restocked as early as possible, as the fish are becoming very scarce. He also reports that the fishermen had a good haul of whitefish off Inverhuron during the latter part of April. This, he says, is a very unusual occurrence. A few years ago the Dominion Government made a distribution of Whitefish fry in Lake Huron near Kincardine, and he thinks this catch is the result of it. He would strongly recommend that steps be taken to restock Lake Huron in that district with both salmon trout and white fish.

Overseer Sliter, Morton, reports that the fishermen are well pleased with the regulations and conditions of their licenses. He says he has yet to find one of them shipping or handling fish contrary to law. All have had a successful year's opera-

tion. The catch has been above the average of the past two years, which is encouraging to those engaged in the business, and speaks well for the policy of the Department.

During the season four informations were laid by him before Mr. Judd, District Overseer, in two of which a fine of \$10 was imposed. The other two cases were abandoned for want of evidence.

Bass, the gamey fish so much sought after by the sportsmen, is apparently on the increase and gaining in favor with those who once seemed to desire its extermination. The public seems to regard the law with more favor as the years pass, which materially strengthens the hands of those appointed to see that the laws are enforced.

The general opinion, and from his own personal experience, his opinion is that the granting of hoop net licenses are very beneficial in ridding the waters of coarse fish before being stocked with bass and other game fish. Bullheads, the fish principally taken with hoop nets, feed on the spawn of the bass and thus destroy the natural increase to a large extent. This has been proven beyond a doubt by conditions found to exist in a certain lake in his division where bass were quite scarce, but since hoop net licenses were granted the bass are becoming quite numerous. It is necessary to give a very close supervision, however, to see that the nets are not set in waters that are frequented by bass. The conditions reported in his report of last year regarding fishways are the same.

He is pleased to say that he finds much sympathy from the public and assistance in looking after his division.

Overseer Stephens, Warton. reports that the fishing has been very good during the past season. There were more white fish taken than there has been for the last fifteen years, and of a very large size. He thinks the large catch is due to the Government saw-log policy, which has stopped the towing of logs across the bay.

Overseer W. Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that there has been an increase in the catch of fish taken this year as compared with last year, and attributes the said increase to the better observance of the fishery laws which now prevail in that district. Ling, suckers and other coarse fish are the greatest enemies the game fish have now to contend with, as they destroy great quantities of spawn and young fry. He has given careful supervision during the close season and has had no instance of illegal fishing brought to his notice. Illegal netting is nearly or quite abandoned in Muskoka Lake. This he thinks is owing partly to the stringent measures adopted last season, and to the fact of two licenses being granted in Muskoka Lake as the licensees, in consequence watch the waters closely to protect their own interests. He had no cases of illegal netting brought to his notice during the season. From time to time he inspected the various mills in his district and reports that, with two exceptions, which he reported to the Department at the time, the mill owners have been careful to dispose of their mill refuse otherwise than by placing same in the water. There are no fishways in his district, but he is of the opinion it would be desirable if some arrangements could be made to facilitate the passage of the fish from the Musquash River at Bala Falls. He paid several visits among the tourists during the season and found they gave more care and attention both to the number and size of the fish taken than in any former season.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, reports a small increase in the quantity of fish caught in his division last year, and the price received for them was higher than in other years. About ninety-five per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States, and only five per cent. used for home consumption. The close seasons were very well observed, no illegal fishing came to his notice, and no confiscations were made or fines imposed. There are two saw-mills on the river, but all sawdust and other refuse are used for fuel, no part of it being thrown into the river. There are no fishways in his division, and none are necessary.

Overseer Steed, Lambton, reports that the catch of 1901 both in quantity and value exceeded the catch of 1900, and that had the fall season been an average one, he had no doubt but that the catch would have been at least a quarter larger than it

was, but the very heavy weather in which cold north and northwest winds prevailed with one gale after another on Lake Huron beach, had much to do with cutting this down. The bulk of the catch given is what was taken in the spring and summer.

He reports a peculiarity in the manner in which the fish seemed to run; for a time one or two nets would be doing well while others not far off would be doing little or nothing.

He says at the lower end of the lake they have had what has not been seen for quite a number of years, viz., a catch of herring, that would run in size about 1 1-2 pounds each, and for a lift or two, were quite numerous. This large class of herring in past years was always looked upon as Lake Erie herring, a distinct species from the Lake Huron herring; the question is where did they come from, as none were taken by any of the seines on the River St. Clair. In trout and white fish he reports a marked improvement in quantity over all other years, and that the prices paid were higher than ever before. A very large percentage of the fish taken is exported to the United States, New York being the principal market.

He reports that the close seasons have been fairly well observed, and that the fishermen realize that they will be the losers in the end if the regulations are not respected.

This past season has been no exception to the rule regarding illegal fishing, as there are parties over in the State of Michigan that will persist in setting gill nets quite close to the pound nets that are set fronting Sarnia township, Lake Huron. About July 25th of the past season it was reported that they were at it again, and, accompanied by Chief Sarvis on the fishing tug Eagle, after a thorough search they discovered and lifted a gang of forty-eight nets, the fish were sold to the captain of the tug for the sum of ten dollars, he to care for the nets and see that they were dried and stored subject to the order of the Department. The nets were not No. 1 by any means and were sold to the Huron Fish Company for seventy-five dollars, as reported to the Department. During the month of August he received information that they were at it again well up and off Blue Point, Township of Plympton. With Detective Murray, on the fishing tug Eagle, he spent the best part of one day but failed to locate them.

He has no complaint to make of the owners of saw mills dumping refuse into the river, but states that parties use the banks of the river for a dumping ground for saw-logs, which interferes with the fishermen's seining grounds.

He reports but one fishway in his division, which is in poor condition, but the owner promised to see that it was repaired.

Overseer J. B. Smith, Charleston. reports that the fishing in district has been above the average this past season. Bass fishing has been very good, both in numbers and weight, many weighing from three to five pounds.

The salmon trout catch was good during the summer months, but the fall catch was small.

The usual number of salmon trout fry was deposited this season in Charleston Lake by John Kennefick from Newcastle Hatchery, all in first-class condition.

The tourists and summer visitors to the lake were well pleased with their catch. There has been some illegal fishing with gill nets. He seized and confiscated about five hundred yards during the season. There is no mill rubbish deposited in these waters, and there are no fishways in his division. He reports that the close seasons were well observed.

Overseer Steel of Uptergrove reports that the fishing in his division has been fully equal to former years. In the latter part of June and during July the bass fishing was excellent. In the month of August there was a decrease in the catch owing he believes to too great an abundance of natural food on the feeding grounds. Salmon trout, white fish and herring are on the increase; this is also true of maskinonge and pickerel, the catch being much greater than last year.

He had one case of illegal fishing brought to his notice, when the party was fined \$10 and costs, and the fish in his possession confiscated and sold for the sum

of \$10, which was returned to the Department. He also confiscated 10 spears, 2 jack lights and about 1,000 yards of net. The fish caught in his division are consumed locally, none are shipped out of the country.

The close seasons were well observed. He says there are occasional reports of illegal fishing in his district, but it is a well-known fact that the fish are rapidly increasing. The wholesale slaughter by spearing and netting is practically done away with. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Taylor, Westmeath, reports that about 4,600 pounds of fish of all kinds were taken in his district for home use entirely. Fish seem to be plentiful and he found on Drip River abundance of white fish. He reports that he has entirely put a stop to that most destructive mode of killing fish by spearing. He has reason to believe there has been some violation of the law by netting, but kept close watch on suspects and could not locate them or get any direct evidence to convict; on the whole the close season has been well observed. He has warned several parties re the pollution of the water of the river, and finds vast improvement along this line since his warning. There should be a fishway at Pembroke leading to the Indian River and Muskrat River and Lakes, making clear passage for fish over a very large area of water.

Overseer Terry, Queensville, in his report calls attention to the prodigious number of carp that has taken possession of the southern part of Cook's Bay. Along the Holland River and the south portion of Cook's Bay there was more than 2,000 acres of rice. Incredible though it may seem these beautiful rice beds have been entirely destroyed by the carp in one year, scarcely a spear of rice remaining. The bare blank water was a pitiful sight to those sportsmen who have from year to year enjoyed an outing here. Local men hoped that the late ducks, blue bills and red heads would remain and feed upon the beds of wild celery. But, though many fine flocks came into the bay, they remained only a day or two. Some of the old sportsmen who examined the celery beds, tell him that they are nearly all destroyed, and that the ducks finding no food were forced to leave. What will be the effect upon the fish if this wholesale destruction of vegetation continues, remains to be seen. Whether the spawn of the maskinonge can be protected and developed without rice beds is a question.

The carp are not now confined to the bay, but are generally distributed over the lake. If they find their way down the Severn, the destruction of the rice beds in Machedash Bay may be expected. So far as he could judge there were not so many fish spawning in the bay, but a greater number in the Holland. The water was very low this spring and the maskinonge were confined to the river and did not deposit any spawn upon the marsh, where it is generally lost by the lowering of the water after the freshet.

He attributes the decrease in the number of maskinonge spawning in the head of the bay to the presence of the carp. He does not think that the carp eat the eggs of any fish, but they keep the water continually disturbed. There was a fine run of maskinonge in the upper reaches of the Holland and in all the small streams flowing into it. The fish were well protected during the whole of the close season, the guardians having much less difficulty in enforcing the law this year than formerly.

At the opening of the trolling season some good catches of fine fish were made. Owing to the hot weather the maskinonge seemed to find their way into the deep water of the lake earlier this season, and though the trolling was good he thinks a less number of fish was taken this year than last.

So far as he can ascertain the bass fishing upon the shoals and bars about the islands has been very good. Tourists and campers seem to value this sport more than the trolling. All agree in commending the action of the department in transplanting into these waters fine bass from Lake Erie.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, reports that his district was visited by a large number of tourists this season, who were very successful in angling for bass and trolling for maskinonge. There were employed about twenty guides, and he finds by their statement that there was good fishing for about three months, and the catch of bass would be about 35,200 pounds and maskinonge 32,500 pounds.

He would recommend that a fee be charged to each foreigner for fishing in these waters for each season.

He would also draw the attention of the department to the importance of further limiting the number to be taken in a day, both of bass and maskinonge, so long as the bass cannot be sold, as a great many of them must spoil and become unfit for use.

There is one fishway at Bobcaygeon which is of no use as it is placed too low in the dam, and when the fish try to ascend the current is so strong they cannot make the grade.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that there is a decrease in the catch of whitefish, about one-third in comparison with that of last season's. The cause is attributed to the very stormy weather and high winds in September and October. There was very little pound-net fishing done after September the tenth. The catch of trout shows a very slight decrease. All other fish about compare with the catch of last year. Very few fish are sold in Canada, nearly all being exported to the United States. No abuses of the regulations came to his knowledge, and the several close seasons were strictly observed. He is not aware of any injury having been done by mill owners allowing sawdust and other refuse being dumped into the waters. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Villeneuve, Plantagenet, reports that the year 1901 has been the most successful since his appointment. There has been quite an increase in the catch of the different kinds of fish, especially coarse fish. Catfish do not seem so abundant as last year. The great increase in coarse fish is largely attributed to the use of hoop nets; although they are few, they have done great work in the destruction of bullheads, suckers, etc. All the fish caught were sold in Canada, and about 10 per cent. used for home consumption. He is not aware of any abuses existing in his jurisdiction. He experienced a little difficulty in the spring with dip-net fishing, but of no serious consequence. He destroyed several set lines in his inspection tours. Fishing on the Sabbath day is greatly practised, and complaints are frequently made to him, demanding a more strict regulation on the part of the Department. Of course the complainant is generally under the erroneous impression that overseers are empowered to stop this. There is a saw mill in Plantagenet (a small one) with no provision for burning the sawdust. The latter is dumped into the river (the Nation), but he concludes that the damage is small, as in dry weather this river dries up quickly and the fish that frequent it are of no great value.

No fishways exist in his district, and none are needed. The fishermen are greatly pleased with the result of their season's operations, and hope for a larger increase for the coming year.

Overseer Willis, Port Whitby, reports that the catch is slightly less than last season; it being a late spring, and the report being required a month earlier than usual caused a short season or rather not a full report of the year's operations. All the fish caught in this district were sold and consumed locally. There were no abuses or complaints of any kind whatever.

The close seasons were very well observed. During the spring and early summer months carp appeared at Pickering Harbor and also at Whitby Harbor and the creeks between those harbors. Opinions differ as to the value of these fish for food. This is the first season any have been caught east of the Rouge River. They were caught with a spoon or baited hook and line. The size of herring or cross whitefish, as they are commonly called, was larger this season owing to a larger mesh being used when the old nets wear out. Whitefish were scarce until late in the season. There has been no trout caught this season.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that there is a gratifying increase in the here ring catch this year. The white fish remain about the same as last, but the quantity of trout taken shows a falling off. The latter is accounted for by the fish going to the west of this district. The Humber Bay fishermen who report here, and who

make a specialty of trout fishing, have not been able to secure as many as heretofore.

The black bass fishing has somewhat improved. He believes that the prohibition of sale has caused the use of illegal means to catch this fish to be abandoned, and that we will soon have fairly good angling about Toronto bay.

The close season was thoroughly observed, as was also the regulation regarding the sale of speckled trout and bass. In all cases where trout were exposed for sale the parties having the same were able to produce satisfactory evidence as to where they were obtained.

Repeated examinations made at the express companies' offices showed everything correct, and packages properly marked.

In four instances nets were seized that had been placed in prohibited waters, and in one case imprisonment was inflicted in default of payment of fine.

He is of the opinion that the illegal fishing has narrowed down to taking for private use by a class of idle people who live about the outskirts of the city.

Overseer Wilmot of Beaumaris reports that the past season has on the whole afforded the angler good sport, although in sections the diminution in the size of the fish has been complained of. There have been good catches of bass in Mary's Lake, Township Stephenson. This lake was only stocked with a comparatively small number of adult bass from Lake Nipissing a few years ago, and the success attending the experiment has been most gratifying. The action of the Department in transporting adult bass from Lake Erie to the northern waters has been highly appreciated both by the tourist and settler. Too much praise cannot be accorded to those in charge during their transit from Port Rowan to their destination by rail, as of the six carloads assigned to Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph we only lost six fish by death. These fish should have a most beneficial effect, as no doubt the change of blood will prove as advantageous in fish as in the animal kingdom. Should netting licenses be reissued for these waters I should strongly recommend the limitation to depth of water, instead of as at present a certain distance from shore, as by this means it would deter the licensees from fishing round sunken reefs, and would also practically put it in their power to catch only such fish as the angler would have a very poor chance of capturing. Public sentiment is strongly against the issuance of any netting licenses for commercial purposes. Settlers are most anxious to be allowed the privilege of netting herring in the fall. I cannot see any strong objection to this, provided they were limited to the month of November, as they would only set in shallow bays and would not be at all likely to catch any other class of fish. The laws have been well observed, both as to fishing and mill men. Occasionally tourists, through ignorance of the law, retain fish under size, but this is fast disappearing, and it is most gratifying to note the eagerness with which every one endeavors to have the law respected.

Overseer Waddell, Leith, reports a large catch in his division this past year, and that the fishermen are well pleased. He thinks about 50 per cent. of the fish taken are exported to the United States. There has been a good local demand and prices have been high. He reports no complaints respecting the pollution of streams with sawdust from saw mills.

There has been some illegal fishing in his district, and he is of the opinion that he should have the assistance of a guardian during the close season, and be provided with a boat in order to give proper protection to the waters under his supervision.

Overseer Walker, Port Credit, reports a slight increase in the catch of trout in his division. The catch of black bass has been good. Some very large fish were taken, many weighing as much as six pounds each, and a three and four pound bass were quite common. He reports that the white or silver bass have been very small, and not so plentiful as usual. Perch have not been as plentiful as in former years. He thinks the carp is the cause of this, and would recommend that some steps be taken to rid the waters of this noxious fish.

The close seasons have been well observed, and no violations of any kind have come to his notice.

Overseer Williams, Rockport, reports that the bass fishing last season was better than in many former years; also the pickerel fishing was very good. Sturgeon fishing seems to continue about the same. There was very little fishing done for sturgeon the last year, which accounts for the small catch reported; nevertheless, they are plentiful in places where they usually inhabit.

Overseer Yates Goderich, reports that at the first of the season the catch of fish was poor. Just after the fishermen had set their nets a storm occurred and destroyed a great number of their nets, which he thinks partly accounts for the decrease in the catch. He is pleased to report that the close seasons have been well observed. There were no complaints entered for infringements of the law.

The black bass fishing was not so good as last year. The catch of herrings and perch with hook and line has been very large this season at Goderich, Bayfield and Port Albert.

The saw mill owners have strictly observed the law regarding the pollution of streams with sawdust. On the whole he thinks the laws were well observed.

As far as he could learn from the fishermen there was about 35 per cent. of the fish caught in this division sold locally.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

S. T. Bastedo, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries :

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the work performed by the Fisheries Protection steamer *Gilphie* for the season 1901.

On the 26th April we went on board the vessel at Owen Sound, and after a few days of cleaning up, etc., were ready to start. We left Owen Sound at 8 a.m. on the 1st of May, and after working through about ten miles of ice, which was very heavy,, we got clear about noon, and arrived at the Christian Islands at 5 p.m. As no nets had been there we did not remain, but left again at 6 p.m., reaching Thunder Bay at 7.30 p.m., where we remained over night.

Next morning we left Thunder Bay at 7 a.m., proceeding to Methodist Point dock and Giant's Tomb. At 4 p.m. we arrived at Muskoka River, where we discovered remains of speared fish and an old jack light. On Friday, the 3rd, we went to Minnicognashene Island, then down to McRae's Lake with our big boat, grappled all round, but saw no nets.

The following morning we left Minnicognashene and called at Present Island, where we found fresh tar on the flat rocks, proving that the fish pirates were at work, but found no nets. We then went to Beausoliel Island, but did not find any there either. Arrived at Penetang at 5.30 p.m., where we remained over Sunday.

We left Penetang Monday morning, reaching Midland at noon, where we took on coal. Left Midland at 6 a.m. Wednesday, arriving at Maxwell Island at 8, where we made the cruiser fast and took the big boat to look after trap nets. Found three very large ones near Eshpabekong Island, which we burnt. Left again in the afternoon, arriving at Copper Head at 7, and Sans Soucie at 8 p.m.

On Thursday morning we left for Little Current, making a thorough search along the way, and found several places where seines had been hauled, but found no nets. Arrived at Little Current Monday afternoon, and arranged with Mr. Oliver, Fishery Overseer, to go down to McGregor's Bay with us to look after seines and trap nets. Left next morning for McGregor's Bay, where we anchored the cruiser and took both boats and searched all round, but found no seines, although we saw signs of them in several places. After six hours' searching on Wednesday we found a very large trap net full of fish. We liberated the fish and burnt the net. The remainder of the week was occupied in searching for nets in the North Channel.

On the following Monday we visited Rattlesnake Harbor, Squaw Island, Badgely Island and Snug Harbor, where we came on three boats. The men on seeing us ran into the bush. We lowered a boat and went ashore, bringing back two boats and three seines, which, from their appearance, belonged to Indians. Continued to search for nets and seines, but found none. We stored the captured seines and sail of the boat in Mr. Oliver's care. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling the North Channel and along the north shore back to Byng Inlet, where it was reported seine fishing was being carried on. We found a seine and boat, which we confiscated. Patrolled the eastern shore of the bay between Point au Baril and the Giant's Tomb, and found three trap nets near the Tomb and another near McRae's Lake, which we burnt. Went to Penetang for Sunday.

Patrolled with both boats in the vicinity of Sturgeon Point and Honey Harbor, and found three trap nets. On Thursday we found three trap nets near Methodist Island, and four at Green Island, and we continued the search until we reached Penetang on Saturday night. On Monday we took on coal at Midland, and then went to Copper Head. Next morning went up the back way to Moon River, and found one trap net back of Cap. Allen's straits. Went up to Black Bay and Port Rosin via Sans Soucie, arriving at Parry Sound at 5 p.m.

On Wednesday, the 12th, while at the Bustards, we were told that certain parties had stolen a lot of nets and were seen going towards Byng Inlet. The fishing at the Bustards was better than it had been for many years, due, I think, to not towing logs over the bay for the American side.

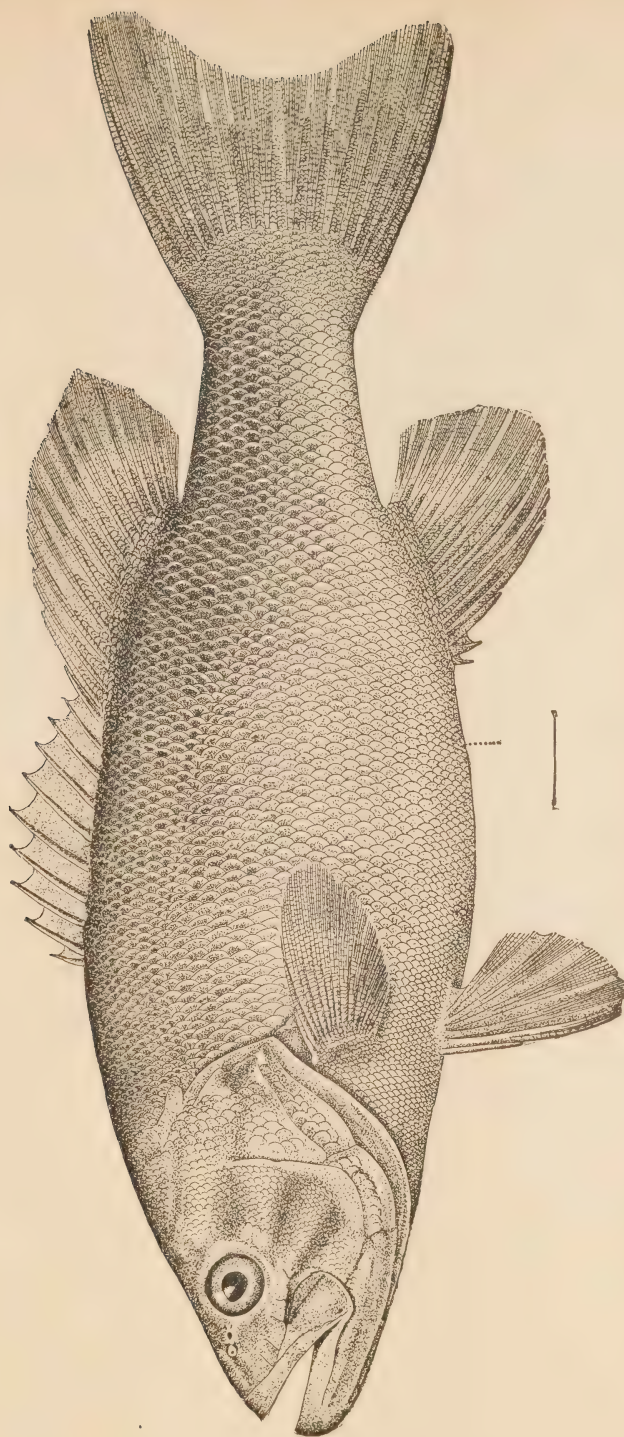
On Thursday we left for Byng Inlet, and searched in that vicinity on Friday and on Saturday we went towards Naishootyang River. About noon at Head Island we gave a chase to a canoe which was slowly making its way among the rocks, but the men ran into the bush, hiding their canoe. Here we found five trap nets and a boat. We burnt the nets.

On Tuesday we left for Parry Sound, searching through Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshekong Bay on our way. In Shawanaga Bay we found a man buying fish from the Indians, who left at once when we ordered him to go. On Thursday the 20th we found two large trap nets near Waubana Islands; also a boat with a few fish in her, but no occupants.

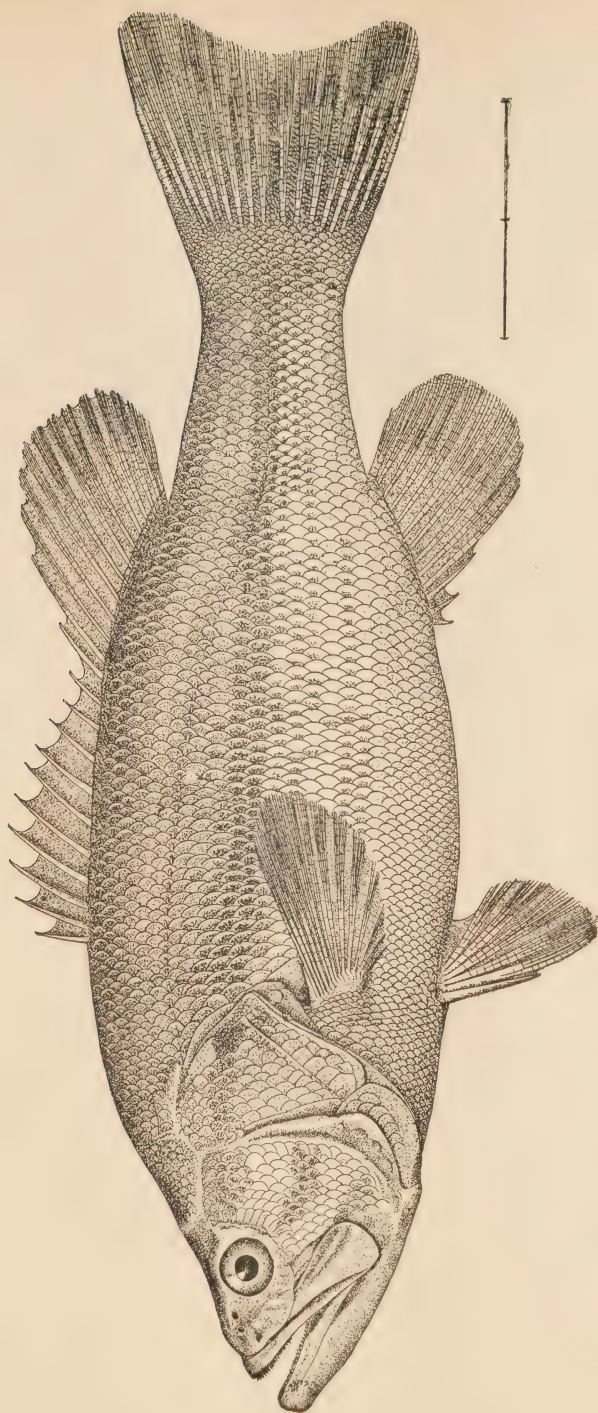
While at Penetang on the night of the 22nd June, a storm came on, and the wind tore off the pilot house doors, and did damage to other boats and buildings. We continued our patrol on Monday morning, and on Thursday while at Christian Islands we found two large trap nets. We then left for Thunder Bay. From there we went to Hope Island, where we found two more trap nets. We also searched all round Beckwith Island, but found none, and then went on to Penetang. On Saturday we went to Midland and took on coal, returning to Penetang in the evening.

Monday being Dominion Day we remained at Penetang. On Tuesday we patrolled near Maxwell Island and Cognashene Point, and found a hoop net, which we pulled out of the water and left on the dock at Maxwell's Island. Continued patrolling along the eastern shore as far as Byng Inlet. Found a trap net at Shebeshekong, also a seine with patent bag of the latest kind, which we confiscated and fined the owner \$10. At Shawanaga Bay we found another large seine, which was quite new. Arrived at Point au Baril at 8 p.m.

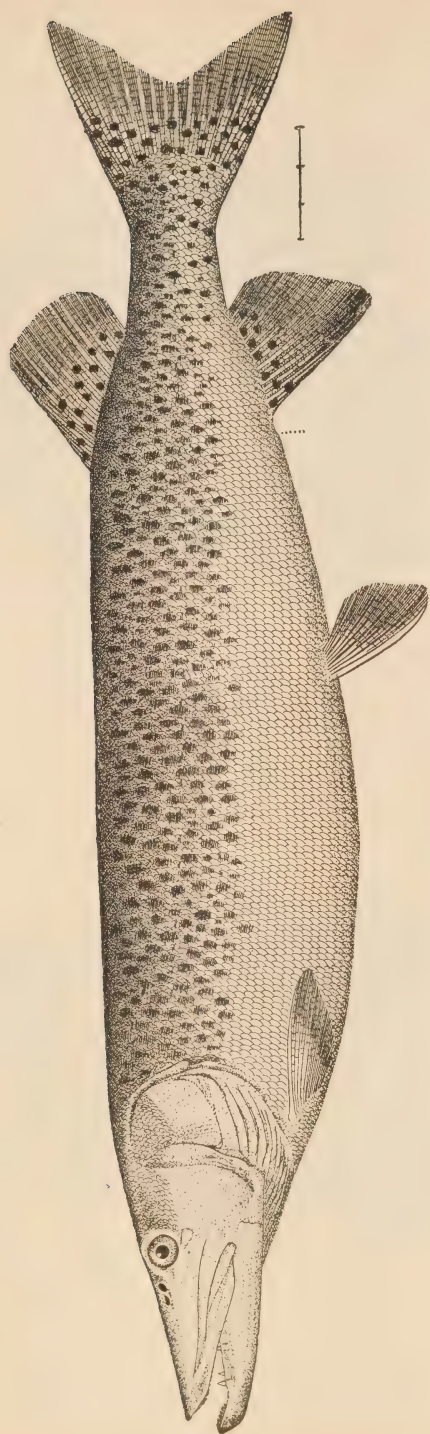
The next five days were spent in patrolling the north shore without success, but on Wednesday, the 10th, while at Sandy Island and Campbell's Rock, we found one trap net that had been in the water a long time and was in bad shape. On Thursday we found another trap net at the Watchers Islands, which we burnt. On Saturday we went into Midland and took on four tons of hard coal, and then returned to Penetang.



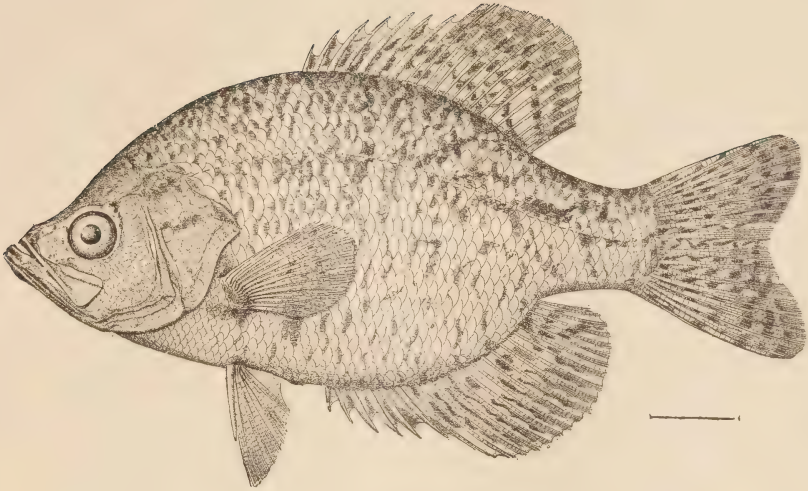
SMALL-MOUTHED BASS.—(*Micropterus dolomieu*.)



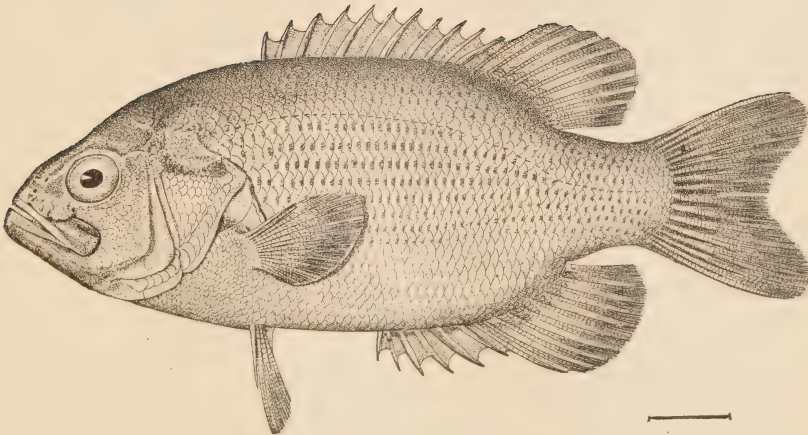
LARGE-MOUTHED BLACK BASS.—(*Micropterus salmoides*.)



MASKINONGE.—(*Esox nubilosus*.)



GRASS BASS.—(*Pomoxys sparoides*.)



ROCK BASS.—(*Ambloplites rupestris*.)

On Monday the 15th called at Winnicognashene Island, and then went on to Muskoka Mills. Spent the 16th and 17th painting the boat, and on the 18th searched all round Tommy Hawk Point. Found a seine near McRae's Lake, which we confiscated, and then left for Minnecog Island. On the 19th we returned to Penetang, where we met you, to take you over the fishing grounds. Left at 4 p.m. for Maxwell Island. Next day started for Parry Sound, going through the back waters of the Moon River, and calling at Port Ransom, Copper Head and Sans Soucie. Monday morning we left for Point au Baril. Called at Depot Harbor, Shebeshekong Bay and River, and Shawanaga Bay, searching all the way. Next day we went to the Bustards and Killarney, touching at French River, and on Wednesday anchored behind Big Burnt Island and searched all round, then coasted along the south shore of Manitowaning Bay. Caught one Labatt with fish, which he admitted were taken illegally. Fined him \$10. Arrived at Little Current at 6 p.m. Searched all day Thursday in McGregor's Bay with two boats, but found nothing; and all round Partridge Island on Friday. Found one trap net in Manitowaning Bay, which we burnt, and then left for Little Current.

Fishery Oserseer Oliver came on board on Saturday to take a cruise round his district. Arrived at Gore Bay at 1 p.m., where we remained over Sunday, and left again early Monday morning, calling at Serpent River to take on three tons of soft coal. Next day returned to Little Current, and then on to Rattlesnake Harbor. After leaving there on Wednesday morning we found the sea running so high that we had to put into Club Island Harbor for shelter. We left there next morning at 6 for Owen Sound, calling at Tobermory. On Friday we went to Christian Islands, touching at Collingwood, where we saw Mr. Howard, Fishery Overseer. Left Christian Islands on Saturday the 3rd August, calling at Cedar Point on the way to Penetang, where you left us. We took on one ton of soft coal, and left again on Sunday for Owen Sound, but had to put into the Christian Islands for shelter from the wind. Went to Owen Sound next day and made arrangements to have the quarter deck caulked, which was leaking badly, and also to have the boat which was built for Overseer Oliver towed to Little Current. Remained at Owen Sound until Friday, the 9th, caulking the deck and the other boat, taking on hard coal, etc., etc. Found too much sea on to tow Mr. Oliver's boat across the bay, so ran into Tobermory for shelter. The sea being still rough on Saturday, we ran into Fitzwilliam Island, where we arrived at noon. On Sunday we left for Little Current, and handed the boat over to Mr. Oliver. She was well tested on the way from Owen Sound, and I believe she is a very good sea boat. Next day we searched all round Haywood Island, Partridge Island and Badgely Channel. Found the headquarters where the trap nets are tarred and repaired. There were seven nets, some freshly tarred and also a number of tar barrels nearly empty. We burnt all the nets and destroyed the plant, and then proceeded to Killarney.

On Tuesday we visited the Bustards, and from there went to Bald River, where we discovered two trap nets. The following four days we searched round Byng Inlet, Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshekong Bay and River, and all the bays where fishing is carried on, but were unsuccessful in discovering any signs of illegal fishing. Picking berries seems to pay fishermen better than fishing at this season of the year. Monday we spent searching round Mowat Island, Depot Harbor, Sans Soucie, Copper Head, Rockall and Iona, also round Waubuna and back waters of the Moon River; and on Tuesday continued searching through the channel and all the places on the way to Maxwell Island. The following day we took two boats and searched round Giant's Island, Eshpabekong Island and Whaleback Channel. Found one trap net at Giant's Tomb, which we burnt. On Thursday we captured another net at Hope Island, and then proceeded to Cedar Point for the night. Grappled round Beckwith Island, and then went to Thunder Bay, where we found another trap net, which we burnt. Next day we searched through the islands and channels round Gohome and Split Rock, and up as far as Minni Minnie Island, and had a look through the channels leading to the

Moon River. Continued searching next day through the back waters of the Moon River; found one trap net near Copper Head. We also searched round Campbell's Rock and Sandy Island, where we saw some suspicious marks. Visited Palestine Island in the evening, and left again the next morning, continuing our search through Shebeshkong Bay and Channel, and also through Shawanaga Bay. Among the numerous islands inside McCoy's we found another trap net, and yet another on Thursday near Green Island inside of Black Bills. Continued the patrol as far as Point au Baril. Returning we visited Mink Island, where we found a few fishermen, who all had licenses. Arrived at Parry Sound at 4 p.m. and took on one ton of hard coal. Left next morning for Penetang, calling at Sans Soucie and all the places on the way down. Remained at Penetang over Sunday.

The following morning we visited Midland and got on six tons of hard coal, and then left for Present Island, the next day going on to Jubilee Island. After searching round Sandy and Beauty Island we succeeded in finding a trap net, which we burnt. Searched round the islands near Parry Sound, and then went to Westport Mills, where it was reported sawdust was being put into the lake. But we found this was not the case. Called at Blaus Landing and at other places of importance. Arrived at Parry Sound at noon on Saturday. Found some sawdust in the water at Beatty's Mills, and called the Harbor Master's attention to it. He notified the parties to desist, and got a promise that it should be stopped. Remained at Parry Sound over Sunday.

Monday, the 9th September, we left for Point au Baril, and next morning started with two boats among the islands and bays, but found nothing. Nearly all the Indians were away picking cranberries or attending camp meetings at the Christian Islands. Owing to the smoky atmosphere the steamer Atlantic got ashore on the Manitowaning shoals, Byng Inlet, where she remained for 17 hours until released by the tug O'Brien. Early next morning we left for the Bustards and sent out the row boats. Our boat went to Bad River, while the other searched through the Bustards. We found one net at Bad River. Visited Snug Harbor next day, and found a trap net near Badgely Island, and on Friday went to Centre and Partridge Islands and Fraser's Bay, but on Saturday the wind was blowing too hard to do any grappling, so we went to Little Current, visiting Manitoulin on the way. Being short of coal, we left Little Current Monday morning for Killarney, where we found several steamers wind bound, also others overdue, the weather being too stormy to leave port. We remained at Killarney until Wednesday, when we left for Point au Baril, and looked all round among the islands in the afternoon.

Next day we patrolled through Shawanaga Bay, Shebeshkong Bay, River and Channel, all the way to Parry Sound, where we took on 2,350 pounds of coal. Left Parry Sound next morning, and called at several places on the way to Waubuna Island, where we tied up at 7 p.m. Called at several other places next day, and found a trap net between Whaleback and Eshpabekong Islands. Arrived at Penetang at 4 p.m., and remained over Sunday. On Monday the 23rd we took on three tons of hard coal, and left at 1 p.m., keeping a good lookout for fish pirates. Arrived at the Christian Islands at 5 p.m. Went down to Nottawasaga Bay the following morning. Found one trap net at Tiny Islands. Landed with boats at Yarwood Point and Dow Bay, where there were some fish shanties. Returned to the Christian Islands at 4 p.m., and had to leave again through the night for Thunder Bay. On Thursday we found two trap nets at Giant's Tomb, and then went into Cedar Point for shelter, and left again early next morning, making a circuit round the head of Nottawasaga Bay via Van Black, Collingford, Meaford and Vail's Point. Called at Leith, and saw Mr. Waddell, Fishery Overseer, and arrived at Owen Sound at 7 p.m. Spent Saturday, the 28th September, in taking on coal, washing the boat and putting things in shape. Spent Sunday in Owen Sound, and left on Monday morning for Wiarton, and took James Stephens, Fishery Overseer, on board. We then patrolled the shores around Big

Bay, White Bay and Griffith Islands, returning to Wiarton in the evening. On Tuesday, the 1st of October, we left Wiarton and made a circuit round Sydney, Hope and Barrow Bays, and arrived at Lion's Head at 5 p.m. Left again next morning, but had to return on account of the heavy sea and high wind, and remain over Thursday. Started again the following morning, and got as far as Cabot's, where we waited an hour to see if the wind would moderate, but it kept getting worse. When we got outside the sea was going over the boat, but we could not turn in the trough of the sea, so we had to keep on, and arrived at Tobermory at 4 p.m. On Saturday the wind was blowing a gale, and no boats were moving. Left Tobermory on Sunday for Snug Harbor, Fitzwilliam Island, which place we left on Monday, arriving at Cape Smith at 10. Being sheltered on the north side, we started grappling, and succeeded in finding two trap nets. On Tuesday we tried to grapple round William Island, but the wind blew too hard, and we had to run for Snug Harbor for shelter. Left again the following day, and went over to Indian Dock, grappling and searching all the way to Manitowaning. We searched the north side of the bay round Loon and King William Islands, also Shequindah Bay and Strawberry Islands, arriving at Little Current at 4.30. Next day we made for Killarney, where we found the fishermen trying to fish gill nets on the shoals for trout, but the wind was blowing too hard to set in shallow waters. We could not go out on Saturday on account of a thick, dense fog, which lasted all day. The wind blew a heavy gale on Sunday. The only arrival was the steamer Germanic. She was caught outside, and had everything movable smashed. Several fishing boats out at Fox Island had to run to Killarney for shelter, and some of them were not able to make it, and ran their boats on shore, which broke them up and cost the men their lives. We left Killarney the following day, October 14th, and arrived at the Bustards at noon, and, as there was nothing doing there, we went on to Byng Inlet, where on Tuesday we found two men getting ready for fall fishing, and made them pay for licenses. The two following days we spent searching through Shawanaga and Shebeshekong Bays, and learned that the fishermen had moved out to the Limestone to fish on the shoals. Arrived at Parry Sound at 6 p.m. Friday very cold with snow. Searched all day and found one trap net at Waubuna Island. Next day visited Jubilee Island, where we waited a while and then decided to push through. Seas were running very high. Called at Maxwell and Minnecognashene Islands, arriving at Penetang at 4 p.m. Spent Monday washing out the boiler and fixing things up generally. On Tuesday we went over to Midland, and got on 5 1-2 tons of coal. Called at Present Island, also at Beausoliel, where it was reported some illegal fishing was going on, but we did not see any. Returned to Penetang in the evening. The following day Mr. Hines, Game Warden, and his son arrived from Barrie, and came on board bound for Moon River. We left at 8 a.m., and went into Muskoka Mills, and afterwards to Maxwell's Island, where we had a good lookout for trap nets. On Thursday we went up as far as Blackstone Bay, searching with boats. Mr. Hines left us on Friday. Saw the first ice of the season. Looked around the Umbrella and Sandy Islands, but found both places deserted. On Saturday we went into Jones' Island lighthouse, and took our big boat and went out among the islands. On Big Snake Island we found parties fishing with gill nets, but they had licenses. Arrived in Parry Sound at 4.30 p.m. The following day we left, keeping a good lookout for boats in the inside channel, going through Franklin Island out to Mink Island, where we found a few fishermen who said they were going to pull their nets out as the close season was at hand. On Tuesday at Oak Island at the mouth of Shawanaga Bay, we found the tug Mary of Byng Inlet disabled, with boat in tow loaded with women, children and household furniture. We turned back and towed them into Parry Sound. They were en route from Byng Inlet to Penetang, being five days out. We left Parry Sound again at 7 a.m. the following morning for Shawanaga Bay, where we made the cruiser fast to an island in the Frederick Inlet out of sight, but the sea was too heavy to go outside with boats. On Thursday we took our big boat and searched among the numerous islands and found two Indians

canoes. They each had a herring net, and the Indians were hunting, trapping and fishing. We got out as far as the McCoy Islands, and saw many indications that fishermen had been there lately. But we were compelled to turn back, as the wind and sea were very heavy, nearly swamping our boat several times. Friday, November 1st, left for Point au Baril, where we found all had their nets ashore. They reported the poorest fall catch they ever had owing to the stormy weather. Next day kept a good lookout for boats in Shawanaga Bay and among the islands. The following day called at Sans Soucie and Copper Head. In the afternoon searched the back channels, and saw several deer and duck hunters. Arrived at Parry Sound at 5 p.m. Weather very cold. On Tuesday searched all the back channel through to Blackstone Bay. Saw several hunters, but very little fishing of any kind. Took the cruiser up as far as we could, and rowed the boats up to the falls of the Moon River, and got back at 5 p.m. Left at 7 next morning for the Collingwood docks, where we made the cruiser fast and then took the two boats and were successful in finding two trap nets, also one or two men fishing a few herring nets near Bald Rock. Being out of coal we had to push through to Midland the next day, where we got on nine tons. The following morning went over to Present Island and left the cruiser, taking the big boat to go to South Honey Harbor and the mainland to search for nets. On Saturday the wind blew so hard that we had to leave Present Island at 10 o'clock at night and go to Penetang, arriving there at midnight. Left on Monday for Cognashene, where we took the boats, one going to Muskoka Mills and the other to McRae's Lake. On Tuesday we carried a sick party from Minnicognashene Island to Penetang to consult a doctor. On the 13th we searched round Jubilee Islands and Waubuna, where we discovered some men fishing herring and pike nets. We moved the cruiser up to the Collingwood docks out of sight. Next day the weather was very cold, snowing and freezing. We started with our big boat, but the blinding snow soon caused us to return. Tried again the following day, and succeeded in finding a large trap net near Waubuna Island. On Saturday we went up the back waters of the Moon River and Blackstone Bay. Saw several hunters returning with deer. Called at Sans Soucie and arrived at Parry Sound at 5. Next day we visited Shebeshekong Bay and Shawanaga Bay. Mr. Stalker was there with his tug fishing herring; Indians were also fishing herring and selling to him. Arrived at Point au Baril at 5. There we found all laid up but Mr. Oldfield, who had several nets in the lake over two weeks, and found them all torn to shreds by the storm. On Tuesday, the 9th November, we visited the Bustards, and found a few fishermen waiting for a boat to take them away. No fishing had been done since the close season started. Everybody was away from Bad River, and we returned to the Bustards at 5. The following day we visited Byng Inlet, and found nearly all the boats laid up and nearly all the inner bays frozen. The weather looking very bad, and our barometer falling, we left at 3 p.m., and arrived at Point au Baril at 7, where we found everybody had left but the lighthouse keeper and Mr. Oldfield. We left the next morning, calling at Stalker's dock and Shebeshekong Bay. Found the inner end of the bay frozen solid, had to break our way through ice 1 1-2 inches thick. Left next morning and found Shebeshekong Bay frozen over in the narrow waters for miles, and had it not been for our heavy ice plates we could not have got through. Searched round Sandy Island and all the places where fishing had been done lately, but everybody was away. On Saturday we continued searching in Batteau Channel and other places. Found two or three men catching herring for their own use. Called at Depot Harbor, and arrived at Parry Sound at 4. On our way to Port Rosin on Monday we called at Sans Soucie and Copper Head, and on Tuesday we tried to go round Moon Island, but everything was blocked with ice, and we were compelled to turn back. Arrived at Minnicognashene Island at 6 p.m. Next day went to Midland and got on five tons of hard coal, then went on to Penetang and from there to Christian Islands. The inner end of Penetang Bay was frozen solid. We left the Christian Islands next morning and got out about eight miles, but were forced to return. Later in the day the steamers Atlantic and

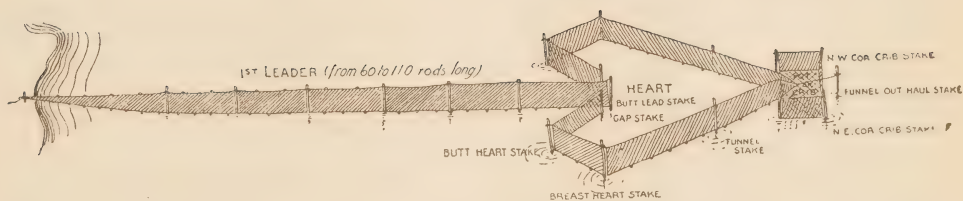
James Storey put in for shelter, where we all remained for the night. On Saturday we made another start, taking with us five Cape Croker Indians, who had got their boat broken in the storm and could not get away. Arrived at Cape Croker at 11, and at Wiarton at 3. Gave Overseer Stephens papers to fill out the season's catch.

On Monday, December 2nd, Overseer Stephens went with us out to Whitecloud and Griffith Islands, where we saw a few Indians with nets trying to catch a few fish for their own use. Returned to Wiarton at 4. The following day we gave Overseer Stephens and the Dominion Fish Company papers, and helped them make returns of the season's catch at different stations. Next morning we got as far as Griffith Island, when a blinding snow storm came on, and we were compelled to turn back. Arrived at Owen Sound at noon of the 5th, where we found floating ice for a mile out in the bay, and the river inside was frozen solid. On Friday we got the boat up to Messrs. Abbey Bros' dock, and had to cut our way through ice three inches thick. We were engaged until Saturday, the 14th, putting the boat and machinery in good shape for the winter, and then I handed it over to Messrs. Abbey Bros. and dismissed the crew.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

31st December, 1901.

A. McAULAY, Captain.



POUND NET.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Angus Macaulay	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Tps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Tps. of North and South Crosby, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
Hy. Mathen.....	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Tps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Tps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Front of Yonge, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. K. McCargar	Belleville.....	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt.....	Penetang.....	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provisional County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland including the waters of Lake Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
J. Armstrong.....	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Henry Barr	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
George L. Bailey	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Geo. Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman.....	Port Perry	Tp. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady.....	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
John Brown.....	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown	Baysville.....	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
D. Cattanach.....	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

N me.	Residence.	District.
Edw. Charbonnier	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark.....	Pictou	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Clunis	Claude	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
George Clyde.	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
Louis Cock.....	Campbellford.....	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
J. B. Cousineau	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tilbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper.....	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford, Co. Frontenac.
John Crotty ...	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Harbor....	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde.....	Nepigon	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co: Peterboro'.
W. J. Donaldson	Donaldson Mills	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canonto, and South Canonto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll.....	D'Arcy	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Joseps Ellis	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
John Ferguson	Bedford Mills	Counties of Frontenac and Leeds.
R. Flynn	Mountain Grove.....	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
S. Freeman.	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner	McDonald's Corners	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrook, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson.....	Strathroy	Co. of Middlesex.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
O. V. Goulette	Ganaoque	Ganancoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.
A. Guerord,	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian lines south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft.....	Port Dalhousie	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard.....	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nattawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Andrew Hughson.....	Orangeville	County of Dufferin and Tps. of Tossorontio, Adjala and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
S. A. Huntington.....	North Bay	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
J. A. Johnson.....	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson.....	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co ; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Messecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
Robt. E. Jury.....	London	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour.....	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka ; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird	Guilds	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
Peter Lamarsh	Wheatley	Tps. of Anderson, Malden, N. Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Tps.
E. T. Loveday	Ottawa	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
H. M. Legault.....	Sturgeon Falls	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscamingue and tributaries.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. B. Messecar.....	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
David Mair	Lanark.....	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
J. Massales.....	Haliburton .. .	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
Jas. Meyers	Orchard	Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey, and Minto, Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
R. Menzies.....	Burk's Falls.....	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller.....	Wiarton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. G. Moore.....	Lakefield.....	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
M. Mullin	Nipissing.....	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.
M. A. McAulay.....	Southampton	Co. Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
S. R. McEwen.....	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre	Keene.....	Tps. of Otonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'.
Wm McKirdy	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven	Barrie.....	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wardsville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
Frank McVean.....	London	River Thames.
John Nash	Rat Portage.....	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nicholls.....	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Ennismore, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavenish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay	Manitowaning	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Chas. Ogg.....	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current.....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassie.....	Fort William	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul.....	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsworth, Nipissing, Paterson, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Thos. Payette	Penetang	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Flos, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian, Bethwick and Giant's Tomb Islands.
John Perry.....	Fort Francis.....	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Jno. Rennie.....	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericksburg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lennox and Addington.
W. D. Roblin	Adolphustown	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
William Sargent.....	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. of Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
P. W. C. Shewen	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro'.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
J. G. Sing.....	Meaford.....	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
A. E. Sliter	Morton	Tp. of Bastard, in which lie Upper Beverly Lake and Lower Beverly Lake; Tp. of South Crosby in which lie Opinicon Lake (as well as that portion of it which lies in the County of Frontenac), Sand Lake, Troy Lake, Cranberry Lake as far as the Tp. of Storrington in the Co. of Frontenac and the Morton River to Lower Beverly Lake, as well as all the waters in the rear of Leeds and Lansdowne.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoke, Roseau and Joseph in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
N. Stewart.....	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart.....	Pelee Island.....	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephens	Warton.....	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbour and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

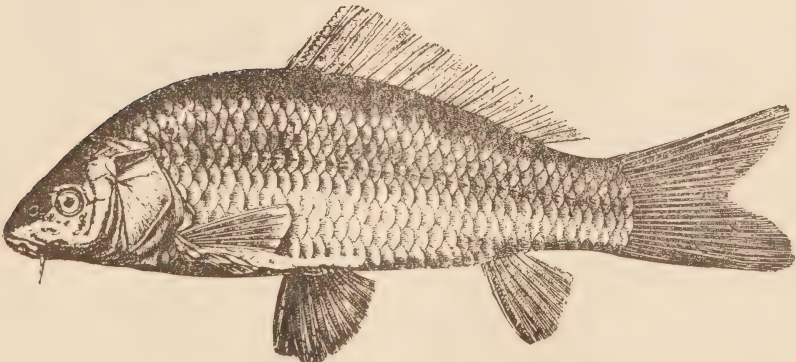
Name.	Residence.	District.
A. E. Stephens	Westport.....	Steamer "Eva Belle."
James Steed.....	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's Islands.
John Steele	Uptergrove.....	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
John Sullivan	St. Thomas.....	County of Elgin, exclusive of the River Thames.
Chas. Taylor	Westmeath.....	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulonge.
F. Terry	Queensville.....	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter.....	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
H. M. Vanluven	Yarker.....	Tp. of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie.....	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
L. P. Villeneuve	Plantagenet	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Adam Waddell.....	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normandy.
R. J. Walker.....	Port Credit	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit, and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welsh	Carleton Place.....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Packenham, Co. Lanark.
P. J. Wensley.....	Wensley	Tps. of Angelsea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh, and Abbingen in the County of Addington.
Jas. Whalen.....	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Peigeon River.
J. W. Wilmott	Beaumaris	District of Muskoka.
Fred. Williams	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
W. R. Wood	Toronto	Tp. of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
Frank Worden	Courtice	County of Durham.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yellands	Peterboro'.....	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

STATEMENT of Revenue received from Fisheries during the year ending 31st December, 1901.

District.	Name.	Amount	Total.
Lake Nepigon.....	McKirdy, William.....	939 80	
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River Dist.	Kyle, Morrison.....	1,410 00	
	Guerard, Alexander.....	75 00	
	Perry, John.....	2 00	
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alexander.....	1,230 00	
	VanNorman, R. M.....	1,260 00	
Lake Huron, North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard.....	2,805 00	
Georgian Bay.....	Howard, Patrick.....	210 00	
	Miller, B. B.....	5 00	
	Johnson, J. A.....	155 00	
	Labatt, Felix.....	35 00	
	Pratt, William.....	186 00	
	Payette, Thomas.....	50 00	
	Stephens, James.....	217 00	
	Waddell, Adam.....	287 45	
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair.	McAulay, M. A.....	322 00	
	Stewart, Neil.....	41 00	
	Yates, James.....	605 00	
	Steed, James.....	3,016 00	
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River.	Allen, Orlando.....	353 50	
	Cousineau, J. B.....	798 47	
	McQueen, Timothy.....	455 00	
	Stephens, John E.....		
	McRitchie, James.....	32 00	
	Crotty, John.....	3 00	
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Jury, R. E.....	14 75	
	Lamarsh, Peter.....	2,956 00	
	Laird, J. K.....	4,400 00	
	Stewart, William.....	746 00	
	Sullivan, John.....	3,937 50	
	McCall, George D.....	2,270 37	
	Farrell, John.....	408 00	
	Couper, A.....	708 00	
Lake Ontario.....	Ellis, Joseph.....	413 00	
	Mitchell, William.....	251 00	
	Hadgraft, Robert.....		
	Ogg, Charles.....	225 50	
	Sargent, William.....	90 00	
	Walker, R. J.....	26 00	
	Wood, W. R.....	75 00	
	Willis, J. M.....	14 00	
	Freeman, Sylvanus.....	240 50	
	Clark, Marshall.....	196 00	
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.....	217 00	
	Roblin, W. D.....	83 50	
	Rennie, William.....	192 50	
Counties — Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark.	Clyde, George.....	417 50	
	Craig, William.....	137 00	
	Flynn, Robert.....	55 00	
	Donaldson, W. J.....	5 00	
	Sliter, A. E.....	184 00	
	Bilton, George.....	113 00	
	Norris, T. B.....	5 00	
	Mair, David.....	25 00	
	Villeneuve, L. P.....	81 90	
	Loveday, E. T.....	15 00	
	Barr, Henry.....	83 00	
	Taylor, Charles.....	2 00	
Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and other inland counties.	Shewen, P. W. C.....	1 00	
	Brown, John.....	60 00	
	Moore, F. J.....	10 00	
	Yellands, Joseph H.....	71 85	
	Dickson, John.....	10 00	
	Skeen, Alexander.....	5 00	
	Cock, Louis.....	420 00	
	Graham, J. R.....	4 00	
	Brady, Nicholas.....	47 00	
	Gerow, Joseph A.....	5 00	
	Bowerman, John.....	17 50	
	Van Luven, H. M.....	21 00	

Statement of Revenue, etc.—Continued.

District.	Name.	Amount	Total.
River St. Lawrence	Hughson, Andrew.....	5 00	36,042 24
	Cattanach, D.....	292 00	
	Driscoll, John.....	10 00	
	Goalette, O. V.....	177 50	
	Williams, Frederick.....	6 00	
	Mathen, Henry.....	20 00	
	Blondin, Isaac.....	37 00	
Lake Simcoe	Steele, John.....	18 00	
	McNabb, Duncan.....	10 00	
Muskoka	Smith, William.....	30 00	
Nipissing	Legault, H. N.....	1,053 75	
	Mullin, M.....	300 00	
Unclassified.....	Armstrong, John.....	10 00	
		319 40	
Refunds on account of Revenue, 1900 :—			
John O'Neil.....	County Victoria (license cancelled) ..	5 00	155 00
Arthur McDonald.....	do do do ..	5 00	
George Stephens.....	do Elgin (license refused)	25 00	
Charles Pressy.....	do do do	5 00	
John McIntyre	do Kent do do	10 00	
A. D. Everingham.....	do do do	35 00	
C. & I. Allen	do do do	10 00	
Joseph Jubenville	do do do	10 00	
A. Booth Fish Co	do York (part of fine).....	50 00	
			35,887 24



THE CARP.

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,
fish caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods	4	30	5,050	10	11	580	21	....	4,000
2	Eagle Lake					1	125	2	....	1,000
3	Lake Manitou					1	125	2	....	1,000
4	Shoal Lake	1	5	500	3	2	120	2	....	3,000
5	Big Sandy Lake					1	75	2	....	1,000
6	Lake Wabigon					2	175	2	....	2,000
7	One Man Lake					1	75	2	....	200
8	District lying between the 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake					4	400	6	....	2,000
		5	35	5,550	13	23	1,675	39	....	15,200
										2,890

Lake of the Woods and Rainy

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or doré.	Pike.
		brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods			123,553	22,365		98,775	36,036
2	Eagle Lake			11,000	1,200		6,000	
3	Lake Manitou			4,000	3,000		2,000	
4	Shoal Lake			67,411			20,503	14,280
5	Big Sandy Lake			2,000	4,000			
6	Lake Wabigon			6,000			15,000	6,000
7	One Man Lake			3,700				
8	District lying between 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake			17,200	210		15,703	4,000
	Total			234,864	30,775		157,981	60,316
	Value \$			18,789 12	3,077 50		7,899 05	2,412 64

ONTARIO FISHERIES.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials ; also the kinds and quantities of the year 1901.

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice crushers.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
			24	1,800	10	500			3	2,250			1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
													7
									2	150	2	150	8
			24	1,800	10	500			5	2,400	2	150	....

River District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$	
.....	37,367	.....	.....	66	95,783	11,885	2,342	138	27,055 16	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,300 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	720 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,989 23	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	560 00	5
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,430 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356 00	7
.....	.....	.....	500	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,137 15	8
.....	38,367	.....	500	29,066	95,783	11,885	2,342	138	42,547 54	....
....	2,302 02	.....	15 00	1,743 96	4,789 15	237 70	1,171 00	110 40	42,547 54	....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boat
Lake Nepigon and

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.</i>			\$			\$			
1	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District					150	750	75		

+Canoes.

Lake Nepigon and Thunder

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickereel or doré	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District.</i>							
1	Lake Nepigon and Thunder Bay District			55,300	77,500	75	7,000	9,000
	Total			55,300	77,500	75	7,000	9,000
	Value.....\$			4,424 00	7,750 00	6 00	350 00	360 00

Lake Superior

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Lake Superior District.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Thunder Bay	7	138	12	29	38	1,862	54	141,750	7,425
2	Michipicoten Harbor	1	12	200	3	1	100	2	700	45
3	Little Gros Cap					1	100	2	2,000	450
4	Indian Harbor	1	45	3,500	10					
5	Lizard Islands	1	20	3,000	5	6	1,200	12	36,000	2,400
6	Pointe Maimaise	1	18	2,500	5				30,000	2,000
7	Batchewana Bay					6	600	12	10,000	800
8	Goulais Bay and Parashian Islands.					9	900	20	12,000	600
9	Caribou Islands					1	125	2	2,000	200
10	Otter Head					1	75	1	1,000	60
11	Richardson's Harbor	1	50	8,000	12				24,000	2,000
12	Michipicoten Island	1	17	4,000	12				2,400	2,100
13	Pilot Harbor					1	200	3		
	Total	13	300	27,175	76	61	5,162	108	284,450	18,080

FISHERIES.—Continued.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—Continued.
Thunder Bay District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice crushers.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
								5,000					1

Bay District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,250 00	1
.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,250 00	.....
.....	360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,250 00	.....

District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
			14	2,000					8	2,650		
			2	1,000								
			5	2,400					1	500	1	8,000
									1	500	1	2,000
			4	2,000					1	500		
			5	1,500					1	500	1	3,000
									1	500		2,000
			30	8,900					13	5,150	4	15,000

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, the kinds and quantities of fish year 1901.—Continued.

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eel.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	\$ c.	
.....	6,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	279	98,198 76	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	968 50	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,320 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	12,119 56	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,896 40	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	6,880 06	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,559 90	7
.....	420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	9,411 94	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166	2,660 00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	820 00	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	24,837 28	11
.....	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,519 88	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,314 52	13
.....
.....	6,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	879	197,506 80	.....
.....	411 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 80	8,790 00	197,506 80	.....

North Channel.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night-lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$
													1
									1	100			2
			2	1,000									3
			4	2,000					1	100	1	350	4
			5	1,200									5
			8	1,000					1	100			6
													7
													8
			5	1,500									9
			5	1,000									10
			3	600									11
			8	2,400					1	150	1	200	12
													13
													14
													15
													16
									1	500	1	1,000	17
													18
													19
			40	10,700					5	950	3	1,550	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		bbls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.— —North Channel.—Con.</i>							
1	Tenby Bay			400			800	14,000
2	Hilton	25		800	2,300			1,600
3	McBeth's Bay			300	1,200			
4	Thessalon & Bruce Mines			38,850	97,817		2,498	3,806
5	Blind River			4,000	12,000		14,000	
6	Spragge	118	10,892	10,000	8,986		40,726	1,500
7	Kagawong			13,000	44,000			
8	Little Current	130		2,000	2,000		1,000	
9	Gore Bay	50		13,928	6,820	14,670		220
10	Meldrum Bay	40		4,000	12,000	230	1,000	
11	Cockburn Island	1½		40,807	144,192		1,044	
12	Burnt Island	18			242,000			
13	Duck Island			139,000	87,000			
14	South Bay Mouth			124,425	83,000			
15	Fitzwilliam Island	4		5,600	129,500			
16	Squaw Island			36,000	50,000			
17	Killarney			318,487	226,371		32,226	25,978
18	Bustard Islands	10	16,120	159,800	76,550	120	141,000	23,000
19	Cutler	597						
	Total	993½	27,012	911,397	1,225,736	15,020	234,294	70,104
	Values	\$ 3974.	540 24	72,911 76	122,573 60	1,201 60	11,714 70	2,804 16

Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.								
		Tugs or Vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
	<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Parry Sound	2	26	6,000	12	10		16		54,000
2	Point Aux Basils	3	18	6,000	15	4	600	8		99,000 15,000
3	Waubushene	1	14	1,500	2	8	800	16		15,000 1,500
4	Victoria Harbour					4	400	8		8,000 700
5	Midland					6	900	12		20,000 2,200
6	Penetanguishene					2	200	4		4,000 50
7	Collingwood	2	59	6,000	12	25	1,530	49		141,900 8,460
8	Owen Sound	4	82	14,000	20	40	2,472	79	40	207,200 8,062
9	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory	4	89	12,500	24	15	985	28	328	134,800 7,890
	Totals	16	288	46,000	85	114	7,887	220	368	653,900 30,962

FISHERIES.—Continued.

quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—Continued.

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Trout.	Value.		Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	\$	c.	
50								635	00	1
						124		460	48	2
								144	00	3
	486		100					13,199	00	4
	6,000				197	1,000		2,240	00	5
						8,772		5,030	03	6
								5,440	00	7
								930	00	8
	1,672							3,278	96	9
	6,000		1,000					2,138	40	10
	220							17,755	16	11
								24,272	00	12
								19,820	00	13
							41½	18,669	00	14
								13,414	00	15
								7,880	00	16
37	376		4,164		2,248	2,536		51,079	30	17
	800				300			28,844	00	18
								2,388	00	19
87	15,554		5,264		2,745	12,432	41½	217,617	33	
522	933 24		157 92		137 25	248 64	415 00	217,617	33	

Division.

Fishing Material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
									3	1,200	3	1,500	1	
									3	300			2	
										300	1	150	3	
									2	500			5	
									1	150			6	
									4	600			7	
									5	225			8	
													9	
									19	3,275	4	1,650		

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and
Georgian Bay

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore	Pike.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Parry Sound	5		78,996	151,170		10,688	4,008
2	Point Aux Baril.....			107,818	113,185		41,469	7,157
3	Waubushene	40		800	2,000		76,754	16,720
4	Victoria Harbour	404		17,500	14,000		14,000	7,000
5	Midland	40		31,960	95,020		25,500	10,000
6	Penetanguishene	60			5,300			
7	Collingwood	122	62,310	127,893	178,449			
8	Owen Sound.....	154	3,950	131,575	418,510			
9	Colpoys Bay and Tobermory.....			5,300	442,879			
	Totals.....	825	66,260	501,842	1,420,513		168,411	44,885
	Values	\$ 3,300	1,325 20	40,147 86	142,051 30		8,420 55	1,795 40

Lake

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	3	72	8,300	21	30	2,650	74		168,600
2	Southampton to Goderich	1	13	3,000	6	3	90	6		32,400
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend Division	1	28	3,000	6	12	1,350	24		49,000
4	Bosanquet Township					16	9,045	26	5	10,500
5	Plympton	1	29½	3,500	3	7	300	7		
6	Sarnia	1	16	1,209	4	29	1,310	43	4	11,900
		7	153½	19,000	40	97	14,745	180	9	272,400

FISHERIES.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—*Continued.*

Division.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and Coar e Fish.	Trout.	Whitefish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	lbs.		
.....	134	.....	.....	.....	1,138	432	.....	.....	.....	22,151 40	1
.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,231	.....	.....	.....	22,377 25	2
.....	8,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....	5,329 12	3
.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,101 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	14,073 80	5
.....	24,588	.....	6,603	.....	.....	12,500	.....	63	4,052	1,070 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	34,389 91	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595½	2½	.....	54,972 00	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,691 90	9
.....	33,372	.....	6,603	.....	1,138	26 163	815½	65½	4,052	211,156 38	
.....	2,302 32	.....	198 09	.....	56 90	723 26	8,155 00	655 00	2,026 00	211,156 38	

Huron.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop nets		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Value	Yards.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	hooks.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
	\$			\$		\$				\$		\$		
2	1,000	300	2	450					3	390			1	
1	20	25	11	1,450					3	625			2	
									9	725			3	
6	390	254	14	2,915					3	225			4	
			9	1,750					1	200			5	
			28	5,620					1	150			6	
9	1,410	579	64	12,185					20	2,315				

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and

Lake

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or doré	Pike.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper).</i>	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton	417	42,700	8,127	793,316	.....	700	.....
2	Southampton to Goderich .....	.....	1,000	2,300	110,250	.....	.....	.....
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend Division .....	.....	31,930	2,690	106,702	.....	43,743	.....
4	Bosanquet Township .....	.....	30,483	7,887	19,706	.....	65,584	.....
5	Plympton " .....	.....	10,200	272	50	.....	45,655	.....
6	Sarnia "	40	102,321	2,330	3,218	.....	25,110	.....
	Totals	457	218,634	23,606	1,033,242	.....	180,792	.....
	Values	\$ 1828.	4,372 68	1,888 48	103,324 20	.....	9,039 60	.....

Lake

Number.	Districts.	Fishing Material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	River St. Clair					13	290	22			
2	Thames River					13	282	49			
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River..	2	6	1,250	5	82	2,809	141			
		2	6	1,250	5	108	3,381	212	...	...	...

Lake

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or doré	Pike.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>	brls	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	River St. Clair	68	51,840	.....	.....	.....	114,189	3,217
2	Thames River .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,990	2,025
3	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River..	.....	3,500	75 840	.....	1,900	64,413	21,318
	Totals	68	55,340	75,840	.....	1 900	212,592	26,560
	Values	\$ 272	1,106.80	6,067.20	.....	152	10,629 60	1,062.40

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—Continued.

Huron.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,200	.....	2,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	509	400	87,980 76	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	14,669 00	2
.....	4,433	.....	2,331	.....	130	9,954	.....	.....	.....	14,440 14	3
.....	5,940	.....	5,509	.....	200	15,582	1,206	2	335	19,393 73	4
.....	2,430	.....	.....	.....	27	10,079	.....	.....	.....	2,862 24	5
.....	42,570	.....	120	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,536 42	6
.....	56,573	.....	9,960	.....	527	36,615	1,206	855	735	145,882 29	.....
.....	3,394 38	.....	298 80	.....	26 35	732 30	12 060	8,550	367 50	145,882 29	.....

St. Clair.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.						Number.
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$			\$		\$		\$	
13	753	685 50	*3	21	2	50				2	140			
13	934	465 00			*21	112								
19	2,627	1,434 50	8	1,960	81	4,330	14,500	931		22	2,635	1	100	
45	4,314	2,585 00	8	1,960	83	4,430	14,500	931		24	2,775	1	100	

* Dip-nets.

St. Clair.—Continued

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
.....	15,450	.....	3,459	.....	390	32,483	.....	8,846 86	1
6,432	66,982	.....	54,141	.....	10	105,093	.....	3,882 86	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,314	382,843	3,035	27,532 20	3
6,432	82,432	.....	57,600	.....	39,714	520,419	3,036	40,261 92	.....
385 92	4,945 92	.....	1,728	.....	1,935 70	10,408 38	1,518	40,261 92	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and
Lake Erie

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats			Gill-nets		
		No.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Lake Erie.											
1	Peelee Island	3	38	6,700	33	6	530	8	200	15,500	2,378
2	County of Essex.....	2	100	9,500	11	51	5,900	62	80	2,780	435
3	County of Kent	3	206	14,460	16	69	10,340	87			
4	County of Egin	5	72	14,500	12	44	4,490	86	19	20,300	995
5	Houghton and Long Point.....	4	46	16,200	27	8	975	9	350	37,000	3,060
6	Port Rowan Bay					30	1,015	74	40	4,500	250
7	Normandale.....					21	770	37	75	8,200	505
8	East of Port Dover	2	30	3,500	10	13	590	19	220	23,200	2,232
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River	4	72	11,000	20	10	265	20	...	46,700	2,715
10	Port Maitland to Port Colborne..	1	14	1,400	5	9	787	29	...	7,700	1,002
11	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls ..	1	52	600	3	27	1,157	33	35	42,560	3,410
		25	630	77,860	137	288	26,819	464	1,019	208,440	16,982

Lake Erie

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.		Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickerel or Doré.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.						
	<i>Lake Erie.</i>								
1	Peelee Island		205,910	12,535				8,325	49,520
2	County of Essex		567,610	113,310				191,594	172,203
3	County of Kent		2,059,751	52,561			214	370,749	609,567
4	County of Elgin	6½	1,278,047	79,745				736,875	52,626
5	Houghton and Long Point		269,662	115,746		87		69,181	105,082
6	Port Rowan Bay		6,605				6,173	36,701	18,484
7	Normandale		36,023		50		3,469	24,307	8,293
8	East of Port Dover	1	128,499	51,193	1,312			249,406	482
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River	4	208,628	69,814	4,100			94,757	1,481
10	Port Maitland to Port Colborne ..	5	71,556	25,264				47,031	75,323
11	Port Colborne to Niagara Falls ..		22,876	6,148			390	22,206	29,163
	Totals	16½	4,855,167	526,366	5,499	10,246	1,851,132	1,122,224	
	Values	\$ 66	97,103.34	42,109.28	549.90	819.68	92,556.60	44,888.96	

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—Continued.

District.

Fishing material								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	10	3,000	.....	.....	500	5	8	2,050	.....	.....	1
4	200	70	55	18,875	1	25	.....	.....	20	6,197	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	88	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	11,150	4	2,200	3
.....	.....	.....	67	44,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8,100	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	22	6,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5,350	.....	.....	5
19	6,850	1,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	310	.....	.....	6
7	1,430	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	35	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	14	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,650	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
5	330	200	4	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,250	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	700	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	2	500	.....	.....	2,100	25	2	215	.....	.....	11
35	8,810	2,520	266	113,375	1	25	2,600	30	118	37,007	4	2,200	.....

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		\$ c.	
.....	8,645	.....	10,120	.....	2,960	2,580	600	.....	8,839 95	1
.....	22,956	.....	106,551	.....	17,640	152,798	2,955	.....	46,874 17	2
.....	20,947	.....	94,788	.....	910	124,864	504	.....	95,232 39	3
.....	22,529	.....	43,518	.....	5,004	50,945	984	32	75,359 31	4
.....	19,458	.....	34,004	.....	1,010	23,598	4,461	.....	27,264 51	5
.....	.....	.....	40,975	1,841	16,130	94,484	.....	.....	7,236 24	6
.....	.....	.....	42,049	.....	4,398	19,765	.....	.....	4,425 72	7
.....	17,724	.....	48,737	.....	488	50,490	720	.....	23,209 95	8
.....	8,845	.....	35,499	.....	1,541	37,924	435	450	17,989 47	9
.....	19,636	.....	27,195	.....	105	45,779	1,293	43	12,432 45	10
.....	26,941	.....	24,223	.....	460	21,956	3,515	508	8,226 05	11
...	167,681	...	507,659	1,841	50,636	625,183	15,467	1,033	327,090 21	.....
...	10,060 86	.....	15,229 77	110 46	2,531.80	12,503.66	7,733 50	826.40	327,090 21	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and
Lake Ontario

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill nets.		
		No.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$				\$
1	Queenston					3	140	3			
2	Niagara					10	760	18	250	20,200	945
3	Port Dalhousie	2	12	2,800	7	4	220	8	300	26,500	875
4	Louth					14	340	21	100	4,950	364
5	Clinton					4	195	7	90	4,700	165
6	Grimsby					3	300	6	150	14,500	380
7	Burlington Beach					14	915	26		49,480	2,695
8	County of Halton					17	2,680	43		69,500	3,895
9	County of Peel					3	425	6		12,000	365
10	County of York					18	1,240	20		37,500	3,265
11	Electoral District of South Ontario exclusive of Tp. of Reach	1		300	2	4	145	8		3,280	205
12	Counties of Durham and Northum- berland					34	830	22	22	37,450	1,800
13	Rice lake and Trent river					30	487	46			
14	Prince Edward county	4	34	400	10	36	773	53	20	15,050	607
15	Bay of Quinte	3	23	1,000	7	20	400	30	10	8,000	300
16	Lennox county and Napanee river					22	440	31		2,920	91
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					19	484	24		13,610	679
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					20	389	30		3,320	200
		10	69	4,500	26	275	11,163	402	942	312,960	16,831

Lake Ontario

Number.	District.								
		Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike.	
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>	brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1	Queenston		5,000	200		650	1,200	3,200	
2	Niagara		334,200	9,650	50		17,580	4,000	
3	Port Dalhousie		209,778	400			500	100	
4	Louth		38,975			90	20	2,408	
5	Clinton	14	44,500						
6	Grimsby		235,000	15,948					
7	Burlington Beach		437,830	19,150	4,300		2,400	30,689	
8	County of Halton		603,763			400			
9	County of Peel		6,750	950	6,960	3,550		350	
10	County of York		339,200	7,900	200			220	
11	Electoral District of South Ontario exclusive of Tp. of Reach		18,800	730				525	
12	Counties of Durham and Northum- berland		13,000	11,700	9,000			48,250	
13	Rice lake and Trent river					500		5,579	
14	Prince Edward county		17,613	16,400	41,511	750	8,000	135,260	
15	Bay of Quinte		5,000	15,000			11,000	121,000	
16	Lennox county and Napanee river		2,900	2,100			200	39,917	
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	6	6,166	30,629	2,700		1,900	14,511	
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			2,435			961	18,684	
	Totals	20	2,318,475	133,192	64,721	5,940	43,761	424,693	
	Values	\$ 80	46,369 50	10,655 36	6,472 10	475 20	2,188 05	16,987 72	

* Spears.

† Machines.

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—Continued.
District.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	
		\$	+3	275		\$				\$			1
													2
													3
													4
													5
			*115	115									6
													7
3	555	175					100	5					8
											4	850	9
													10
													11
					19	255	1,900	38					12
					79	1,650				60			13
2	785	275			16	275			16	390	4	12	14
2	120	50			30	330			12	580	4	250	15
					43	755			5	150			16
					5	75			3	55			17
					43	785			2	60			18
7	1,460	500			235	4,125	2,000	43		60			
									53	3,430	12	1,112	

District.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Whitefish.	Caviare.	Bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	brls.	lbs.		\$ c.	
	500		5,200			300				548 00	1
	5,430		6,900				560	27		9,334 40	2
			9,314			1,200				4,559 98	3
			3,215		2,750	320				1,124 37	4
			12,200							1,312 00	5
	500		9,069		3,260	6,569				5,975 84	6
			900			12,000				12,662 61	7
		184	1,000		400	2,100				12,374 26	8
			1,000		200	7,700				1,308 04	9
										7,638 80	10
			200		25					462 65	11
			7,500		39,540	33,500				6,898 00	12
2,000		1,800	1,000		89,549	20,231				5,403 23	13
	550	29,000	111,300	1,000	90,000	104,200				23,441 76	14
		25,100	115,100		65,250	101,300				16,937 50	15
		4,033	10,253		32,529	4,656				4,101 82	16
	300		30,917		2,600	2,800	4			4,709 59	17
		8,700	29,661		31,640	13,642				4,256 88	18
2,000	7,280	68,817	354,729	1,000	357,643	310,518	4	560	27	123,049 73	
120 00	436 80	4,129 02	10,641 87	60 00	17,882 15	6,210 36	40 00	280 00	21 60	123,049 73	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton'ge.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Frontenac county.....					72	879	103	15	1,975
2	Leeds and Lanark counties					58	823	84		450
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry counties					7	75	8		
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties					37	462	41	1	1,032
5	Renfrew county					20	138	23	25	731
6	Nipissing District	4	6	4,500	11	19	557	32		18,440
7	Peterborough county					1	75	1	1	300
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria county.					4	40	4		120
9	* Lake Simcoe and tributaries									
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wel- lington counties					3	58	3	3	800
		4	6	4,500	11	221	3,112	299	45	23,845
										3,298

* No returns.

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Doré.	Pike
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac county.....		15,470		275			55,407
2	Leeds county		772	1,200	12,000	3,313		26,408
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry counties					200	550	1,900
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties			370		400	9,048	6,210
5	Renfrew county			700	117	231	500	4,599
6	Nipissing District	1½	350	400	250		550	180
7	Peterborough county				1,200	50,000		
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria county.		1,600	750	16,300	290,700	200	350
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries		8,500	10,700	9,600	34,000	4,850	
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wel- lington		528	2,147	26,216	500	3,688	800
	Totals.....	1½	27,220	16,267	65,958	379,344	19,386	95,854
	Values	\$ 6	544 40	1,301 36	6,595 80	30,347 52	969 30	3,834 16

FISHERIES.—Continued.

the quantity and value of all fishing materials, etc., for 1901.—Continued.

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$
7	48	45			61	1,281	75	3	2	19			1
					88	1,385	1,350	42			30	525	2
							3,700	37					3
			†9	4	2	40	2,090	21	3	80			4
					2	50							5
							8,000	80	5	1,475			6
													7
					2	36							8
													9
													10
7	48	45	†9	4	131	2,792	15,215	183	10	1,574	30	525	

† Dip nets.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	\$ c.	
		590	16,996		59,033	40,095			6,852 01	1
153	3,387	1,563	17,455		67,061	7,620	12		6,974 08	2
1,824	15,474	1,600	1,100		630	500	117		1,886 38	3
	1,055	160	3,181		2,300	38,310			1,811 93	4
	700	100	246		700	7,785			541 22	5
	128,354					550	13,234½	397	14,751 79	6
43,000		200	500		1,000	10,000			6,977 00	7
504,900		2,160	83,500		46,900	53,000			61,335 60	8
6,200					1,400	20,000			5,790 50	9
			794		559	9,189			3,295 87	10
556,077	148,970	6,373	123,772		179,583	187,049	13,363½	397	109,716 38	
33,364 62	8,938 20	382 38	3,713 16		8,979 15	3,740 98	6,681 75	317 60	109,716 38	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and of fish caught during

Number.	Districts.	Fishing								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	5	35	\$ 5,550	13	23	\$ 1,675	39	.....	15,200
2	Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay District	13	300	27,175	76	61	5,162	75	.....	284,450
3	Lake Superior	19	399	58,400	96	112	10,685	314	.....	639,425
4	Lake Huron (north channel).	16	288	46,000	85	114	7,887	220	368	653,900
5	Georgian Bay	7	158	19,000	40	97	14,745	180	9	272,400
6	Lake Huron (proper)	2	6	1,250	5	108	3,381	212	*24	133
7	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River	25	630	77,860	137	288	26,819	464	1,019	208,440
8	Lake Erie and Grand River..	10	69	4,500	26	275	11,163	402	942	312,960
9	Lake Ontario					72	879	103	.....	1,975
10	Frontenac county					58	828	84	15	450
11	Leeds and Lanark counties.					7	75	8	.....	.....
12	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry counties					37	462	41	1	1,032
13	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties					20	138	23	25	735
14	Renfrew county	4	6	4,500	11	19	557	32	.....	18,440
15	Nipissing District					1	75	1	1	300
16	Peterborough county					4	40	4	.....	120
17	Lake Scugog and Victoria counties		No	returns		3	58	3	3	800
18	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.									53
19	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington counties.									
	Totals	101	1,891	244,235	489	1,299	84,629	2,313	2,383	2,410,627

§ Canoes.

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District			234,864	30,775		157,981	60,316	.....
2	Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay District			55,300	77,500	75	7,000	9,000	.....
3	Lake Superior	993½	225,330	482,766	1,361,223		178,708	2,619	.....
4	Lake Huron (north channel).	825	27,012	911,397	1,225,736	15,020	234,294	70,104	87
5	Georgian Bay	457	66,260	501,842	1,420,513		168,411	44,885	.....
6	Lake Huron (proper)		218,634	23,606	1,033,242		180,792	.....	.....
7	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River	68	55,340	75,840		1,900	212,592	26,560	6,432
8	Lake Erie and Grand River..	16½	4,855,167	526,366	5,499	10,246	1,851,132	1,122,224	.....
9	Lake Ontario	20	2,318,475	133,192	64,721	5,940	43,761	424,693	2,000
10	Frontenac county		15,470		275			55,407	.....
11	Leeds county		772	1,200	12,000	3,313		26,408	153
12	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry counties.					200	550	1,900	1,824
13	Prescott, Russell and Carleton counties			370		400	9,048	6,210	.....
14	Renfrew county			700	117	231	500	4,599	.....
15	Nipissing District	1½	350	400	250		550	180	.....
16	Peterborough county				1,200	50,000			43,000
17	Lake Scugog and Victoria county		1,600	750	16,300	290,700	200	350	504,900
18	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.		8,500	10,700	9,600	34,000	4,850		6,200
19	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington counties		528	2,147	26,216	500	3,688	800	.....
	Totals	2,381½	7,793,438	2,961,440	5,285,167	412,525	3,054,057	1,856,255	564,596
	Values	\$ 95 26	\$ 155,868 76	\$ 236,915 20	\$ 528,516 70	\$ 33,002 00	\$ 152,702 85	\$ 74,250 20	\$ 33,870 76

FISHERIES.—Continued.

boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and quantities the year 1899.

Material								Other fixtures used in fishing.					
Seines.			Pound-nets.		Hoop-nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		Number.
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....			24	1,800	10	500	.....		5	2,400	2	150	1
.....			30	8,900	.....		.....	5,000	13	5,150	4	15,000	2
.....			40	9,700	.....		.....		5	950	3	1,550	3
9	1,410	579	64	12,185	.....		.....		19	3,275	4	1,650	4
.....			.....		.....		.....		20	2,315	.....		5
45	4,314	2,585	8	1,960	83	4,430	14,500	931	24	2,775	1	100	6
35	8,810	2,520	266	113,375	1	25	2,600	30	118	37,007	4	2,200	7
7	3,810	1,125	{ † 3 ‡ 115	275 115	235	4,125	2,000	43	53	3,430	12	1,112	8
.....			.....		61	1,281	75	3	2	19	.....		9
6	48	45	.....		88	1,385	1,350	42	.....		30	525	10
.....			.....		.....		3,700	37	.....		.....		11
.....			*9	4	2	40	2,090	21	3	80	.....		12
.....			.....		2	50	8,000	80	5	1,475	.....		13
.....			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		14
.....			.....		2	36	.....		.....		.....		15
.....			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		16
.....			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		17
.....			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		18
.....			.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		19
102	18,392	6,854	432	140,190	484	11,872	34,315	6,187	267	58,876	60	22,287	

* Dip nets.

† Machines.

‡ Spears.

Sturgeon.	Eds.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ e.	
38,367	.....	500	29,066	95,783	11,885	2,342	138	.....	.....	42,547	54 1
6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	879	.....	13,250	00 2
6,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,432	.....	.....	411	.....	197,506	80 3
15,554	.....	5,264	.....	2,745	36,163	4,052	.....	815½	65½	217,617	38 4
38,372	.....	6,603	.....	1,138	36,615	735	.....	855	1,200	211,156	38 5
56,573	.....	9,960	.....	527	36,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,882	29 6
82,432	.....	57,600	.....	39,714	520,419	3,036	.....	.....	.....	40,261	92 7
167,681	.....	507,659	1,841	50,636	625,183	15,467	1,033	.....	.....	327,090	21 8
7,250	68,817	354,729	1,000	357,643	310,518	560	27	.....	4	123,049	73 9
.....	590	16,996	.....	59,033	40,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,852	01 10
3,387	1,563	17,455	.....	67,061	7,620	12	.....	.....	.....	6,974	08 11
15,474	1,600	1,100	.....	630	500	117	.....	.....	.....	1,386	38 12
1,055	160	3,181	.....	2,300	38,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811	93 13
700	100	246	.....	700	7,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	22 14
128,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	550	13,234½	397	.....	.....	14,751	79 15
.....	200	500	.....	1,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,977	00 16
.....	2,160	83,500	.....	46,900	53,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,335	60 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,790	50 18
.....	.....	794	.....	559	9,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,295	87 19
568,000	75,190	1,066,087	31,907	727,769	1,741,004	39,555½	1,595	2,591	1,275½	1,428,078	58
34,085 40	4,511 40	31,982 61	1,914 42	36,388 45	34,820 08	19,777 75	12 76	25,910 00	12,755 00	1,428,078	58

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD 1900, 1901, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.

		1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District :					
Whitefish	lbs.	117,576	234,864	117,288	
Trout	"	17,918	30,775	12,857	
Pickereel	"	75,580	157,981	82,401	
Pike	"	42,319	60,316	17,997	
Maskinonge	"	15			15
Sturgeon	"	52,334	38,367		13,867
Perch	"		500	500	
Tullibee	"	4,662	29,066	24,404	
Catfish	"	72,835	95,783	22,948	
Coarse fish	"	11,415	11,885	480	
Caviare	"	6,773	2,342		4,431
Bladders	"	135	138	3	
Lake Superior:					
Herring	lbs.	89,000	225,330	136,330	
Whitefish	"	461,546	482,766	21,220	
Trout	"	1,331,703	1,361,223	27,520	
Pickereel	"	40,306	178,708	138,402	
Pike	"	5,824	2,619		3,205
Sturgeon	"	13,278	6,861		6,417
Perch	"				
Coarse fish	"	853	740		113
Caviare	"	1,327			1,327
Trout	bbls.	251	879	628	
Lake Nipigon and Thunder Bay District :					
Whitefish	lbs.	300	55,300	55,000	
Trout	"	15,200	77,500	62,300	
Bass	"	50	75	25	
Pickereel	"	2,000	7,000	5,000	
Pike	"	4,000	9,000	5,000	
Sturgeon	"		6,000	6,000	
Lake Huron (N. C.):					
Herring	bbls.	225½	993½	768	
"	lbs.		27,012	27,012	
Whitefish	"	1,228,921	911,397		317,524
Trout	"	1,584,748	1,225,736		359,012
Bass	"	75	15,020	14,945	
Pickereel	"	496,666	234,294		262,372
Pike	"	71,518	70,104		1,414
Maskinonge	"	140	87		53
Sturgeon	"	130,098	15,554		124,544
Perch	"	600	5,264	4,664	
Catfish	"	12,533	2,745		9,788
Coarse fish	"	15,600	12,432		3,168
Caviare	"	12,948			12,948
Trout	bbls.		41½	41½	
Georgian Bay:					
Herring	bbls.	426½	825	398½	
"	lbs.	30,764	66,260	35,496	
Whitefish	"	274,180	501,842	227,662	
Trout	"	1,222,485	1,420,513	198,028	
Bass	"				
Pickereel	"	194,039	168,411		25,628
Pike	"	29,340	44,885	15,545	
Sturgeon	"	45,906	38,372		7,534
Perch	"	3,700	6,603	2,903	
Catfish	"		1,138	1,138	
Coarse fish	"	22,975	36,163	13,188	
Whitefish	bbls.	134½	65½		69
Trout	"	531½	815½	284	
Caviare	lbs.	8,176	4,052		4,124
Lake Huron (proper):					
Herring	bbls.	371½	457	85½	
"	lbs.	187,583	218,634	31,051	
Whitefish	"	26,154	23,606		2,548
Trout	"	866,632	1,033,242	166,610	
Pickereel	"	281,551	180,792		100,759
Sturgeon	"	147,849	56,573		91,276
Perch	"	17,665	9,960		77,05
Catfish	"	3,645	527		3,018

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD, 1900, 1901, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.--Continued.

		1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coarse	lbs.	27,700	36,615	8,915	
Caviare	"	14,862	735		14,127
Whitefish	bbls.	6½	1,206	1,199½	
Trout	"	803	855	52	
River St. Clair:					
Herring	bbls.		68	68	
"	"	3,500	51,840	48,340	
Pickarel	lbs.	113,247	114,189	942	
Pike	"	300	3,217	2,917	
Sturgeon	"	33,250	15,450		17,800
Perch	"	700	3,459	2,759	
Catfish	"	200	390	190	
Coarse fish	"	10,872	32,483	21,611	
Caviare	"	3,325			3,325
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River:					
Herring	lbs.	6,442	3,500		2,942
Whitefish	"	20,721	75,840	55,079	
Bass	"	3,913	1,900		2,013
Pickarel	"	44,878	64,413	19,535	
Pike	"	15,536	21,318	5,782	
Maskinonge	"	3,428	6,432	3,004	
Sturgeon	"	73,383	66,982		6,401
Perch	"	19,903	54,141	34,238	
Tullibee	"	10,500			10,500
Catfish	"	49,203	39,314		9,889
Coarse fish	"	293,652	382,843	89,191	
Caviare	"	7,338	3,036		4,302
Thames River:					
Bass	lbs.				
Pickarel	"	34,064	33,990		74
Pike	"	3,076	2,025		1,051
Sturgeon	"	25			25
Perch	"	200			200
Tullibee	"	1,000			1,000
Catfish	"	2,181	10		2,171
Coarse fish	"	82,974	105,093	22,119	
Lake Erie:					
Herring	bbls.		16½	16½	
"	lbs.	6,525,733	4,855,167		1,670,566
Whitefish	"	401,425	526,366	124,941	
Trout	"	2,066	5,499	3,433	
Bass	"	37,648	12,246		25,402
Pickarel	"	1,218,171	1,851,132	632,961	
Pike	"	821,884	1,122,224	300,340	
Maskinonge	"				
Sturgeon	"	169,025	167,681		1,344
Perch	"	694,739	507,659		187,080
Tullibee	"	712	1,841	1,129	
Catfish	"	47,904	50,636	2,732	
Coarse fish	"	559,768	625,183	65,415	
Caviare	"	16,498	15,467		1,031
Sturgeon bladders	"		1,033	1,033	
Lake Ontario:					
Herring	bbls.	7	20	13	
"	lbs.	1,094,475	2,318,475	1,224,000	
Whitefish	"	129,126	133,192	4,066	
Trout	"	60,084	64,721	4,637	
Bass	"	5,470	5,940	470	
Pickarel	"	34,270	43,761	9,491	
Pike	"	232,330	424,693	192,363	
Maskinonge	"	5,000	2,000		3,000
Sturgeon	"	18,816	7,280		11,536
Eels	"	40,951	68,817	27,866	
Perch	"	283,671	354,729	71,058	
Catfish	"	267,812	357,643	89,831	
Coarse fish	"	722,300	310,518		411,782
Caviare	"	1,779	560		1,219
Bladders	"		27	27	
Tullibee	"		1,000	1,000	
Whitefish	bbls.		4	4	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF YIELD, 1900, 1901, ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS.

		1900	1901	Increase	Decrease.
Nipissing District:					
Herring	bbls.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
"	lbs	9,587	350		9,237
Whitefish	"	6,153	400		5,753
Trout	"		250	250	
Pickereel	lbs	4,009	550		3,459
Pike	"	3,068	180		2,888
Maskinonge	"	110			110
Sturgeon	"	164,036	123,354		35,682
Perch	"	154			154
Coarse fish	"	2,747	550		2,197
Caviare	"	15,144	12,234 $\frac{1}{2}$		2,909 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bladders	"		397	397	
Inland waters:					
Herring	bbls.	1			1
"	lbs	24,654	26,870	2,216	
Whitefish	"	16,956	15,867		1,089
Trout	"	59,157	65,708	6,551	
Bass	"	327,566	379,314	51,788	
Pickereel	"	66,837	18,836		48,001
Pike	"	56,643 $\frac{1}{2}$	95,674	39,030 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Maskinonge	"	397,133	556,077	158,944	
Sturgeon	"	28,211 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,616		7,595 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eels	"	2,539	6,373	3,834	
Perch	"	88,785	123,772	34,987	
Catfish	"	113,891	179,583	65,692	
Coarse fish	"	218,863	186,499		32,364
Caviare	"	2,591	129		2,461

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE YIELD OF THE FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

Kinds of Fish.	1900	1901	Increase.	Decrease.
Whitefish	lbs 2,683,058	2,961,440	278,382	
" (salted)	" 28,200	255,200	227,000	
Herring	" 7,797,738	7,793,438		178,300
" (salted)	" 206,200	476,300	270,100	
Trout	" 5,159,993	5,285,167	125,174	
" (salted)	" 317,000	518,200	201,200	
Bass	" 374,712	412,525	37,813	
Pickereel	" 2,605,618	3,054,057	448,439	
Pike	" 1,285,838	1,856,255	570,417	
Maskinonge	" 405,826	564,596	158,770	
Sturgeon	" 876,212	568,090		308,122
Caviare	" 90,761	39,555 $\frac{1}{2}$		51,205 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eels	" 43,490	75,190	31,700	
Perch	" 1,110,117	1,066,087		44,030
Catfish	" 570,109	727,769	157,660	
Coarse fish	" 1,969,719	1,741,004		228,715
Tullibee	" 16,874	31,907	15,033	
Bladders	" 135	1,595	1,460	
Total	25,715,600	27,428,375 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,523,148	810,372 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total increase 1901			1,712,775 $\frac{1}{2}$	

STATEMENT

Of the yield and value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year 1901.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	cts.
Whitefish..... bbls..	1,275½	10 00	12,755 00
"..... lbs..	2,961,440	0 08	236,915 20
Herring..... "	7,793,438	0 02	155,868 76
"..... bbls..	2,381½	4 00	9,526 00
Trout..... "	2,591	10 00	25,910 00
"..... lbs..	5,285,167	10	528,516 70
Bass..... "	412,525	08	33,002 00
Pickarel..... "	3,054,057	05	152,702 85
Pike..... "	1,856,255	04	74,250 20
Maskinonge..... "	564,596	06	33,875 76
Sturgeon..... "	568,090	06	34,085 40
Caviare..... "	39,555½	50	19,777 75
Bladders..... "	1,595	80	1,276 00
Eels..... "	75,190	06	4,511 40
Perch..... "	1,066,087	03	31,982 61
Catfish..... "	727,769	05	36,388 45
Coarse fish..... "	1,741,004	02	34,820 08
Tullibee..... "	31,907	06	1,914 42
Total			1,428,078 58

RECAPITULATION.

Of all fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for year 1901.

Articles.	Values.
	\$
101 tugs, 1,891 tonnage, 489 men	244,235
1,299 boats, 2,313 men	84,629
2,410,627 yards gill-nets, number 2,383	174,514
102 seine, 18,392 yards	6,854
432 pound nets.....	140,190
484 hoop nets	11,872
33 dip nets.....	137
34,315 hooks and set lines	6,187
267 freezers and ice houses	58,876
60 piers and wharfs.....	22,287
3 machines	275
115 spears	115
50 canoes	750
Total	\$749,071

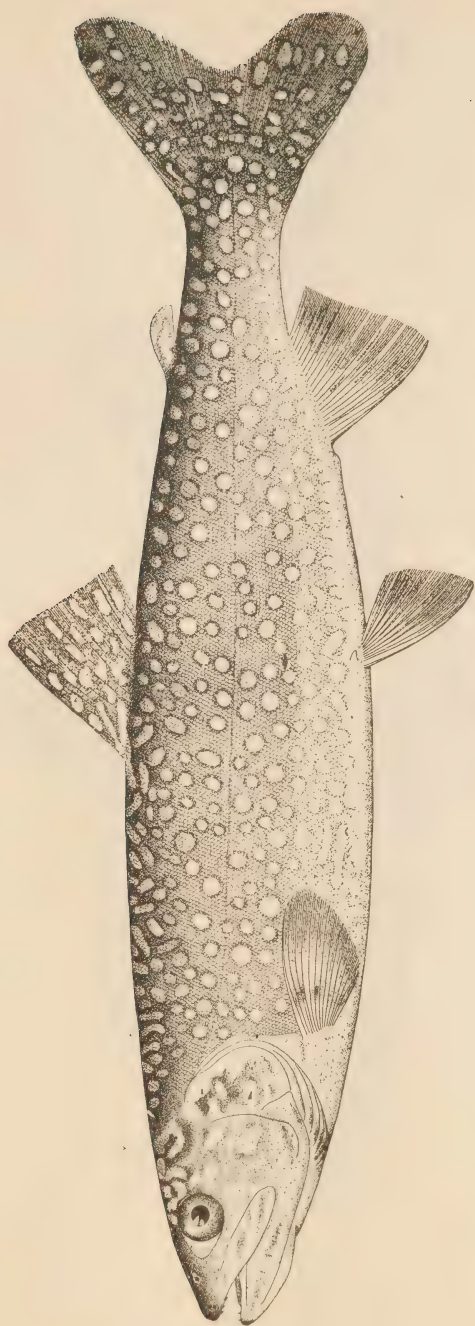
Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1901 inclusive

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870.....	\$264,982	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696
1871.....	193,524	1887.....	1,531,850
1872.....	267,633	1888.....	1,839,869
1873.....	293,091	1889.....	1,963,123
1874.....	446,267	1890.....	2,009,637
1875.....	453,194	1891.....	1,806,389
1876.....	437,229	1892.....	2,042,198
1877.....	438,223	1893.....	1,694,930
1878.....	348,122	1894.....	1,659,968
1879.....	367,133	1895.....	1,584,473
1880.....	444,491	1896.....	1,605,674
1881.....	509,903	1897.....	1,289,322
1882.....	825,457	1898.....	1,433,631
1883.....	1,027,033	1899.....	1,477,815
1884.....	1,133,724	1900.....	1,333,293
1885.....	1,342,692	1901.....	1,428,078
1886.....	1,435,998		
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$10,228,696	<i>Total</i>	\$34,929,446

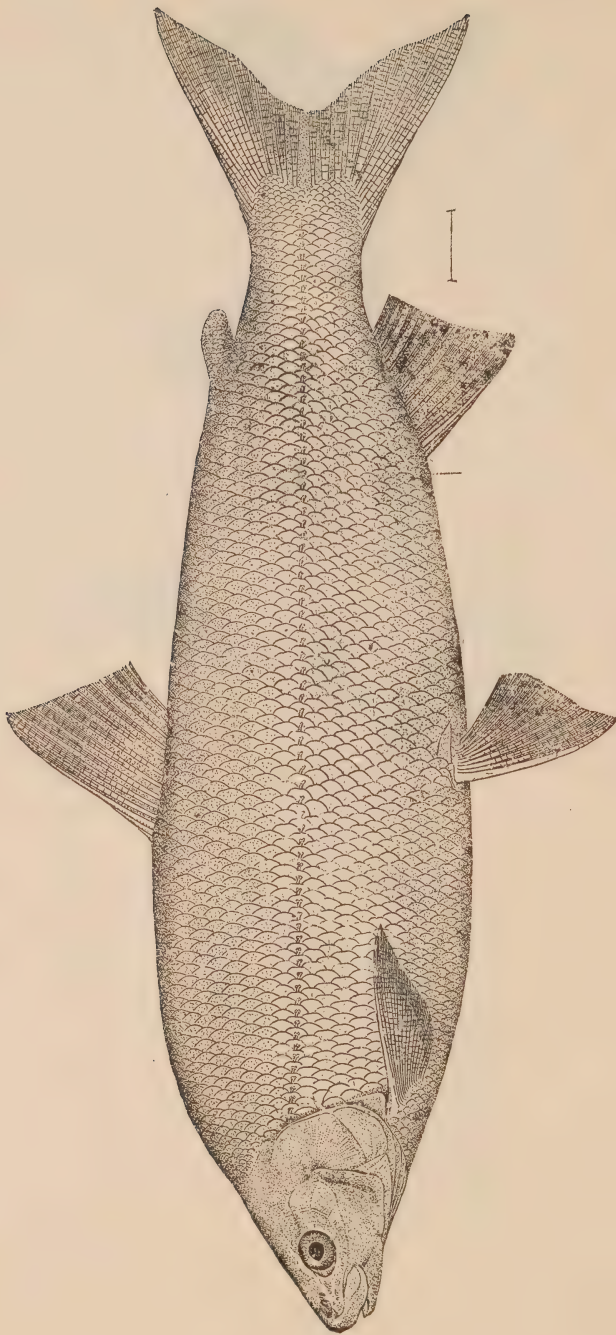
Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Year.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-73.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,424,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,000	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
Totals.....	136,460,200	1,282,500,000	52,816,000	1,471,766,200

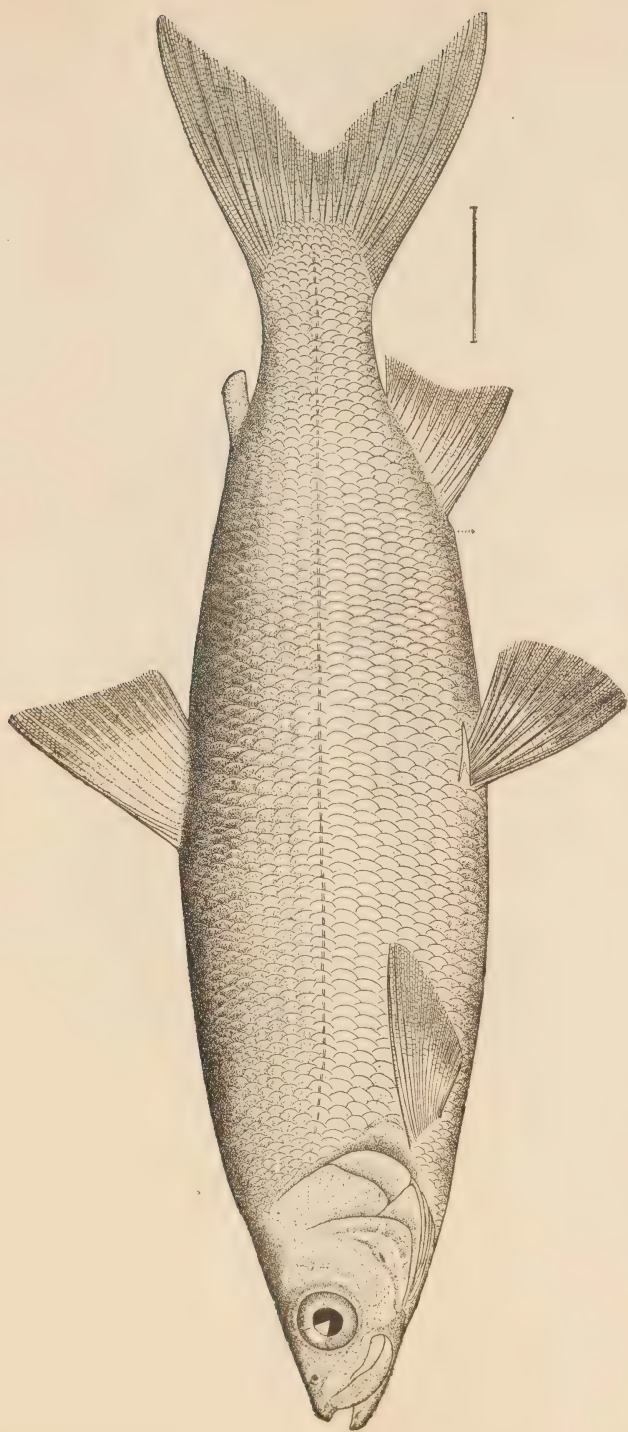
The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.



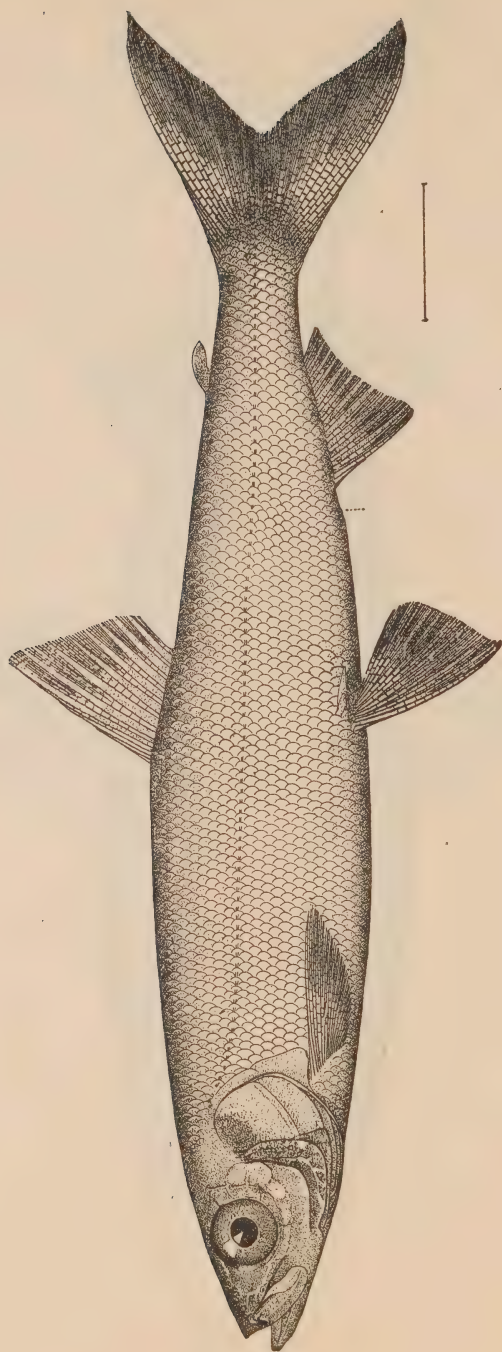
LAKE TROUT.—(*Salvelinus namaycush*.)



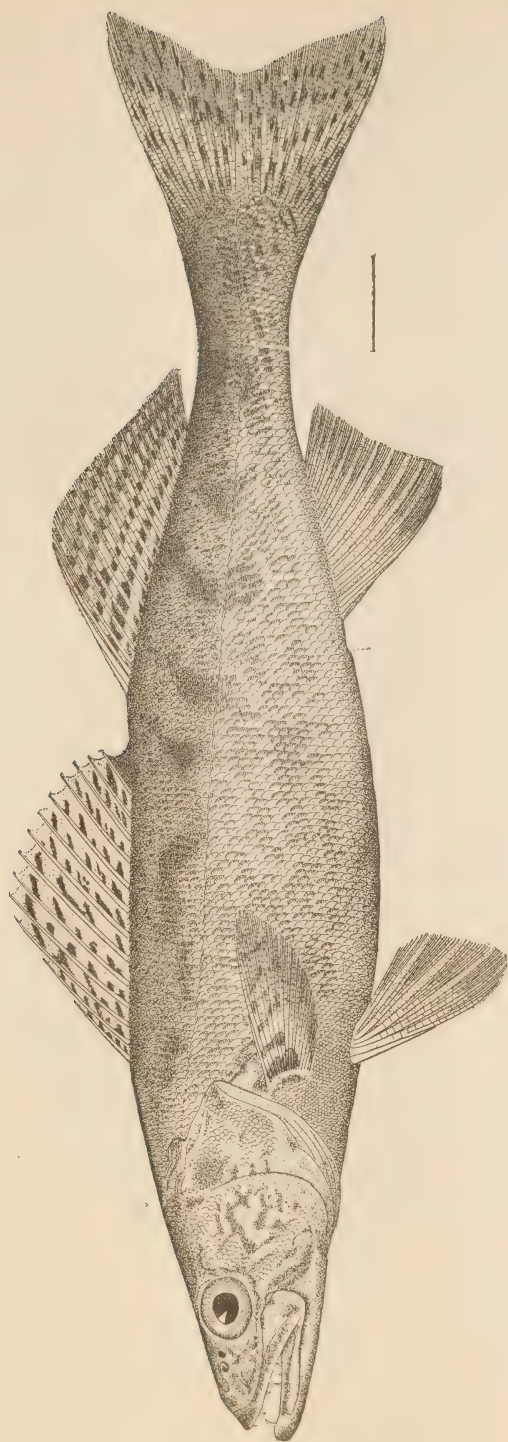
WHITEFISH. — (*Coregonus clupeaformis*).



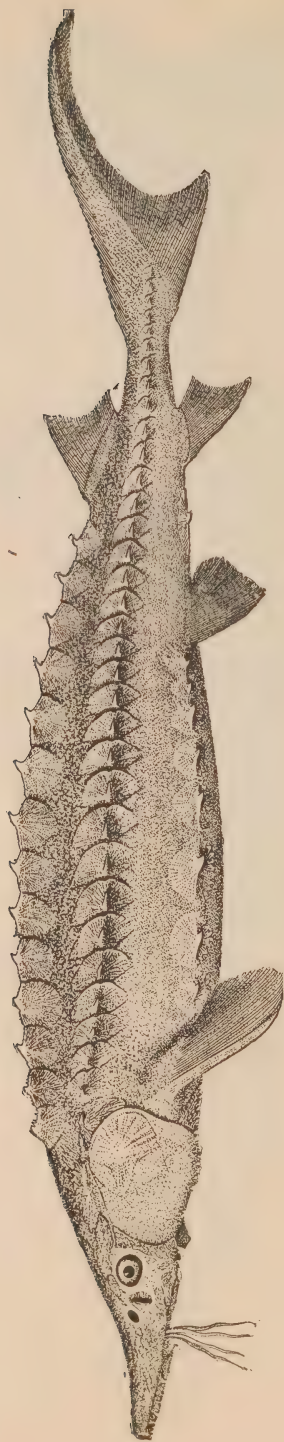
LAKE HERRING. — (*Coregonus artedii*.)



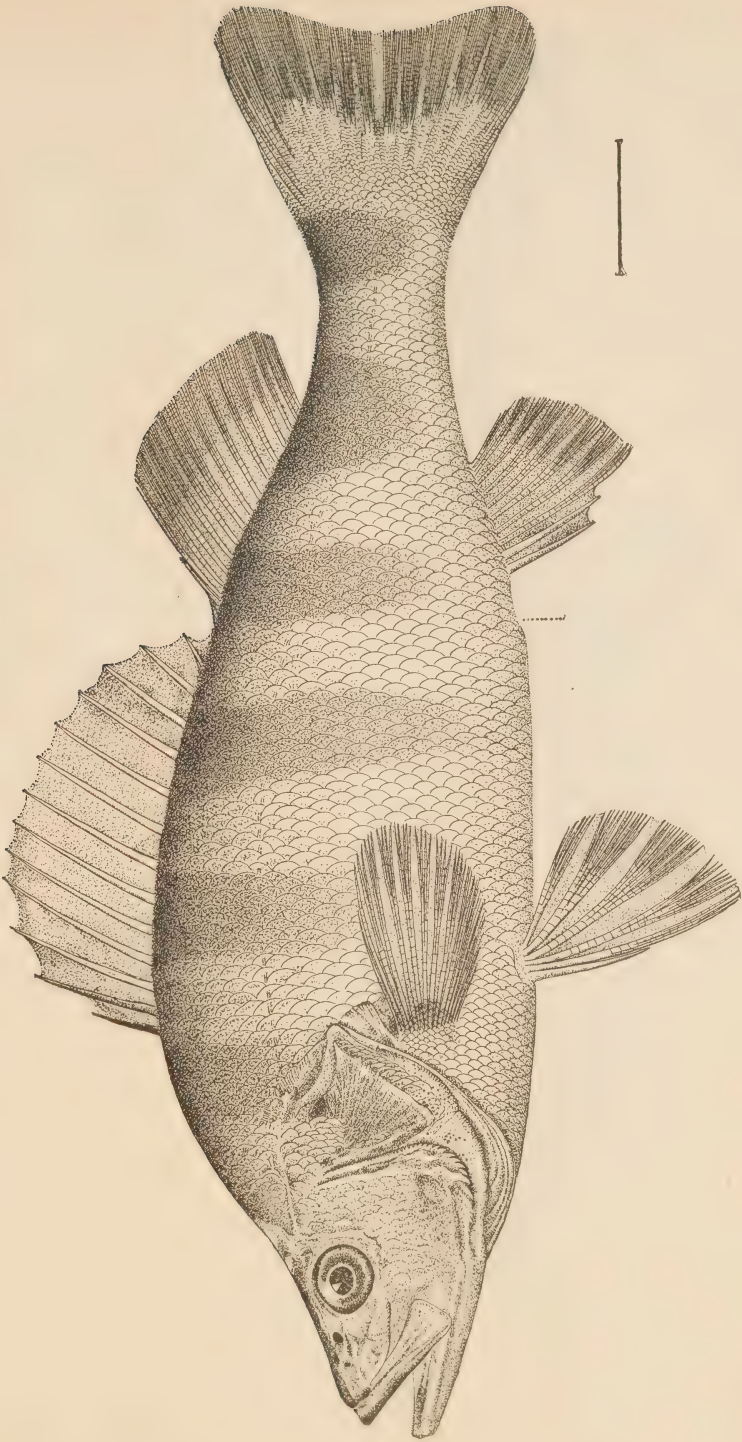
"LONGJAW" OF LAKE ONTARIO.—(*Coregonus hoyi*.)



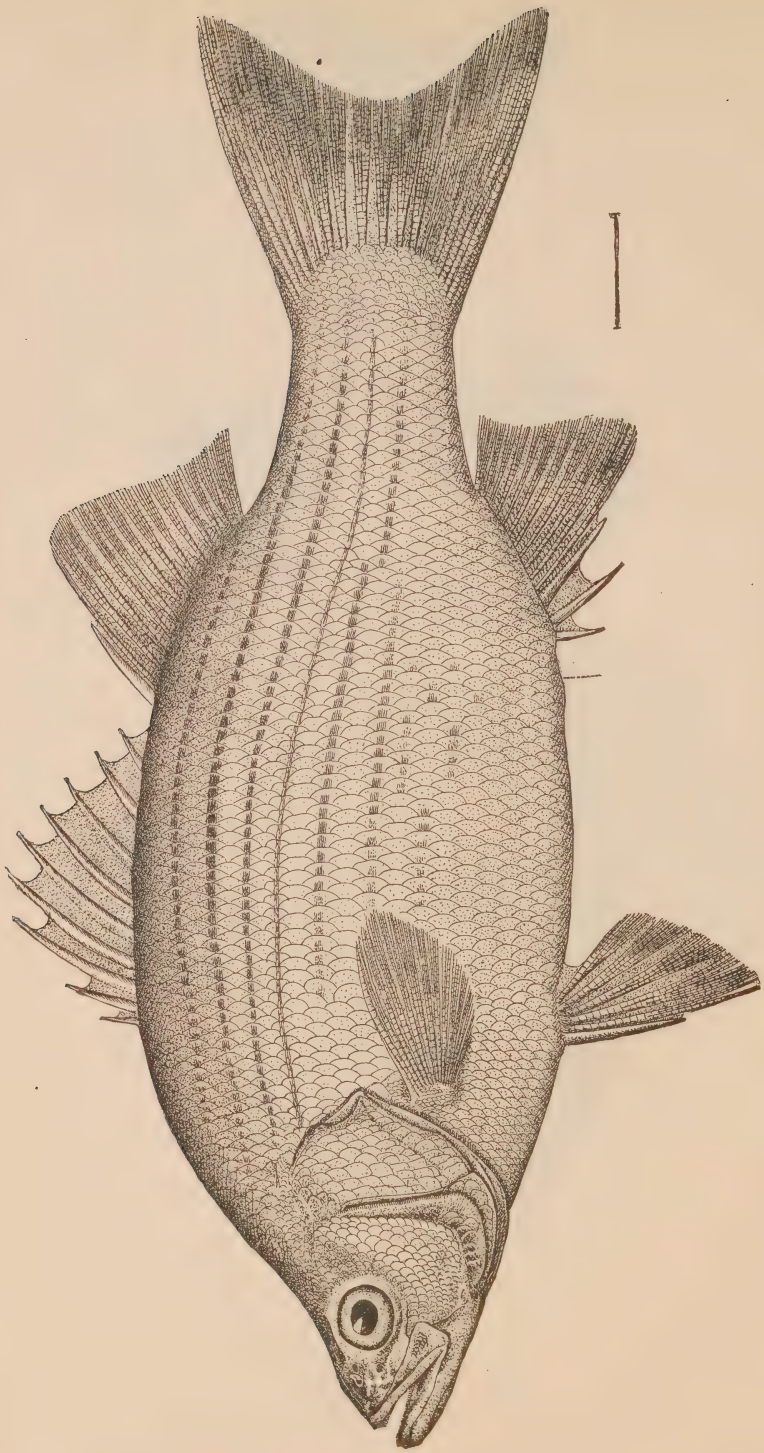
PICKEREL (DOBE), WALL-EYED PIKE OR PIKE PERCH. — (*Stizostedion vitreum*.)



LAKE STURGEON.—(*Acipenser rubicundus*)



YELLOW PERCH, — (*Perca americana*.)



WHITE BASS.—(*Roccus chrysops*.)

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.



TORONTO:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. K. CAMERON,
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1903.



WARWICK BROS & RUTTER, PRINTERS,
TORONTO.

To His Honor the Honourable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, G.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, etc., etc.

May it please Your Honor,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of Your Honor and the Legislative Assembly, the Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries of this Province.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

F. R. LATCHFORD,

Toronto, 18th February, 1903.

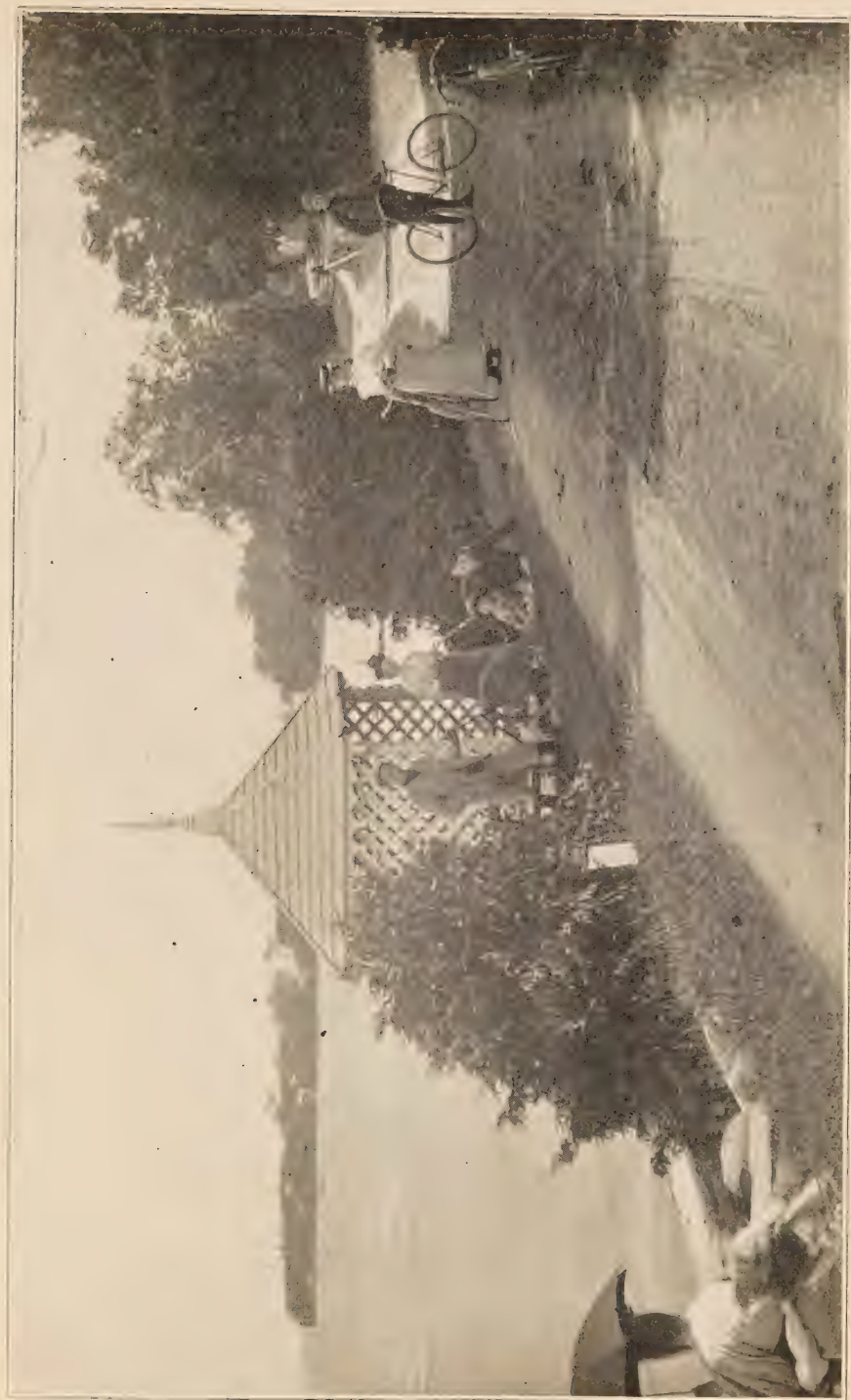
Commissioner of Fisheries.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Deputy Commissioner's Report	29
Revenue and expenditure.....	29
Licensed articles.....	29
Men and boats employed	29
Capital invested	29
Quantity of first caught.....	29
Estimated value	29
Protection	30
Fines and convictions.....	30
Confiscations.....	30
Sunday angling	30
Patrol Boats	30
Anglers' Associations.....	31
Stocking Inland Waters.....	31
The Commercial Fisheries.....	32
Close Seasons.....	32
Planting of Spawn.....	34
Salt Herring	34
The Fishing Season.....	35
Gasoline Engines.....	35
Hoop-net Fishing.....	35
Nepigon Trout	36
The Cashmere Dam.....	36
Fishways	36
Sawdust	37
The N.A.F. & G. Protective Association.....	37
Leasing Lakes for Commercial Fishing.....	37
Uniform Laws and Regulations with U.S.	38
The Biological Station.....	40
Effect of Dynamite Explosions upon Fish Life	40
Acknowledgments	42
Overseers' Reports, Summary of.....	43-69
Report of Captain of Cruiser Gilphie.....	69-74
The Stocking of Inland Waters with Black Bass.....	75-79
Fishery Overseers, List of.....	80-85
Revenue Received from each District	86-87
Return of fishermen, tonnage, vessels, nets and fish taken	88-103
Recapitulation of fishermen, tonnage, vessels, nets and fish taken.....	104-107
Comparison of yield 1901 and 1902 according to districts.....	108-110
Comparative statement of kinds of fish taken 1901 and 1902.....	110
Statement showing quantity and value of fish taken in 1902.....	111
Statements of tugs, boats, nets, men, etc., engaged in 1902.....	111
Value of Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1902 inclusive.....	112
Statement of fry distributed in the Province, 1868 to 1902.....	112
Illustrations.....	5-27



The Eva Bell,—Patrol Boat on the Rideau.



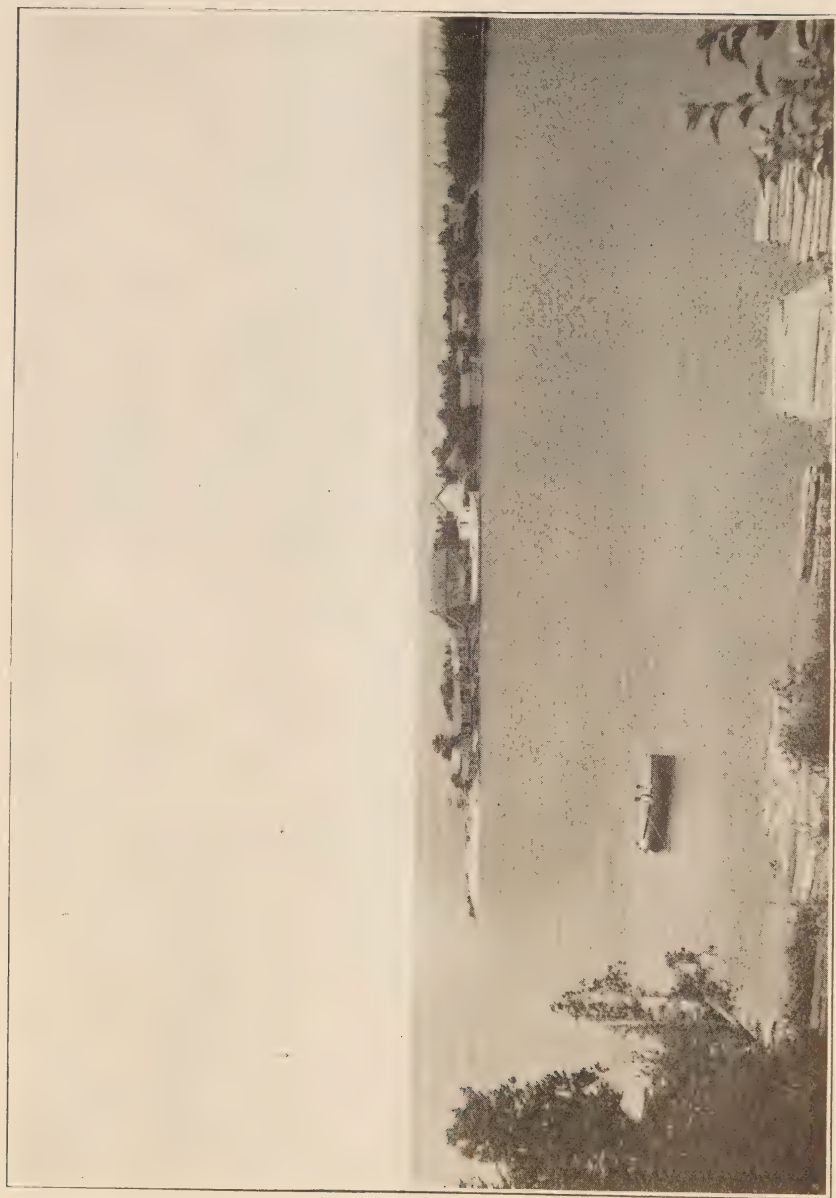
Lake Shore (Stocked waters)



On Sparrow Lake, Muskoka (Stocked waters.)



Larger Flower Pot, Georgian Bay.



Rattle Snake Harbor, Fitzwilliam Island.



Fishing Station, Fitzwilliam Island, Georgian Bay.



A morning's troll, two lines.—Lake of Bays. (Stocked waters.)

Near Lake of Bays, Muskegon





Lake Helen at Nepigon.



Camp on the Nepigon.



The Nepigon—Just missed him !



After Dinner, Flat Rock Portage, Lake Nepigon.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

To the Honorable F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Fisheries for Ontario :

The undersigned has the honour to submit the report of the workings of this department for the year ending 31st December, 1902.

Special attention is invited to the fact that the revenue of the department has increased from, in round numbers, \$30,000 in 1899 to \$40,000 in 1902, the actual revenue for the year being \$40,140.70.

The total expenditure was \$33,514.44.

The fishing season opened earlier than for many years. The Georgian Bay was practically clear of ice on the 10th April, the "Gilphie" leaving port on that day on her annual patrol.

The season's operations, notwithstanding the extremely rough weather which was experienced at frequent intervals during the year, and to which is in a large measure attributed the falling off in the quantity of fish taken, have been, on the whole, in view of the high prices which obtained, more generally satisfactory than they would otherwise have been. Lake Erie herring are said to have one day during the season sold at 13 cents per pound.

Licenses to fish with 2,538,673 yards of gill net, 479 pound nets, 479 hoop nets, 98 seines, 22 dip nets and 3 machines, besides several thousand hooks, were issued.

The occupation has given employment to 2885 men, 124 tugs (inclusive of gasoline launches), and 1295 boats.

An estimated capital of \$816,392 is invested in the industry.

The aggregate catch amounts to 23,715,070 pounds, as compared with 26,863,779 pounds in 1901, a decrease of 3,148,709 pounds.

The estimated value of the catch is \$1,265,705.

A list of the overseers with the territory under the jurisdiction of each will be found at page .

Statements have been prepared showing :

1. The revenue derived from each division (p. 86).
2. The number in detail of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels and boats, quantity and value of all fishing material, and the kinds and quantities of fish caught (pp. 88 to 103).
3. The gross yield of the different kinds of fish in each division in 1901 and 1902, and the increase or decrease (p. 108).
4. The total quantity of each kind of fish taken in 1902 as compared with the quantity taken in 1901, and the increase or decrease (p. 110).

5. The value of the different kinds of fish taken (p. 111).
6. The number of tugs, boats, men, etc., engaged in the industry, the quantity of nets licensed and the value thereof (p. 111).
7. The value of the Ontario fisheries from 1870 to 1902 (p. 112).
8. The quantity of fry distributed by the Federal Government in the Province since Confederation (p. 112).

PROTECTION.

The overseers have rendered good service, and their efficiency is of course increasing as they become more familiar with their duties. They have been on the alert for violations, and especially for illegal shipments of fish. By a frequent examination of these shipments we are able to detect whether the laws are being observed as to size and kinds of fish permitted to be taken. A number of seizures have been made during the year, and the offenders severely punished. Fishermen throughout the province have been warned so frequently against the shipment of trout and whitefish under two pounds in weight, a lesser size being prohibited to be taken, that no violations of this law have been reported. The statute is very severe on the point, rendering the whole shipment liable to confiscation if any fish taken contrary to law are intermixed therewith.

FINES AND CONVICTIONS.

Sixty-nine persons were fined for breaches of the law, as compared with 121 in 1901, and \$540 were obtained from fines, as compared with \$1527 during the same period. This may be regarded with favor, and as a sign that the fishermen are realizing that it is in their own interest to observe the law, and assist in protecting and perpetuating the source of their livelihood.

CONFISCATIONS.

The following articles were confiscated during the year: 111 gill nets, 28 seines, 82 trap nets, 4 hoop nets, 12 spears, 1 punt, 2 boats, 27 night lines and 2746 hooks, all of which were being fished illegally. Where fish were confiscated they were given to charitable institutions, which are always grateful for such donations.

SUNDAY ANGLING.

Overseers are frequently requested to interfere with persons who "go fishing" on Sunday, under the supposition that it is an offence against the Fishery law. This, however, is an error. Sunday fishing is an offence against the Lord's Day Act, the provisions of which it is not a part of the duty of fishery overseers to enforce. A decision was recently rendered under the authority of the Attorney General of Massachusetts which held that fishing on Sunday, being a violation of a section of the Act entitled "An Act for the better observance of the Lord's Day," the enforcement of that provision of the Act was no more one of the duties of the fishery overseers than the enforcement of any other provision of the same Act.

PATROL BOATS.

The "Gilphie," which was placed in commission in 1898, has each season since been patrolling the Georgian Bay and North Channel. She has proved to be a staunch and seaworthy boat, and her presence on the bay has had a most beneficial effect. The Department is extremely fortunate in having as her commander Capt. Angus McAulay, a skilled mariner, and one familiar with these

waters, having sailed them for over twenty years; as well as a most trustworthy and efficient crew. The captain's report of the work done will be found at pages 69-74.

The "Gladys" and "Maud," sailing craft, have also maintained a constant patrol on the Georgian Bay, the former between Penetang and Point au Baril, and the latter in the North Channel and northern portion of the bay as far east as the Bustards. The "Gladys" was in use by the Crown Lands Department for a number of years before her transfer to the Fisheries' service, and is now reported unseaworthy and beyond repair.

The "Eva Bell," the steam launch which polices the Rideau waters, has done good service. It will be remembered that she was donated by persons who spend their summers in that attractive locality, and who were anxious for the proper protection of the excellent fishing to be had there. Before this boat was placed in commission, much poaching was committed, but little, if any, is believed to have been done during the last two years. Her master is himself an old fisherman, and familiar with the waters where illegal fishing would be apt to be carried on.

ANGLERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

It is gratifying to learn that the Anglers' Associations which have been organized are not anglers' associations in name only, but that they are taking an active interest in the protection of waters in their several localities from the depredations of the poacher, and are also influencing public opinion to the extent that everyone is manifesting a greater interest in the fisheries. Violations are consequently becoming much less frequent. Our officers have generally found the Anglers' Association to be a reliable medium of communication in regard to information desired in respect to the inland fisheries.

STOCKING INLAND WATERS.

The work inaugurated last year of transplanting black bass has been continued, though a lesser number were, it is to be regretted, handled, owing to the almost continuous rough weather at the points from which the supply was procured, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining fish in sufficient numbers. The deposits were again made in waters upon which the drain has for many years been very great, such as the Muskoka and Kawartha Lakes, as well as in waters which are fast becoming popular resorts, but which nature in her distribution had overlooked, namely, the Lake of Bays. In due time, it is hoped attention may be directed to waters nearer the busy centres, and also to the beautiful rivers which wend their way through our agricultural districts, rivers now barren of game fish, but in every way suited for the reception of bass. The demand is increasing as the value and importance of the work is appreciated, and has exceeded our utmost endeavors to cope with it, in view of the fact that the period during which it is possible to obtain a supply of parent fish from their native waters is short. There are also many lakes and rivers which it is most desirable to stock which cannot be reached with the adult fish. It is therefore suggested that if the object which the Department has in view is to be early attained, rearing ponds should be established at convenient points as an adjunct to our present system. It is believed that no expenditure is being incurred by the province which will be more heartily endorsed or give a more beneficial return than that of restoring the fishing in the inland waters.

An exceptional opportunity was afforded the Department of purchasing 50,000 bass fry, which were retained in the pond for several months, and then

distributed in the Thames and other waters in the western part of the province.

Elsewhere (at p. 75) will be found a paper on the subject of the stocking of inland waters with black bass, prepared by the undersigned to be read at the annual meeting of the North America Fish and Game Protective Association, to be held at Ottawa on the 20th proximo.

LEGISLATION.

The fruits of the legislation prohibiting the sale of speckled trout, bass and maskinonge have been so gratifying that a further prohibition for a period of three years is recommended.

THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

CLOSE SEASONS, ETC.

Many representations have again been received that the close seasons are inapplicable, and require revision; and that close seasons should be established for herring and sturgeon. The subject is, as has already been pointed out in former reports, within the entire jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and parties making such representations have been so advised; but at the same time it is one which seriously affects the fisheries of the Province and the fishing industry, and in that connection the following observations are made.

Lake Trout.—Perhaps in the case of none of our fish does the spawning season vary so much as in that of Lake Trout. In some of the Lakes of Muskoka, they are ripe in August; in Lake Superior they spawn in September, and during that month agents of the American hatcheries, located on the lake, have been in the habit of visiting the stations along the north shore for the purpose of collecting spawn: in Lake Huron, the North Channel, the Georgian Bay, in the vicinity of the Bustards, and in the Temiscamingue District, they begin to spawn about the middle of October; and it is only in the lower part of the bay that the season may be said to apply. In Lakes Érie and Ontario, spawning continues until late in December. Strong protests have been raised by fishermen of the Georgian Bay against what they call an unfair discrimination in favor of the Lake Superior and Lake Huron fishermen, it being alleged that their biggest catches are made while the trout are "running," or are on the spawning grounds. A close season to fulfil its functions should cover at least a portion of the time when the fish are carrying their eggs, as well as the spawning period; but the present close season for lake trout is, practically, a "close season" in name only. The objection which has been heretofore presented to varying seasons is the difficulty of proving possession of fish taken in closed waters; but with the adequate provision which the Ontario Government has made for the enforcement of the fishery laws, it is believed such objection would not be based on tenable grounds.

Herring and Whitefish.—The most potent argument in favor of a close season for herring is, that it is alleged, and no doubt with more or less truth, that large numbers of trout and whitefish are taken by the fishermen while nominally fishing for herring; and more especially is this said to be the case in the Georgian Bay and Lake Érie. Herring have been everywhere unusually large this year, many having been taken weighing 3 pounds and upwards, and they are said to have sold in the American retail market as "choice whitefish." The Lake Érie herring in flavor more nearly possesses the distinctive qualities of whitefish than it does of herring from Lake Huron or the Georgian Bay, and it therefore easily sells as true whitefish; in the round, only an expert can decide which is which. The catch of herring during the season in Lake

Erie shows an alarming decrease when compared with that of 1901, being 2,338,000 pounds less. Its extermination would therefore appear to be certainly approaching, and to be a matter of time only unless radical measures are adopted for its preservation, such as the establishment of a close season, and perhaps a limitation of the implements used for its capture. The following is an extract from the annual report of Overseer Laird of Kent on the subject:

"The past season has brought ruin to more than one fisherman, and others have not made enough to pay expenses, all owing, I have no doubt, to the very great falling off of the herring fishing, which has been getting lighter every year for several years. I have no hesitation in saying that the decrease is owing to the wholesale destruction of the herring during the spawning season with gill nets. . . . If some means is not adopted at once for the better protection of herring and whitefish when these fish are on the spawning grounds, the fishing industry, as far as they are concerned, will, in the very near future, be a thing of the past."

In the Georgian Bay there does not appear to be the same cause for alarm, and but as a safeguard for the trout and whitefish the same precautions would evidently be unnecessary as to herring. Captain McAulay of the "Gilphie" reported them to be "as thick as water," that more were taken each morning than could be dressed and salted during the day, and that all available packages were soon filled; district Overseer Pratt, that "they began to appear on the inshore shoals about Oct. 11th, and were in countless millions, and that the total catch is but an infinitesimal fraction of their numbers." A decrease in whitefish is everywhere reported, except in the North Channel of Lake Huron, and unless a larger output from our hatcheries is made there can be but one result, one that will ever be deplored—its complete annihilation. Its only salvation is the hatcheries. To rely upon its natural increase for re-establishment would, it has been said, be like a farmer relying upon the seeds which fall from the ripened grain for next year's crop; and perhaps this may be said of trout also. Indeed, it is a debatable question whether, under all the circumstances, it would not be better, rather than continue the close season for trout and whitefish, to abolish it altogether and rely for their maintenance on the two pound limit and an increased output from the hatcheries.

Sturgeon.—As has been already stated, the reports indicate a gradual decrease in almost every quarter. A few years ago they were so plentiful and in such small demand that Ontario fishermen threw them away without attempting to market them. To-day they are the highest priced of our fresh water fish, and the supply is unequal to the demand. If, therefore, this valuable fish is not to entirely perish, some measure of protection must be accorded to it. Not only should a close season be established, but a weight or length under which none shall be taken should be stipulated. Many of the States have already taken steps in that direction, and attempts at artificial propagation have also been carried on for some years, not only in the United States, but in Germany and Russia, but so far with only indifferent success; and if restoration is to be accomplished, it would seem that it must be by natural increase. There is a wide difference of opinion as to its being destructive of the spawn of other fish, which has been a reason urged by the fishermen why its protection was not to be desired. The result of issuing licenses for sturgeon fishing in Lake Nipissing for the last two years has been a very marked improvement in the size of the fish. In the Rainy River much poaching has been done for some years, and correspondence has been had with the State of Minnesota with a view to joint action to suppress it if practised next season. It is chiefly carried on in the months of May and June, while the fish are passing from the Lake of the Woods to the river to spawn. The Lake of the Woods was a few years

ago the most famous sturgeon fishery in Canada; and the caviar made from the roe taken there is said to be fully equal to the renowned Russian caviar.

Pickarel.—In waters like the Thames River, many tons of pickarel have been annually taken as they ascend the river to spawn, and before the close season begins (15th April). Consequently, for these and similarly situated waters it has been pointed out that the season should commence earlier—some go so far as to say the 1st January. The decrease in the catch in contiguous waters to the Thames is about 25,000 pounds as compared with the quantity taken in 1901. The pickarel is a very valuable food fish and next to the sturgeon has brought the highest price in New York of any fresh water fish, namely, 12 cents per pound.

Carp.—Carp are reported to be rapidly increasing, and it is said they are destroying the rice and celery beds at Long Point and in Lake Simcoe. The most successful implement with which to take them is the seine, and permits have been issued wherever this could be properly done. The demand for carp has been good, and the prices high, the average wholesale price in New York having been about six cents. A close season is not yet asked for carp, and there is no occasion for any apprehension that one will be needed for many a year. On the other hand, there seems to be a disposition on the part of every one to expedite its extermination.

PLANTING OF SPAWN.

In a former report, the undersigned strongly urged the adoption of a method pursued in some of the neighboring States, viz., the placing of men on tugs during the gravid period of fish to take and fertilize the eggs and plant them on the natural spawning beds. It is pleasing to note that the suggestion has been acted upon in Lake Superior by some of our larger fishing concerns, and that the increase in trout which is reported from that lake may probably be explained by the quantity of spawn so placed in the lake by the Wisconsin fishermen. It is hoped a larger number of the fishermen will adopt the practice. In Wisconsin, as was pointed out, there is a law of the State providing penalties for the failure of the fishermen to save the spawn and treat it in this way.

SALT HERRING.

As salted herring is becoming quite an important factor in our commercial fishing, it behooves our fishermen to prepare and cure their catch in the best manner possible in order to secure the highest market price. Thirty-five thousand barrels of Scotch and Irish herrings were last year marketed in New York, as compared with 500 barrels fifteen years ago. The prices ranged from \$9.00 to \$12.00 for Scotch, and \$11.50 to \$13.50 for Irish. The Jews, of whom there are said to be 50,000 in New York, are the chief purchasers. They will buy none but the best, and they are willing to pay whatever is asked for the proper article. Newfoundlanders are now curing their herring in the Scotch style, and these command prices almost as large as those from Scotland and Ireland. But Ontario fishermen have been apparently wedded to antiquated methods, and satisfied with having always made a ready sale. The report of Mr. Alexander T. Duthie, who recently visited America under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland as a fish trade expert, advises that herring should be neatly gutted, carefully roused (stirred in pickle), and *packed on their backs* in barrels. Just sufficient salt to cure the herring should be used, and *no salt should remain undissolved* in the barrels after the herring are cured. The filling-up of the barrels should, he says, be specially attended to. After sufficient time has elapsed for the fish to "pine" in

the salt, the barrels should be firmly filled, and great taste and skill shown in making a nice finish on the top rows, so that when the barrels are opened they will have an attractive appearance. His observations no doubt apply more particularly to salt water herring; but the directions would be just as applicable, I am told by experienced fishermen, to our fresh water herring, and would be an improvement on the method of curing and packing at present adopted in this province. They are presented here in the hope that they may stimulate the men engaged in the industry to place their goods upon the market in a form to command the highest market price. Ontario herring deserves to have a recognized place in the fish markets of the world, and it is within the province of our fishermen to establish for it that place; but this cannot be done unless the most approved methods of curing and packing are adopted.

THE FISHING SEASON.

There is a growing conviction among fishermen that all fishing in our great lakes should cease on the first December; and that they would be hundreds of dollars in pocket every year if they were obliged to then shut down. It is usually after that date that the most disastrous storms prevail, gill nets are lost, and pound nets are blown out. But the work of destruction does not end here, for the gill net continues to fish, and may fish almost indefinitely; the decaying fish pollute the water, and fisheries have been practically ruined for years in this way. So that there is much to be said in favor of the fishing season for gill and pound nets closing on December the first.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

Fishermen on nearly all of our lakes are equipping their sailboats with gasoline engines as an auxiliary propelling power. The chief advantages claimed for them over steam engines as a motive power are their cheapness, the little space which they occupy in the boat, and their economy of fuel and help. The fishermen are able to reach their fishing grounds and return in calm weather, while under similar conditions with sails much time would be lost in beating their way, and a run which in many cases would thus occupy several hours may be made in a quarter of the time. The fee for a license for a boat so equipped has been \$15, while for a sailboat of the same size, and with the same quantity of net, the fee is but \$5. The fishermen willingly pay the difference. Engines which will compare favorably in price and efficiency with any foreign production are now being manufactured in our own Province.

HOOP NET FISHING.

Strong protestations have been received against the issue of hoop net licenses for waters where they have not heretofore been fished, as being destructive of game fish, and it has been difficult to satisfy the parties that these protestations are not well founded. Where sufficient opportunity has been afforded to demonstrate the fact, it has been clearly shown that if the nets are fished in strict accordance with the terms of the license, the game fish at once begin to improve and increase. The ling is perhaps the most destructive fish we have upon fry and small fish, and they can be only successfully taken with the hoop net. Overseer Craig reports that 85 ling, one of which weighed 12 pounds, were recently taken in one lift of a hoop net in Bob's Lake. This lake was at one time a fine bass lake, but no netting having been allowed, under the mistaken idea of protecting the fish, the ling have multiplied so rapidly that they now have possession. A few years' judicious fishing will reduce and, it is hoped, ultimately

exterminate them and the other coarse fish, and give the bass a chance to re-establish themselves. The lake is well suited for bass, and being so conveniently located should in time become a popular resort for anglers.

NEPIGON TROUT.

A Duluth, Minnesota, paper published an item to the effect that trout fishing in the Nepigon River was likely to be impaired, owing to a mysterious disease which, it was alleged, had been prevalent among the trout; that the disease was gaining in virulence, and that hundreds of the fish were to be found dead on the shore daily. The attention of our agent at Nepigon was directed to the report, which he pronounced utterly false. The story must have been manufactured out of whole cloth, as there was not the slightest foundation for it; and its object cannot be even conjectured. The fishing has not been so good for years as it has been this year.

Reference was made in the report of last year to the increase of pike in the River Nepigon, and the extermination of the speckled trout was predicted unless vigorous steps were early taken to eradicate the pest. During the summer the work of destruction of the coarse fish was entered upon, and 1800 pike, 389 pickerel, and 803 suckers were taken and destroyed. The good work should be continued during the coming season, and no doubt a ready market may then be found for the fish taken, as it is expected the Canadian Fish Co., to which Lake Nepigon has been leased, will have by that time begun fishing operations.

Application was received from the Board of Trade of Rat Portage for trout to be placed in waters in the vicinity of that town. Overseer McKirdy was instructed to arrange for taking 100 trout, provided free transportation for the fish was furnished by the C. P. R. Owing to some delay in obtaining the requisite tanks for carrying the fish and in perfecting the details, a number died while in captivity. The remainder were safely deposited in good condition. Their average weight was about two pounds.

Overseer McKirdy has suggested the advisability of erecting one or two ice houses along the river, where ice may be obtained by tourists who come from long distances, and who are anxious to take home with them trophies of the rod. He thinks that it will be possible to obtain lumber on the spot, as the Nepigon Pulp Co. expect next year to have a portable sawmill there cutting material for their prospective works. The cost would be inconsiderable, and with a little assistance the structures could be put up by the overseer before the season opens. No doubt many would visit the river who do not now do so, if they could take away with them a few noble specimens. The matter will be considered in good time.

THE CASHMERE DAM.

The work of removing this dam, which had long been a barrier to the ascent of fish on the Thames, has been completed, and there is now a clear passage for fish to ascend the river. Everyone is said to be well pleased that the cause of so much dissatisfaction has been removed.

FISHWAYS.

Representations have been made as to the necessity for fishways in a number of dams in the province. Several new fishways are reported to have been erected, and officers have been directed to see that those in existence have been kept clear of debris and otherwise in good working order. In view of the urgent representations received as to the necessity of fishways in dams on the Humber River, a special officer was detailed to make a thorough examin-

ation of the dams, procure information, and report upon the subject. His report was forwarded to the Department at Ottawa, the question of the necessity of fishways being, as has been pointed out in a former report, one for the Federal Government, and not for the Provincial Government, to decide. It may be said, however, that it is not always expedient to erect a fishway simply because one is desired, as it would in many cases afford a means of entrance of undesirable fish to our inland waters, which could not but be regarded as a calamity.

SAWDUST.

The law with respect to the pollution of waters with sawdust and mill refuse has been rigidly enforced, and where persistent violations have been committed, after repeated warnings, fines have been imposed as an earnest of the department to stop the practice. Ample opportunity of determining that sawdust is injurious to fish life has been given the department while engaged in transplanting its bass, where the ice used had not been thoroughly rinsed. On an examination of the bass which had died in transmission, particles of sawdust were found between the gills, which it may be assumed caused the death of many of the fish. But the danger to and effects upon fish life from this pollution do not alone arise from this cause, but they are also due to the poisonous gases which are emitted from the decaying deposits; and these gases are not only most deadly to fish life, but they are a great menace to human health as well. It may be assumed that for this reason in waters in the vicinity of old mill sites no fish are usually to be found. With modern appliances for burning and disposing of mill refuse, and as fuel becomes scarcer and more valuable, complaints have been much less frequent.

THE NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Association held its second annual meeting in Burlington, Vermont, on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1902, at which there was a good representation of members from the neighboring States, and provinces of Canada. A number of valuable and interesting papers were presented, and two days were spent in profitable discussion and intercourse. Copies of the official report containing the transactions of the meeting, in which were embodied certain suggested reforms in the fish and game laws, were ordered to be sent to the Governments of Canada and the States in which it was desired the suggestions should become law. The Hon. Mr. Latchford was elected president for the current year, and Ottawa was appointed as the next place of meeting. Mr. Tinsley and the undersigned were in attendance, representing this province. The whole-souled hospitality extended to the visitors by their co-adjutors of Vermont will, it is safe to say, not soon be forgotten, and Ontario will be only too anxious for the arrival of the day when she may have the opportunity of showing what she can do in her own way for the entertainment of the Association. The fact that the next meeting is to be held in the "Capital City," it is superfluous to say, already assures its success.

LEASING LAKES FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING.

The undersigned in his annual report for the year 1900 referred to the subject of the leasing of lakes for commercial fishing in these terms:

"A general policy on the subject of the leasing of lakes for commercial fishing should, as soon as may be, be approved and announced, but more especially with reference to the lakes in our new districts. These lakes should be regarded as so many farms, the property of the province, and be dealt with in the same way—leased or rented for a number of years—the province being the landlord

as it were, and the person desiring the lease the tenant—the lease to contain such conditions as would ensure the property's being kept in a fertile condition, by limiting the number of nets that could be fished, the quantity of fish to be taken annually, the saving and planting of spawn, etc., etc. If such a plan were adopted, these lakes would be made to yield a revenue in perpetuity, while if the present system of issuing licenses therein were followed, they would in a short time be exhausted. Depleted of their contents they would be valueless, either from a revenue or food producing standpoint.”

A number of applications have since been received for the leasing of lakes in different parts of the province, and upon a report of the undersigned approved by the Government, recommending that lakes be leased, two leases have during the year been granted and on most advantageous terms. Lake Nepigon, in the District of Thunder Bay, has been leased for a period of twenty years to the Canada Fish Co. The lease provides for a rental for the first year of \$2,000, for the second year, \$5,000; for the third year, \$8,000; for the fourth year, \$10,000; for the fifth year, \$12,000; for the next and subsequent years, \$15,000 per year, in addition to such license fees for the different implements of capture to be used as the Department may think proper to charge. Important conditions of the lease are: that the company is to build a railway to the lake for freight and passenger traffic—there is at present no means throughout the year by which fish may be got out; that a hatchery is to be maintained, and that 10,000,000 fry each of trout, whitefish and pickerel are annually to be deposited in the lake. The licensees are also limited to 500 tons of fish for each of the first three years, and to 1,000 tons for each year thereafter. The interests of the public have been protected, and the Government has reserved the right to grant permits to settlers to net for fish for their own use, but not for barter or sale. A number of applications had from time to time previously been received for this lake, but only one other contained an offer of any definite sum by way of rental, viz., \$500 per annum.

The other lake which has been leased is Lake Manitou on the Manitoulin Island, also for twenty years, and at a rental on a sliding scale up to \$5,000 for the fifth and subsequent years, in addition to proper license fees. Provision is likewise made for the erection of a hatchery, and the depositing of ten million fry each year. The catch is limited to 200 tons a year for the first three years, and 400 for each subsequent year.

The Government should be congratulated upon the favorable terms upon which the lakes have been leased, as the revenue therefrom will amount to considerably more than half as much as has hitherto been received from the fisheries of the whole province.

Applications for other lakes are now under consideration.

UNIFORM LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

With a view to securing the co-operation of the jurisdictions of the several border States in the matter of the enactment of uniform fishery laws and regulations governing international waters, this province inaugurated a correspondence with these States, the following being the initial letter on the subject:

“TORONTO, 12th December, 1902.

“Dear Sir,—

“By a decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England delivered in 1898, the Fisheries of Ontario, which had theretofore been claimed by the Dominion of Canada, were declared to be the property of the province, and the province has for the past four years assumed the duties which under the judgment were determined to devolve upon it. During this period it has experienced some considerable difficulty in enforcing the provisions of its fishery laws upon the Great Lakes, chiefly in view of the fact that United States fisherman

"are granted almost unlimited privileges as to time and manner of fishing. It is therefore suggested that it would be manifestly in the interests of both countries if regulations could be agreed upon which would be just and equitable to the fisheries, fishermen, and fishing industry alike—regulations establishing close seasons covering the spawning periods of fish, as to the kind and number of implements to be used in the capture of fish, and as to the kinds of fish to be taken, and that the most convenient and satisfactory means to this end would be a conference between representatives of the several jurisdictions surrounding the Great Lakes. It is not improbable that if amicable conclusions could be arrived at, our Great Lake fisheries could, and would, in a few years be restored to their former condition of excellence, and a profitable livelihood to many thousands of our citizens, and a valuable food supply, assured for all time.

"I might mention for your information that large sums are annually being spent in this province for the protection of its fisheries, and for the propagation of fish; that fishermen are restricted in the number and kinds of implements which they may use, and the periods during which they may be fished; that they are prohibited from taking immature fish, and in the case of trout and whitefish of any less than two pounds in weight; that no bass or maskinonge or speckled trout may be taken in any manner except with hook and line, and that their sale is strictly prohibited. Further restrictions have been in contemplation; but in view of the fact that there have heretofore been few, if any, placed upon the operations of the fishermen of most of the border States, we are in doubt as to whether anything further can properly be done in that direction; indeed, whether the restrictions now in force on this side of the international boundary can be justly maintained. Certainly it will be difficult to longer resist the importunities of our fishermen, for similar privileges to those enjoyed by your fishermen, should no concurrent action be approved by you. We are strongly urged to throw down the bars; but before doing so would first respectfully invite the attention of the representatives of your State to the inevitable result of such a course, and with the hope that you may appreciate the importance of some concerted action being immediately taken for the conservation of this great heritage. I should be glad of your views upon the subject at your earliest convenience.

"Yours truly,

"S. T. BASTEDO,

"Deputy Commissioner."

It is gratifying to be able to state that the letters in reply indicate an intense interest in the subject, and that nearly all of the States are anxious to co-operate with this province in the objects enunciated in its inaugural communication. The following may be quoted as a fair sample of the answers received:

"STATE OF OHIO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION.

"Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 17th, 1902.

"To the Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries,

"Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Canada.

"Sir,—

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your valued communication of the 12th December, the contents of which have been noted with great pleasure. Permit me to say that the suggestions you make are in conformity with the opinion that the Ohio commission has entertained for a long time, and that we will welcome any concerted action which will have for its object the preservation and perpetuation of the lake fisheries. The laws governing the fishing in Ohio waters of Lake Erie at the present time more nearly approach those of the province of Ontario than at any other time in our history, and it is our desire to make them still more closely related in order that there may be unity of action. It will give me great pleasure to meet you at any place you may suggest at some time in the near future, to talk over this matter thoroughly and to inaugurate a basis for such action as may be deemed proper and necessary. Permit me to say in conclusion that we sincerely hope that the province of Ontario will not abate in the slightest degree from their heretofore admirable position upon the question of the lake fisheries. In my opinion, the care, firmness and good sense exercised by the dominion authorities in the matter of these lake fisheries have been in

"notable contrast to that of some of the States, and the result has been a conservation of the fish supply which would not have been obtained under other conditions.

"Again assuring you that it will give me great pleasure to confer with you on this important subject, I am, sir,

"Very respectfully yours,

"J. L. RODGERS,

"President."

A conference will probably be held as soon after the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature as details can be arranged.

THE BIOLOGICAL STATION IN THE GEORGIAN BAY.

The biological station, which has been recently established by the Dominion Government in the Georgian Bay, is situated on island No. 121 in Go-Home-Bay, about twenty miles from Midland. Scientific work was begun there last summer. An application was received from the station for permission to use certain nets to enable the work for which the station was established to be carried on, which permission was, of course, promptly granted. A complete hydrographic survey of the vicinity is being made under the supervision of Professor C. H. C. Wright, of the School of Science. Last season a surface map of the islands and reefs lying between Station Island and Red Rock was finished, and this survey, it is understood, will be extended next summer. The biological work is under the direction of Dr. B. A. Bensley, of Toronto University, who, it may be said, is now making a classification of the fish of the Georgian Bay from specimens taken last season, a full list of which will be published as soon as completed. One of the chief features of the biological work will be a study of the food and environment of the fish of the district, with special reference to those of commercial value. Mr. R. T. Anderson, a student of the University of Toronto, has made a large collection of the skins of lake and marsh birds, which is to form the nucleus of a complete collection of the birds of the region. He is also making a collection of the plants and animals of the surrounding country. In addition to the strictly scientific work of the station, work of a more practical and commercial nature is being carried on—a hatching pond for bass was last fall prepared, and twenty-nine bass of different ages were placed therein. If they winter successfully, their spawning operations are to be carefully studied. The preparation of another hatching pond for bass is contemplated next season that the effect of food and environment may be determined, as well as the growth from year to year. Meteorological observations were made during the summer, under the supervision of Professor W. J. Loudon, and arrangements are being made for more complete meteorological records during next season.

There is an infinite variety of fish fauna at the very door of the station. Fish are being caught daily at all stages of their growth. We have no reliable information as to the time it takes them to arrive at maturity—the matter has been one of speculation largely. It is a subject of great interest from an economic standpoint, and it would be most desirable that the purview of the station should be extended to other kinds of fish as well as bass, that some organized means of obtaining this very useful information may be evolved.

THE EFFECT OF DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS UPON FISH LIFE.

Reference was made in the report of last year to permission having been granted to Dr. A. P. Knight, Professor of Animal Biology Queens College, Kingston, to make tests in provincial waters as to the effect of dynamite explosions

upon fish life. A copy of the learned doctor's very valuable and interesting report of his investigations has been received and filed in the department. His investigations were most extensive and exhaustive in their character, and were conducted not only in our own province but throughout the dominion, and the experiments were tried not only upon the smaller fishes, but upon the larger species also, and even upon seals. The destructiveness of the explosions varied, of course, according to easily recognizable conditions, viz., (1) as to the charge of dynamite used, (2) the depth of the water in which the explosion occurred, (3) the number of fish in the neighborhood of the explosion, and (4) the kind of fish in the vicinity of the charge when exploded. A charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. exploded in Kingston harbor did not bring up a solitary fish, while one cartridge, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in weight, set off in St. John harbor, New Brunswick, killed over 800. The depth of water appeared to be another important condition affecting the destructiveness of the explosions. Tests were made in depths varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 300 ft. Little, if any, destruction was caused in shallow water, due probably to the pressure resulting from the explosion being not sufficiently great to rupture the swim bladder. One blast at 18 inches below the surface sent up a column of water about 100 feet high. Another blast, 3 feet below, sent up a column about 60 or 70 feet high. In neither case was fish killed, though it is thought some must have been present. At 10 or 20 feet below the surface, the explosion lifted a broad cone or mound of water 6 or 8 feet high. At increasing depths the surface disturbance, of course, became less and less marked, until at 200 feet the only evidence of the explosion, except the noise and the tremendous blow on the bottom of the boat, was the appearance of a vast number of small bubbles of gas, covering a diameter of about 60 feet. A few of the results of the explosions are tabulated as follows :

No. Exp't.	Weight of Dynamite	Depth of Water in feet	Depth of Cartridge in feet.	No. Fish Killed.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	12	12	0
2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	14	12	0
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	10	10	0
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	26	18	300
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	25	18	160
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	24	18	35

Dr. Knight says it is difficult to say whether in Nos. 1, 2 and 3 there were no fish present, or whether the pressure was insufficient to kill them. In the case of Nos. 4 and 5, he thinks that more fish must have been present in the former case than in the latter. In No. 6 not a single fish came up when the explosion occurred. He thought it quite evident that besides the fish that came to the surface and floated, there were a large number which were merely stunned, and subsequently escaped or were killed outright and sank to the bottom. Thus the destructiveness of dynamite takes on a wider aspect than that of merely counting the slain. Nearly all of the fish floated belly up; the sun fish lay more upon their side; lake trout on their back, but with the tail end deep in the water and head above it. The rupture of the swim bladder and escape of its gas ventrally, so as to displace its centre of gravity was probably the cause of the fish floating on their backs. It was thought however that a physiologist could scarcely escape the conviction that the nervous mechanism for the maintenance of equilibrium must have been paralyzed in all of them. It is said that fish that die in water from other causes than concussion, say from suffocation or from poison, lose their power of maintaining the vertical position, and that in these cases they lie on their backs, presumably because of muscular inability to balance themselves. The brains of a dozen fish, half killed by dynamite and half caught by hook

and line, were preserved and subsequently examined under the microscope. On comparison with each other no difference could be observed in their minute structure as a result of their different modes of death. Shortly, the result of the experiments was to demonstrate that large numbers of immature fish were killed, and that not one-third of those which came to the surface in fresh water could be sold in the market.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The department desires to acknowledge with grateful thanks the receipt from Hon. G. M. Bowers, United States Commissioner of Fisheries at Washington, of four volumes of Jordon & Everman's Bulletin of the United States National Museum, and also of a number of volumes of the United States Commissioners' Report ;

The generous consideration and courtesy accorded by various railway and steamboat companies in the matter of transportation ;

The courtesy of the Biological Department, Toronto, in, from time to time, identifying different species of fish ; and

The kindness of Mr. S. J. Martin of Kemptville, in sending to the department a very fine maskinonge, which has been mounted and added to the collection which is being made of our game and important food fishes.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be unnecessary to say that the work has been conducted as economically as possible, having regard to the important and extensive duties to be performed, and the report is submitted in the hope that it will meet with your hearty approval.

The reports of the district and local overseers, which follow, will be found to contain much interesting and valuable information as to fisheries and fishery matters in their respective divisions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. T. BASTEDO,

Deputy Commissioner.

Dec. 31st, 1902.

OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

District Overseer Judd, Morton, reports as follows :

"In my last annual report, I referred to the past season's satisfactory returns, of the quantity and quality of the catch of fish in my district, of the diminishing abuses and consequent observance of the laws and regulations, the increased number of tourists, the interested feeling of the people in the value of the fisheries and their co-operation in protection.

I made suggestions as to the limitations of catch, the preservation of minnows, the ridding our waters of destructive fish; and what is true of that season is quite as much so in the one just closed.

That difficulties and suggestions for improvement are continuously coming to notice, is nevertheless a fact. Indeed it would be a miracle yet unheard of if legislation could devise a system of laws and regulations that could be adjusted to all circumstances and meet universal approval.

Every year brings knowledge with experience, and it has been my desire to note carefully wherein these difficulties arise and report to you from time to time. That there is a general and marked improvement in the observance of law and the development of our fisheries, that an awakening and increased feeling is becoming more and more manifest, is an assured fact, from testimony continuously coming to hand and that never before were strenuous efforts from your department more loudly called for.

In this report I beg to confine myself to certain characteristics which appear most prominent towards perfecting the machinery of protection, viz :

- (1) The co-operation by means of anglers' associations.
- (2) The encouragement of such by your department.
- (3) The preservation of minnows and extermination of ling.

In my official position, I have been the means of organizing six anglers' associations. These associations comprise a membership each of from 50 to 100 or over, having a president, two vice-presidents secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee of seven. They are in active working order and enthusiastic in response to a call of meeting.

These associations group in their immediate locality a number of lakes ranging from five to twenty in number, over which they assign to themselves a careful watch. They know well the peculiar characteristics of this group of lakes and suggest by way of resolutions, questions of granting or not granting licenses, the appointment of local overseers who shall reside within touch of their group of lakes, give information of infractions to their local secretary, who, in turn, interviews the local overseer, and thus you will observe, a machinery is on the spot at all times whereby it will be impossible for fish-mongers either with, or without licenses to commit the depredations hitherto so prevalent.

So far, my efforts in this direction have been experimental and with this view I have "made haste slowly," but from what has been done I am convinced that it will eventually be the solution of the problem of protection, and that I cannot press you too strongly upon the question of its adoption.

The co-operation of the public is one thing, but a specific organization of citizens who have local active interested feeling is altogether different. The one carries with it a passive moral tone in the administration of the law; the other is the active machinery which sets in motion the executive of the law.

The question of encouraging such associations is an important one. If you will take into consideration the innumerable lakes which nature has bestowed upon Eastern Ontario, how they are being mapped and studied by the leisured wealth of this continent, the hundreds of thousands of guide books that are

being distributed by the great railway institutions, how hotels and boarding houses are enquired for, beyond the possibility of an adequate supply, and the unlimited wealth that will be distributed in consequence of this tide of tourists that these lakes, if properly cared for, will be to Eastern Ontario what the prairies are to the citizens of the Northwest. I think you will concur in the opinion that I cannot impress upon you too strongly, the imperative necessity of a vigorous policy in adopting every available, and the best possible, means to maintain its present standard of excellence before it becomes too late, and depression sets in as it has in other parts of Ontario.

The practicability of these anglers' associations is exemplified by resolutions forwarded to you requesting, for good causes, that no licenses be granted for certain groups of lakes, where hitherto licenses had been granted, while others by similar resolutions have requested licenses to be granted for their group (where formerly no licenses were granted) for the purpose of ridding the waters of destructive fish. And further that local overseers be appointed, who shall reside at, or within, easy access of such group. This is notable testimony that each local association is reasonable and intensely interested, and will commend itself to your judgment.

I submit, therefore, the wisdom of organizing kindred anglers' associations wherever it is possible so to do, and that all possible encouragement ought to be given, and that in consequence they will develop into very strong organizations.

That in so doing your department will save a large expenditure in travelling expenses now incurred in mileage by reason of the distance many of your overseers live from the lakes assigned to them, and that the evidence sent for prosecutions are of a more reliable character. That the prevalent practice now adopted by many of your overseers in recommending all applications for licenses that come to their hands under the supposition that they are giving good service, where in reality they ought to exercise very distinct discretionary judgment in recommending or rejecting, according to the condition of their lakes, and have decision of character in carrying it out, is another aspect which would be greatly relieved by these anglers' associations.

That the appointment of more overseers is necessary, and the expenditure will be warranted in the accomplishment of what your department desires, and that without them, and the assistance of angler's associations, and by reason of the intricate mass of lakes in my district, all efforts towards an adequate protection under any other system will be fruitless.

In calling your attention to the preservation of minnows and the extermination of ling, I have to say simply that it is a well-known fact that our minnows are decreasing while ling in a few of our lakes are increasing and my suggestions towards a remedy in this respect is to limit the length of minnow seines, raise a revenue by licenses thereon and expend the same in destroying the ling. You cannot take action too quickly in this matter.

The patrol boat "Eva Bell" did excellent service last year and her officers, like others, have been acquiring knowledge from experience, and it is widely known and admitted that the chain of water over which she patrols is rapidly increasing in quantity and quality of fish, and the utmost confidence is expressed that through her agency these lakes will be kept in the best possible condition.

There is still another matter I wish to refer to, and implore your discontinuance, namely, the extension of fishing season with hoop nets to first of May. In my opinion this is unwise. Indeed, instead of extending this season you should shorten it to April 1st, for the reason that in the spring bass are moving and will lead into hoop nets in greater numbers than at any other season of the year. The fishermen know this well and I am suspicious of their design in soliciting such extension.

In conclusion let me observe, no country can claim and no province can appropriate to itself a greater acquisition than the fresh water fisheries of Ontario. Nature has "with lavish hand" bestrewn our territory beyond compare. Its wealth yet unseen will undoubtedly be illimitable. It takes a generation for our forests to recuperate but only a triplicate of years for our fish to grow. Government would be recreant to its trust did it not bend its energies to save harmless and develop such great resources so near the people."

District Overseer Lamarsh, Wheatley, reports that he "visited the different waters and fisheries comprising his district during the month of August, and some of the localities in November. I found that the Lake Erie fisheries were proving very disappointing to fishermen. The herring catch from Detroit River to Port Burwell for 1902 will not total up more than one-third that of 1901, and the catch of many other kinds was proportionately as light. The spring fishing on Lake St. Clair, River Thames and Mitchell Bay was light. Some of the fishermen in those waters report better catches during the fall. The fishing industry in this district has experienced one of the poorest years ever known; while some individual fishermen have done well, and some localities better than others, yet the statement made above will apply generally. Some two or three complaints of crowding were made by some of the Kent fishermen, with, as near as I could judge, good ground for complaint. On my visit to Detroit River and Lake St. Clair I found that there is poaching by Americans going on in those waters during fishing seasons, and that to make the proper inspection and protection of those waters it would be necessary to be able to procure a light gasoline or steam launch at times to run over these waters when needful. I went to Ridgetown and different points in Kent to investigate reports of taking whitefish during November. I examined shipments of fish, going through them thoroughly, but found nothing wrong. I visited all along the shore in Essex in November, but found no whitefish either being shipped or in fishermen's boats. I secured conviction of a couple of parties for gill netting without licenses, one at Kingsville, the other at Leamington. I was at Leamington wharf shortly after. About two ton of herring that had been caught with gill nets were landed on the wharf about the 24th November. I wish to make the above observation that I could have skated on the herring spawn which covered the wharf where the fish had been landed and handled. I found, from conversation with the fisherman, that Overseers Allan, Stephen, and Wonnacott were very active in looking after their divisions. I am of the opinion that the overseers for Elgin and Kent have a very large amount of work for the remuneration received, as each has a very long coast line with a large number of nets in each division to look after.

District Overseer, McCargar, Belleville, reports a decrease in the catch in the Bay of Quinte and Weller's Bay, caused by the Government prohibiting netting of any kind on these waters during the months of July, August and the first half of September. The fishermen who had nets in did well when they were willing to work. The law prohibiting the sale of black bass and maskinonge had the effect of greatly diminishing the catch of these game fish. The anglers this season had better fishing than any season for a long time. There was a lot of black bass put in the bay from the Quinte bass pond, and there should be a great many more put in, as the Bay of Quinte has many advantages over large lakes for anglers, on account of the coves and bays in the bay, where they can get out of the wind and fish any day. I trust the Government in their wisdom will leave the law as it now is re. black bass and maskinonge. It will only be a short time until we have as good fishing as we ever had in the Bay of Quinte.

The Bay of Quinte is one of the finest waters in the province, and if properly protected will be one of the finest fishing and summer resorts in Ontario. There are already a great number of fine cottages and summer resorts along the beautiful shores of the bay, and should the angling improve in the way it has in the last three years this will be one of the most attractive summer resorts along the lake front.

I reported last year the necessity of stocking a number of fine lakes in North Hastings with bass. There are no bass farther north than Gilmour, about fifty miles north of Trenton, on the line of the C.O.R. There are some fine breeding grounds north of this for bass, nice spring water, hard bottom, and fine shade trees around the lakes. Eagle Lake is a very fine lake, from a half to a mile and a half wide, and about eight or nine miles long, and is said to be a hundred feet deep in some places. There are some large lake trout in it, and the settlers are very anxious to have black bass. This lake is only a quarter of a mile from Coe Hill, the terminus of the C.O.R. This lake should be stocked with bass this season. Moira Lake should also be stocked this season, as this is the only lake with fish in near Madoc village, which is a fine summer resort, and a great many gather here for the summer. There are over one dozen cottages there now. I confiscated one gill net and three night lines (the night lines were over a mile long in Moira Lake). This is the second year, and I trust they will not bother again, as I destroyed their nets and night-lines. I have had more trouble with this lake than all the other lakes in the north.

Consecon Lake, west of the C.O.R. Bridge, as I reported last year, is one of the finest fishing grounds in P. E. County, and should be well protected. There are no licenses granted for this lake and should not be in the future. There was some illegal fishing in this lake, but not to any great extent. Consecon Lake and Weller's Bay are both convenient to Consecon village, where there is first-class accommodation as to hotel and boats. The fishermen all along the Bay of Quinte observed the close season. I reported last year that there should be fish-ways or slides put in all dams in the Trent and Moira rivers, and all streams leading from them, but I have found this would be a great mistake, as both Trent and Moira rivers are fine breeding grounds for bass and maskinonge, and were there fish-slides put in carp and all other destructive fish would go up.

The Trent River up to Campbellford has pike, suckers, pickerel, black bass, maskinonge and bull-heads. West of Campbellford there are no pike, as they cannot get up the river, there being no slides, consequently it is one of the best breeding grounds for black bass and maskinonge in Central Ontario.

Great attention should be given to the restocking and protection of the Trent River, as there is the best lunge and black bass fishing there now to be found in this section.

Crow Bay is a beautiful bay on the Trent River, about three miles north of Campbellford, where there is fine fishing. Lunge and bass are the only game fish there. This lake is about four miles long, and from one quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide. They have a couple of fine little steam launches on the lake, and from Healey's Falls to Meyersburg is one of the finest bass and lunge grounds I ever saw. A great many people from Toronto and New York come here to fish, and they can most any day get the amount they are allowed to catch. At Meyersburg there are good stopping places, and there is good fishing all the way up to Hastings, about six miles of beautiful water; and from there to the head of Rice Lake there could not be a more desirable place for anyone to go who likes nice clear water and the very best fishing. They can get good men with boats to row them at any time, and they furnish good bait also. There are no nets allowed in the Trent River but hoop nets, and they

are not allowed in the summer months. The game fishing in the river has improved since they allowed hoop nets, and if fishermen are, and would be honest, all lakes and rivers that have bull-heads, pike and suckers should be fished with hoop nets. Should bass or lunge be caught in the hoop net it does not hurt them. Therefore I would recommend the government to grant licenses for hoop nets alone, with the understanding that anyone not returning a bass or lunge to the water their licenses would be cancelled at once and their grounds transferred to another. This would put a stop to all illegal fishing, as there is less illegal fishing every year. The fishermen realise that it does not pay to take the chances of being fined.

There was a misunderstanding around Hastings and Campbellford about large mouth bass, and swamp bass and there were a few shipped, but I told them last spring the law re black bass was the same for all bass and I am fully satisfied the law has been well observed in this division.

Re-stocking the Trent River. This can be done very cheaply, as there can be one or more bass hatcheries started and run at a small expense. At or near Mr. Rod Kellers, near Healey's Falls, would be a good place for one. The government, in my mind, should start hatcheries all through Ontario where there are suitable waters and places. There is no doubt that the fishing industry in Ontario is only in its infancy, and if proper attention is given to starting bass hatcheries and restocking the fine waters all throughout Ontario, it will only be a few years before there will be a great saving of food—I mean it will take the place of meat and a good revenue will be received by the fisheries department.

I stated last season that the government should aid the fishing industry, just as well as the cheese, or butter, or fruit growers, or breeders' associations.

I strongly recommend that there should not be any nets of any kind allowed in the Bay of Quinte, or any lake in P. E. County or Weller's Bay, or any waters east of Peterboro, north of the St. Lawrence River, in the spring at the time when all the game fish are spawning, as they should not be disturbed. The fishermen stand in their own light when they do this, as I am fully satisfied they would catch as many fish in the fall and winter as they do now, and would get from two to four cents per pound more for the fish. This, to my mind, is a matter that should be looked into. It is too bad to see fine fish sell for half price, when, if they were allowed to grow a few months, they would bring double the money.

I had to fine one man, at Bancroft, for allowing the refuse to go in the water, and a few more will have to be fined unless they fix up the floor in the lower part of their mills so that the saw-dust will not go through. All the mill owners in the southern part observe the law well.

I find more fish are being consumed every year. I think more than one-third of the catch in this district is consumed in Canada, and they are the best fish as well. Our worst fish are shipped away.

District Overseer Mathen, Brockville, reports that the fishing on the St. Lawrence River during the year has been much better than in former years. His district has been well inspected, the different overseers attending faithfully to their duties. Pike fishing has been good, and maskinonge fishing excellent. The report that Americans were fishing in our waters for minnows with seine caused considerable trouble, but on investigating, he found in every case that hook and line only were being used by them. Even this is objected to. He would recommend a close season for pike, the same as on the American side.

District Overseer Pratt, Penetang, reports that the season of 1902 will always be remembered as a very early one, the bay being entirely free of ice on April 10th. His operations began on April 15th, when he sailed from Midland

to Shawanga Bay, finding no ice. It will also be remembered as a season of very high winds and severe gales, and fishermen will always associate it with the remembrance of great loss of nets and fishing gear. It was also a very cold year, and tourists, although in greater numbers than ever, remained for shorter periods than usual. The catch of fish, however, was about normal, although fishermen report less profit, by reason of losses mentioned above.

His operations were conducted in the sailing cruiser "Gladys." In his last year's report, he stated that she (the "Gladys") was a "done" boat. Afterward, when consenting to try her another year, he advised the Department not to expect good work out of her as she was unseaworthy. His opinion has been fully verified, as, early in the season, first one sail, then another, was blown out of her. However, he worked along with one assistant the best he could until December 1st, when navigation closed. During the season he was obliged to haul her out of the water twice, patching here and caulking there, and finally hauled her out for good; and he states most emphatically that she is of no more use as a cruiser. A steam launch, he thinks, is the only way in which effective patrolling can be done, as it can travel in any water that a fish-boat can. It would not be readily seen, could work in any weather that a fish-boat could, and the very name of a steam launch cruiser would place the would-be offender on the apprehensive.

The tourist fraternity, as expected, are ever increasing in numbers, and it is becoming fully apparent that in this class are to be found some of the most flagrant law-breakers, and unless a stronger check is placed on the unsportsmanlike slaughter of black bass, that fish must speedily become rare. He has during the past season seen heaps of rotting bass in the rear of camp-grounds; but as there was no conclusive evidence that the then campers were the offenders, nothing could be done. For the past few years bass have been multiplying very rapidly; in fact he believes that 1902 saw bass in greater plenty than for twenty years past. Some tourists seem to think that hauling out one hundred per day is correct sport. Trap nets, seines, and other illegal contrivances are not on the increase, but still too many are in evidence. It is true that there is a great temptation for the regular fisherman to adopt speedier and more effective methods than the gill net affords, but he can truthfully say there seems to be less disposition on their part than formerly to break the law. But there is a growing class of watermen that must be reckoned with, namely, the guides. These men get good pay for two months or so. A great many of them have taken it up quite recently; they become enamoured of water life. They are for the most part without much means, and trap fishing offers a comparatively easy opening for continuing the water life until the close of navigation with profit.

He reiterates his recommendation of last year that placards containing a synopsis of the fishery laws be placed at all summer resorts, on all house boats and passenger steamers, as well as a general distribution over the entire district.

The use of gasoline as a motive power for fish boats has proved satisfactory to the few who tried it last season, and it is certain that the coming season will see a good many fish boats similarly equipped. He would recommend that they be classified, as some dissatisfaction exists among sailboat men, who claim the license fee is disproportionate.

He would recommend that a more liberal regulation be issued for the catching of herring. Herring begin to appear on the inshore shoals about Oct. 1st. They are then in schools for a few days, evidently in search of spawning grounds. Immediately afterward they separate, but for the most part remain in the vicinity until the ice leaves in the spring. From the time they begin to appear in the fall they are in countless millions, and the total catch is an infinitesimal fraction of their numbers, the great bulk of those destroyed falling a

prey to other kinds of fish. From April to October they are rarely seen in these waters, and unless they be taken when inshore, they cannot be taken at all. A herring outfit is a comparatively inexpensive one, and many a poor man who has not the means to fish in the regular way would gladly engage in herring fishing for a month or so before the long winter sets in; in fact, if they are prohibited from doing so, a real injustice would be done, and these men are entitled to consideration.

Whitefish and trout are of better size than usual, owing no doubt to the regulations re small fish, and to more general use of a larger mesh net by fishermen.

Maskinonge, our king of fish, are having a hard time to hold his own with his twin brother, the pike, and he would recommend that special facilities be given to pike fishers.

He would strongly recommend that all common carriers be held liable for the proper labeling of fish packages.

District Overseer Thwaite, Oshawa, reports that he has been over his districts many times during 1902, and found that the local overseers had performed their duties satisfactorily. They report that there have been many complaints of illegal fishing and netting, especially in lakes Simcoe and Couchiching. These are large lakes and cannot be properly guarded with canoes and row boats. He would recommend that a small steamer be purchased for this purpose. A patrol boat on these lakes would, he thinks, deter poachers from netting, and stop this illegal fishing. A better feeling is being manifested by both residents and tourists towards the protection of fish. The people seem to be awakening to the fact that reckless and continual trolling for maskinonge can have only one result—the extermination of this highly-prized fish. Of all the lakes Stoney Lake takes the prize for good trolling. This lake is noted for its beautiful scenery and healthy atmosphere, and thousands visit it during the summer months in search of rest and recreation. The female portion of the visitors seem to enjoy the fishing as well as the male portion, and have made some big catches. A plan suggested to re-stock Stoney Lake with maskinonge would be to put fishways in the Indian River, which flows from Stoney Lake into Rice Lake, where maskinonge are plentiful besides. These fish would no doubt have a better chance to increase if the use of spears was prohibited, and it were made illegal to have them in possession in, say, the Counties of Ontario, Peterboro, Victoria, Simcoe and Haliburton. They are principally used during the spawning season, and maskinonge are the fish that suffer most from these instruments of destruction. Great interest is taken in the work of re-stocking the back lakes with parent black bass by the Fisheries Department, and the general desire of all parties is that this good work will be largely extended this season. He recommends that a fee of \$5 be charged all non-residents for the privilege of fishing in our lakes. This small fee would not deter people from visiting these lakes, when it becomes known that the fees would be expended in increasing the supply and providing better protection. As the time draws near when the Act expires prohibiting the sale of maskinonge and bass, he trusts the Department will extend this prohibition indefinitely. As regards the number of these fish to be caught in one day, he would suggest that the catch be limited to eight bass and two maskinonge. No complaints have been received that mill refuse has been allowed to flow into any of the rivers or lakes.

Overseer Allan, Kent, reports that there was an increase in the catch in his division, and that the fishermen were well satisfied with the season's work. The fish caught were all exported to the United States. The close seasons were well observed. One case of illegal fishing came to his notice, and the offender

was fined \$10 and costs. The mill owners have observed the law regarding the pollution of streams by sawdust. There are no fishways in his division. Some of the Indians of Wallpoole Island set hoop nets in Ontario waters, and were fishing for commercial purposes. He told them they must apply for license or take out their nets, and gave them ten days to comply with his orders. They were all removed with the exception of half a set and some baited hooks, which he seized and stored.

Overseer Armstrong, Nipissing, reports that the fishery laws have been fairly well observed in that district. There were six licenses issued, two for domestic use and four with permission to sell. Two parties securing licenses did not make their annual report to him; one, as far as he could ascertain, had moved out of the district, and the other claims he had no fishing. He is pleased to say that fishermen report that fish appear to be on the increase in Lake Tamiscamingue, especially herring and whitefish. New settlers also report all varieties of trout in many of the small inland lakes and streams. The rising of the water in the lake in the springtime, which is usually about 12 feet, causes a considerable amount of low lands to be inundated for at least six weeks every spring. On some of these low lands there are several saw mills. During the low water these mills dump sawdust on what is their dry land, but in high water some of the sawdust is carried into the lake by currents. The mill owners claim they are not liable.

Overseer Bailey, Nipissing, reports that during the year 1902, there were no cases of illegal fishing brought before his notice, the laws and regulations being well observed. The angling during the season was not very good owing to the long continued wet and cold weather, which made it very unpleasant for camping tourists. There were no violations regarding the pollution of streams by sawdust, as the mill owners use all the sawdust for fuel and making roads around their property. The fish in Lake Nipissing are in no way diminishing, as there is good angling for bass, pickerel and pike in almost any part of the lake. The tourists are becoming more numerous every season, and are locating and building on the islands to such an extent that there are very few islands left that are not taken. All that is required now is a little advertising to make this lake the best summer resort of Ontario. There is abundance of good fishing and shooting on the islands and shores.

Overseer Barr, Renfrew, reports that there has been an increase in the number of fish caught as compared with the previous year. No fish are exported, but all are used for home consumption. Quite a number of persons have been fishing with hook and line in White Lake, and selling large quantities of fish thus caught. So far as he has been able to find out, the close season has been fairly well observed. Two cases of illegal fishing he had come under his notice during the year, and convictions secured in both. There is only one saw mill in the district, and the proprietor had attended to instructions re sawdust. There are no fishways in the district.

Overseer Blondin, Cornwall, reports that the fishing in his division was as good as in former years. Anglers in the vicinity of Cornwall caught some 80 or 90 maskinonge during the season. They also report an increase in the catch of pickerel. The catch of pike and perch has also been satisfactory. There were fewer licensed fishermen in this district this year than in the past year. All the fish caught except sturgeon are for home consumption; the sturgeon are shipped to Montreal. The close seasons are well observed. No violations of the law or illegal fishing came to his notice. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Bilton, Leeds, reports that the catch of pike was about the same as last year; of catfish and herring, about double the quantity were taken. The herring caught were the largest he had ever seen, especially those taken in the Little Rideau Lake. The number of tourists is increasing every year, and there is plenty of bass to give them first-class angling. The local residents would like to see the close season for salmon trout in Lower Rideau Lake include the month of October, as that is the month in which they spawn in the lake. They would also like to be allowed to take whitefish under license with a gill net during the month of November for domestic purposes only. He complains that he has great difficulty in getting the fishermen to make returns of the fish caught. He has repeatedly warned them not to neglect this, but they do not seem to take notice of his warning. He is of the opinion that the returns will never be fully made unless some penalty is attached, and an example made of the offenders. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Bowerman, Ontario, reports that the law has been well observed during the season of 1902; that maskinonge fishing was very good, but that there was a falling off in the bass, owing, he thinks, to so many being taken out in the winter. He would advise stopping the winter fishing altogether. Stopping the sale of fish has been a great improvement to the fishing. He would recommend that prohibiting fish houses would do away with any illegal fishing. The water has been very high this last season, which is also a good thing for the lake as it has drowned a lot of wild rice that grows so plentiful in shallow water.

Overseer Brady, Victoria, reports that maskinonge were never more plentiful in Lake Scugog than this year. Green bass fishing was good, but the gamey black bass is a thing of the past in those waters, owing, he says, to the large number taken out through the ice in the winter. Maskinonge were very plentiful on Pigeon Creek during the summer, but were very scarce in Sturgeon Lake later on the fall. Some very good catches were made, and as a whole the fishing was good up to the middle of November. The close season was fairly well observed. Ninety per cent. of those he had been speaking to during the summer were in favor of a six months' close season from the 1st December to the 1st June for all kinds of fish which inhabit these waters. He says if any kinds of fish are allowed to be taken, and a person is found breaking the law, he will make the excuse that he was fishing for fish not protected by close season. He would also recommend that a close season for frogs be enacted from 1st April to the 1st or 15th July, and any frogs that will measure less than seven inches from nose to tip of hind toe, should not be retained out of the water. He says this law would not only protect the frogs, but also the fish, for during the close season for maskinonge and bass, if any person is caught with a frog lamp in his canoe (which answers instead of a jacklight), he will make the excuse that he is catching frogs. He would recommend that the finding of firearms, or any other article which is used for killing fish, in the possession of a person in a canoe or a place where maskinonge or bass are found during the close season, or where fishing is being prosecuted, should be ample evidence to secure a conviction. During the year he confiscated four snares, five spears and one gill net 130 feet long, which he destroyed. There is only one fishway in his district, and it is in good repair.

Overseer Cattenach, Wolfe Island, reports that he received but very few complaints from any source regarding the violations of the regulations. The tourists who visited that locality were well satisfied with the fishery laws and the enforcement thereof. He would recommend an earlier opening of the bass season. He says that such privileges send the guests away fully satisfied, and

with the determination of returning another year. He is pleased to report that the number of tourists is increasing every year. The local fishermen had a very successful season; the quantity and quality of fish caught were much superior to former years. While the principal market was St. Vincent, N.Y., many of the fishermen shipped direct to New York City.

Overseer Clark, Prince Edward, reports that the catch of fish is a little in excess of 1901, and the prices obtained are a little in advance. The greater number of licenses issued accounts for the increase. About 85 per cent. are exported, and 15 per cent. are consumed at home. The shad caught are manufactured into oil and fertilizer at Consecon. The product is valuable. The close season has been very well observed. Very little, if any, illegal fishing has come under his notice. During the early part of the season he seized three hoop nets and four gill nets. There were no complaints of mill refuse being allowed to run into the water. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Clyde, Frontenac, reports that the catch of every kind of fish, with the exception of perch, which about holds its own, has considerably increased over the year of 1901, and with the increase in the quantity of the catch, there is shown a corresponding increase in the value of the fish sold. This increase as shown by the report of 1902, as compared with that of 1901, may in part be explained by an increase in the number of licenses issued for 1902, and also, he believes, by a more accurate count by the fishermen of their catch. He has endeavored to obtain as accurate a statement as possible from each, and with the exception of one or two cases, perhaps, feels that the figures returned represent the catch in his district fairly accurately. He had but two cases of illegal fishing for the year, as compared with twenty-seven for 1901; he takes pleasure in referring to this as indicating a growing regard for the law. He is still convinced of the soundness of his recommendation of last year with regard, first, to the statutory length of bass, and secondly, to increasing the length of gill nets, in the case of domestic licenses, from 30 to 100 yards, and advancing the license fee from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Overseer Couper, Monck reports that the catch of fish in his division was a good one, with the exception of whitetish. The tug fishermen of Port Maitland had a splendid catch of herring, blue pickerel, pike and perch in the months of November and December. The laws were well observed. He had no trouble with fishermen in his division.

Overseer Cousineau, Essex, reports that although the catch of fish for the past season was not so large as that of 1901, nevertheless the result of the fishing operations was quite satisfactory. There was a notable decrease in the catch of fish taken by set lines, owing no doubt to the neglect in looking after the line, as most of the licensees who operate night lines follow other occupations as well as fishing. There was a fair increase in the catch of pike and catfish, and a large increase in the catch of German carp. When the fishermen are better prepared to keep the carp until cold weather, the catch will increase more than 100 per cent, as this kind of fish is increasing in numbers at a fast rate. Owing to the shifting of the ice fields in that portion of Lake St Clair which forms part of his district, the fishermen are unable to take full advantage of the already short season for hoop net fishing. Fully ninety per cent. of the catch of fish is exported to the United States. The prices for the different kinds of fish were higher owing to the keen competition of the different buyers. The whitefish and herring taken were on an average much larger than for many past seasons.

Overseer Craig, Frontenac, reports that the catch for 1902 is equal to, and in some waters much larger than 1901. Bull heads and other coarse fish are plentiful, the demand from the United States larger than formerly, and the

prices are higher. The licensed fishermen are well satisfied with their catch. Although more licenses were granted for herring fishing than in former years, all the fishermen caught sufficient for their domestic use, and report that the fish were plentiful and of good size. Tourists are increasing each year. Several very fine cottages and boat houses were built last summer, which help to beautify the lake. The bass fishing was good up to the last of September. He would recommend that the number of bass to be lawfully taken by tourists be reduced to eight in one day, and the length extended to eleven or twelve inches. Ling are very numerous. He reports being present at Bob's Lake, when eighty-five ling were taken out of one hoop net, some weighing 12 lbs. Every means should be taken to destroy this fish, as it is most destructive to the better class of fish, and is useless either as a food or game fish. He again calls attention to the protection of salmon trout in winter, as a greater number of smaller fish are taken at that time than at any other time of the year. Several people in his district make a living by fishing through the ice, and think a fee of so much per line should be charged. The law has been fairly well observed. He thinks the public willing to give more assistance to the overseer on discharging his duties than formerly. He seized three gill nets and a number of night lines during the year.

Overseer Crotty, Kent, reports no violations of the law, therefore no convictions or fines. There are no dams or fishways in his division. He would suggest an early issuance of licenses, and an extension of his territory to the town line of Middlesex and Kent.

Overseer Donaldson, Frontenac, reports that the fishery laws were fairly well observed throughout his district. There were no fishing licenses granted excepting for domestic purposes. He regrets to say, it is very difficult to get fishermen to send in their returns at the end of the fishing season. He also finds that in several cases, applications have been made for licenses, and after they were issued the applicants failed to pay the fee. He would respectfully recommend that all applicants for license be required to deposit the fees, or a portion of the fee, before the license be issued. By their depositing a certain sum as a guarantee of good faith, it would save considerable trouble and expense. On April 22nd, 1902, he inspected Antoine Lake, Township Palmerton, and seized one gill net 150 ft. long, 5 ft. deep, and 2-inch mesh; also one boat valued at about one dollar. He would recommend that spearing pike be not allowed at any time of the year in his district, as it is the means of great slaughter of those fish during the month of April. There are many streams in that locality in which no other fish of value exist, and the pike is looked upon as one of their best fish. He regrets to say that some of the small lakes and streams have been almost stripped of this valuable fish, owing to the practice of spearing.

Overseer Driscoll, Howe Island, reports that the angling in his division has been fully up to former years, and the fish of a fine quality, and plentiful. The fishery laws were well observed. No instances of illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Flynn, Addington, reports an increase in the catch in his district, and that the prices secured were about the same as in 1901. About forty per cent. of the fish caught were exported to the United States, and the remainder were used for home consumption. Considerable money was expended by tourists during the months of July, August and part of September. They express their approval of the present fishery regulations, and the policy of the Department in issuing hoop net licenses for lakes frequented by ling. Five cases of illegal fishing were reported in his division; a conviction was secured

in each case, and a fine of \$10 imposed. Herring are increasing in most of the larger lakes. The wholesale slaughter of fish by spearing is practically done away with, and for that reason, the angling is much better in many of the lakes.

Overseer Freeman, Northumberland, reports that there has been a decrease in lake fishing in his division, owing to so much high wind during the summer season that it was impossible for the fishermen to get out to their nets. The bay fishing shows an increase over previous years. Pike and rough fish were caught in large quantities, but bull heads were merely nothing. In fact the fishermen have almost decided not to fish for them on account of their scarcity. He is opposed to spring fishing in any of these inland bays, as that is the time the fish spawn, and he thinks if it was stopped altogether good results would follow. There are no fishways in his division. No mill refuse has been put in the water, and no violations of the law came to his notice.

Overseer Gibson, Strathroy, reports that since the difficulty he had last February with certain parties for placing nets in the streams he has had no further trouble, and the local anglers have had better sport than they have had for years. They have had good catches of pike and pickerel, some of the latter weighing upwards of nine pounds. There has been but few black bass caught, and in most cases they were returned to the water. There is one dam at Strathroy that has no fishway in it, and he does not think one necessary, as the gates are open long enough for the fish to pass up and down. There are two saw-mills in his division, but the dust is not allowed to enter the stream.

Overseer Goulette, Gananoque, reports that the year has been a good one. Black bass are increasing in his district. Bull-heads are also on the increase in Gananoque Lake. He would recommend that three hoop net licenses be granted for South Lake, as the coarse fish are numerous in that lake. He reports having seized several gill nets in the St. Lawrence River.

Overseer Graham, Victoria, reports that no violation of the law respecting close seasons came under his observation, and no complaints of violations of the regulations in any way were laid before him. He has reason to believe that the law is more strictly observed than in former years. There has been no mill refuse allowed to pass into the streams in his division.

Overseer Hadgraft, Lincoln, reports that the fishermen in his division are well satisfied with the season's catch. Those who followed fishing exclusively for a means of living had good success. Over half of the fishermen in his division have other work, which they follow during the summer, and take up fishing when the run of herring is on. This will account for the difference in the fishermen's report. The catch of perch, both by line and net fishing, is below the average. Very few trout were caught, and they were taken near the head of the lake. Whitefish were so scarce that it would not pay the fishermen to set their nets for them. The catch of herring was above the average, both in size and quantity taken; from the 1st of June to November 19th they were taken in large quantities, after that date the stormy weather interfered with the fishermen, and the catch was smaller. The run of herring started the last week in October, and continued till the 19th of November, and they were more plentiful than he ever knew them to be before. Prices were also better than in former years, being as high as $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 cents per lb. Agents from Buffalo Fish Companies were there during the rush, also a staff of cleaners. He would recommend that a seine license be granted at Niagara for river fishing for three months in winter; also one at Queenston, American fishermen use them in the river without molestation from fishery officers, and at night come over to the Canadian side and haul on our shore. He thinks if the privilege was granted to Canadians they would defend their own rights. He would recommend that

a clause be inserted in the licenses in his division restricting fishermen from setting their nets within one mile of the grass beds at Fifteen and Sixteen Mile Creek. He would also recommend that a fee for boat licenses be \$10. All others should remain as they are.

Overseer Howard, Collingwood, reports that the catch was a little less than last year, caused by the rough weather that prevailed, and the non-extension of the open season for trout and whitefish (which had been granted in some other years.) Fish were as plentiful as they have been any year since he was appointed overseer. The close seasons were well observed. The only report of illegal fishing that came to his notice during the year was the fishing of a trap net in Nottawasaga River; this he seized and destroyed. There are no fishways in this division. He would recommend that one be placed in the dam at Thornbury, and also at Clarksburg on the Beaver River. The people are complaining that the fish cannot get up the river.

Overseer Huntington, North Bay, reports that there has been a considerable increase in the catch of fish by angling this season, maskinonge, pickerel, bass and pike being very plentiful in Lake Nipissing and on the French River. The increase in the numbers of the above fish he attributes to the taking of sturgeon in such large numbers by the licensed fishermen. The sturgeon, without doubt, were increasing in numbers for several years, and game and other fish were decreasing, owing principally to sturgeon following up other fish in spawning time and sucking in their spawn as it was deposited. He has made personal observation of the above, and has watched the cleaning of sturgeon for shipment, and has seen pounds of the spawn of other fish taken from their stomachs. He has seen no German carp in those waters. The speckled trout fishing has been very good in all the northern streams running into Lake Nipissing. Lake trout fishing was good in the spring and fall. He would recommend that the close season for lake trout begin on the 15th October, as all lake trout in that district run to the shoals and spawn in the full moon of October and the greatest catches are made at that time, and everybody that wants to fish will soon find this out in the new territory being opened up by the Tamiscamingue Railway, where the waters are full of these fish. The fishery regulations were well observed. No fines were imposed or confiscations made. The close seasons were strictly adhered to, and the law respecting the pollution of waters was not violated. The fishways in his district were all found open and working well.

Overseer Johnson, Brantford, reports that the angling in the waters under his supervision has been better than for some years. The anglers report some very good catches, and the fish of a good size. The regulations have been well observed, very few cases of illegal fishing having come to his notice. The efforts of the Department to re-stock the river with the gamey bass have been much appreciated by the local anglers, who would like to see the good work continue. The fishways at Caledonia, Brantford and Paris should be put in repair, as in their present condition they are absolutely useless.

Overseer Johnson, Northumberland, reports that the fishing this season in his division has been excellent. There was a very large catch of maskinonge, but the rough weather last spring and the lowering of the lake was very destructive of the spawn. He would recommend that something be done to keep the water up at Hastings until the spawn is hatched. No illegal fishing came to his notice.

Overseer Johnson, Parry Sound, reports that the fore part of the season was very cold, which made the season for tourists much shorter than usual, but

they found good fishing in the inland lakes and fairly good in the Georgian Bay, in the vicinity of Parry Sound. The licensed fishermen in his division report a fairly good season. The close seasons and other regulations were well observed.

Overseer Laird, Kent, reports that the past season has been a very light one for the fishermen; in fact it has brought ruin to more than one fisherman, and others have not made enough to pay expenses, all owing, he has no doubt, to the very great falling off in the herring fishing, which has been getting lighter every year for several years. He has no hesitation in saying that the decrease is owing to the wholesale destruction of the herring during the spawning season with the gill nets, and as he has said in former reports that if some other means than are being used at the present time are not adopted at once for the better protection of the herring and whitefish in the fall of the year when these fish are on the spawning grounds, the fishing industry, so far as Lake Erie is concerned, will in the very near future be a thing of the past, which, to his mind, would be a great calamity to that part of the province, as there is a large revenue derived from the fisheries, and the industry furnishes employment to a great number of men. He believes that the fishermen have observed the law to the letter, but he maintains that it is a farce to have close seasons on fish, and then to allow fishing for other kinds of fish. The fishermen in his division are a unit as to the necessity of stopping all fishing about the 10th November until the 1st April the following year. The people in that part of the province are pleased to know that at last steps are being taken to rid the waters of Rondeau Bay of the carp. At the present time three parties are engaged catching these fish, and although only one license was fished the past season, the coming season will see all parties who hold licenses, make an earnest effort to catch their fish which are destroying the feeding grounds of the wild ducks, and the Eau is becoming more and more of a resort for sportsmen during the summer season. This act on the part of the department is very much appreciated by the people who spend a season at this popular resort.

Overseer Lamarsh, Essex, in submitting his annual report for his district for 1902, says: "I am sorry to have to report that the past season has been one of continuous disappointment and disaster to the fishermen. The nets had only been set a few days last spring when a terrific gale from the south and west arose, which caused great damage to the fishermen all along the shore of Lake Erie. Gales and storms followed each other, so that it was almost impossible for the fishermen to follow their calling properly. The value of the catch for 1902 in my district is only a trifle over half of the catch of 1901, the total for 1902 being \$24,287, the general opinion of the fishermen being that the decrease was mostly due to the unfavorable weather. The heavy and continuous rains experienced during the whole fishing season kept the rivers, creeks and drains pouring roily or muddy water into the lake, with the result that the lake water for a distance of one to three miles out was kept almost muddy and dirty. Herring and whitefish being clear water fish would not enter this water to any extent. The catch of these two kinds, particularly herring, shows a tremendous falling off from last year's catch, while those kinds of fish which delight in muddy water show substantial increases. The total catch of herring for 1902 was only 182,294 lbs., a decrease of 385,316 lbs. from 1901. Whitefish totalled up 95,417 lbs. for 1902, a decrease of 17,893 lbs. Pickerel shows a decrease of 16,771 lbs., the total being 174,823 lbs., while pike show a remarkable increase, being 84,014 lbs. more than 1901. Sturgeon 19,064, a decrease of 3,892 lbs. Perch shows a total of 131,086 lbs., an increase of 24,535 lbs., owing no doubt to the perch gill nets fished in this division during part of May. Catfish show a decrease of 6,974 lbs., while mixed and coarse fish show an increase of 34,128 lbs. The decrease in the catch of herring is attributed to the frequent and

heavy thunder and rain storms of the past season by many of the fishermen, while others think that the operations of American and Canadian gill net tugs are responsible to a certain extent for the decrease in the pound net catch. Fully 95 per cent. of the fish caught in this division were exported to the United States, the balance being used for home consumption. No abuses exist in this district, unless the complaint of some residents that they are unable to procure fish for home use from some of the fishermen can be called an abuse. Many of the fishermen contract their fish for the season to American buyers, and then refuse to supply residents at the market price, thereby causing irritation. The several close seasons were well observed. I made frequent examinations of shipments at different points, but did not find anything wrong. I also visited nets at different times, and found everything all right. Although numerous complaints were made of violations of the close season on whitefish, I am of the opinion that they were made by parties who did not know the difference between large herring and whitefish. The herring caught this fall were of unusual size and quality. Three cases of illegal fishing came to my knowledge, one using more nets than licensed. I confiscated several gill nets so used. Two cases of fishing gill nets without licenses were brought to my notice. One was fined \$15 and costs by the magistrate before whom I laid the complaint: the other case, the individual acknowledged his guilt to me, and I fined him \$35. Some complaints of illegal gill netting were made against some other parties, but I failed to catch them or to secure evidence sufficient to convict them. I shall keep these parties in mind during the coming season. The issuing of gill net licenses in the Pelee Island division gave these parties, they thought, an excuse for using gill nets. The pound net fishermen in this division complained that the parties holding gill net licenses on Pelee Island came over into this division and set their nets close to the pound nets on this shore. If this statement is correct, it certainly looks very unfair to the pound net fishermen here. There are no saw mills in this district that are liable to do injury to the fisheries. There are no fishways in Essex, as there is no necessity for them here. The majority of the fishermen lost heavily this fall by the sudden set-in of winter. They kept their nets in until into December, some of them hoping to get a few good catches to help make up for the poor season. Though winter set in with heavy gales and rough weather, they were unable to remove their nets and stakes. The result is a loss of between \$6,000 and \$8,000 to the fishermen in this division. The opinion of the majority of the fishermen now is, that if the Dominion Department of Fisheries would permit the taking of whitefish up to the 15th or 20th of November, and then prohibit all fishing after that date, a greater measure of protection would be afforded to the whitefish than under the present regulation, and would incidentally give protection to spawning herring, which spawn from the 20th November till into December. I am strongly of the opinion that such a change would be beneficial to all interests concerned. If fishermen were compelled to remove their fishing gear by the 20th November, the losses which occurred this fall would not be repeated.

Overseer Legault, Sturgeon Falls, reports, that the quantity of sturgeon caught during the season was not so great as in the previous year, but the fish were of a much superior quality. The fishermen do not know what caused the decrease in the catch. There have been no abuses. Several complaints were made but when the charges were investigated, no proof could be given by complainants, and he attributed the charges to jealousy among the licensees, some of whom laid charges of trespass against their neighbors, but which were afterwards amicably settled. The close seasons have been strictly observed. There was no injury done in his division by dumping mill refuse in the waters by mill owners. He would respectfully recommend and urge the department, for the

protection of the fisheries, that no licenses be granted on the lake within a radius of at least two miles from the mouth of any river so as to give the fish a chance to go in and out of the river.

Overseer Loveday, Ottawa, reports that during the year he had seven persons before the magistrate for violation of the fishery laws, of whom five were convicted and two were dismissed. Angling he reports to have been fairly good. He calls attention to the mill dam on the Carp River which has no fishway. If this dam was removed, or a fishway put in it, fish could ascend for about 25 miles, and he believes lots of fish would do so and reach favorable spawning grounds. At Shelly's Bay fly fishing has been very good, and some very fine catches have been made. Some of the bass taken were of a much larger size than usual. On the Ottawa he says the fishing was a failure, and he does not wonder at it, as the river is a mass of decaying sawdust and other mill refuse. On the Rideau River the fish seem to be very plentiful but are hard to catch. This, he believes, is due to such an abundance of small fish in the river.

Overseer McCaulay, Bruce, reports that trout and herring fishing in his district has been better this season than any season for the past twenty years, but whitefish seem to be a thing of the past. The fishermen are all well pleased with their catch. He says some of the fishermen had to stop fishing, as they could not get barrels to put their fish in, or salt to cure them. The bass fishing in the Saugeen River was a failure, owing to so much rain. The close seasons were well observed. There were no fines imposed.

Overseer McCall, Norfolk and Haldimand, reports that there has been a substantial increase in the take of herring, a falling off in the take of whitefish, and an increase in pickerel, which are nearly all blue. In perch there is a decrease. Sturgeon are on the decline, and if not protected in some way, will soon become extinct. Of coarse fish the take is about normal. There has been a great falling off in the take of all kinds of fish in that portion of the waters of Lake Erie where gill nets were set in December, 1901. Southwest of Long Point, 10,000 or 15,000 yards of gill net were set and frozen in and fished all winter, and no doubt a windrow of fish that reached for miles was left to decompose and pollute the waters, and have driven the fish off their natural feeding and breeding grounds. The tug gill net fishermen, he thinks, should be restricted to a specified time for setting their nets, so as to prevent the destruction of fish, and also to prevent the destruction of valuable fishing grounds. There is not probably over one per cent. of the fish taken used for home consumption, the great market being Buffalo. The close seasons, he says, are well observed by the pound net and tug gill net fishermen. In the front of the township of Rainham they make a practice of gilling whitefish in close season. The fish visit the shore, and farmers living along the shore fish, more or less, by setting four or five nets after dark and lifting them before daylight. They only have to go from two to ten hundred yards from the shore to fish. Illegal fishing in and around Long Point is on the increase, and calls for a more vigorous enforcement of the law. There are no saw mills or any streams in his division. The fish ways are of the same character that have been for years.

Overseer McComber, Port Arthur, reports that there has been a decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish excepting trout, as compared with the year 1901. The decrease is as follows: Fresh herring, 120,110 lbs., whitefish, 96,884 lbs., pickerel, 153,493 lbs., pike, 119 lbs., sturgeon, 16,639 lbs., salt trout, 140½ barrels. The increase is as follows: Trout, 39,746 lbs., and coarse fish 240 lbs. The only explanation he can give for this decrease is, that the fish are decreasing, as about the same number of licenses were fished in 1902 as in 1901. The increase in

trout may probably be explained by the increased quantity of spawn placed in these waters by the Booth Fishing Company. About eighty per cent. of the fish is exported to the United States, the balance being consumed in Canada. The Booth Fishing Company is the principle purchaser. A considerable quantity is sent to Winnipeg. The close seasons have been well observed so far as he is aware. Only one complaint of illegal fishing was made to him, but in this matter it was impossible to ascertain the truth of the report. There are no saw mills in operation in those waters, excepting two at Port Arthur, and consequently there is no injury to the fishing from that source. There are no fishways in the district. The great depreciation which has taken place in the quantity of fish caught shows the great need there is for a hatchery in that district, as with the continual fishing year after year, and the destruction of spawn which annually takes place, the catch is bound to decrease. In 1901 the total value of the catch was \$98,198.76; in 1902 the value was only \$76,997.69, being a decrease of \$21,201.07. The Government has recently leased Nepigon Lake to the Canadian Fish Co., and this no doubt will greatly increase the total catch of fish on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Overseer McIntyre, Peterboro, reports that he is not in a position to give any particulars as regards clause 37, as no licenses have been issued except for catfish of which he has received no report. There was a good catch of fish in his division, much better than last year and they were all consumed in the neighborhood. He thinks keeping the water down in the lake last spring in April and May saved a great amount of spawn, as the fish could not get up on the marshes to spawn, where the spawn would dry up when the water went down. He would favor the licensing of hoop nets for catfish, as there are a great many in Rice Lake and Indian River. No violations came under his notice. The close season was strictly observed.

Overseer McKirdy, Nepigon, reports that there has been an increase of visitors to Nepigon. The number of permits issued were 64 foreign, netting \$990.00; 21 Canadian, netting \$105.00; total \$1095.00, an increase of eleven permits and \$145 over last year. The fish taken has been fully better than the average weight of other years, being slightly over 2½ lbs. each. As usual, those who visited the stream during June and early in July had the best fishing. They had a few more flies to contend with, but were better satisfied, as there were not the number of visitors then as there were during August. The river has been patrolled by Overseer Charles de Laronde, and the camping grounds were never in better condition. A gentleman who revisited the river after a number of years expressed himself as delighted with the change in the sanitary condition of the camps. He is pleased to report that the war waged against the pike (which were fast taking control of certain portions of the river) has been a decided success. Some thousands of pike which would average 10 lbs. each have been destroyed, as well as large numbers of pickerel (equally destructive to the trout) and suckers. He thinks it would be advisable to continue the netting of these destructive fish during the coming season, as there are still large quantities left, and the more that are taken out the better will be the fishing. As usual, during August the river was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the visitors, frequently three or four parties having to camp at one place, which is undesirable. He would suggest that Overseer Charles de Laronde be instructed to commence his duties earlier and be supplied with a man to help him lay out three or four new camping grounds in favorable location.

Overseer McNabb, Orillia, reports that the close seasons were well observed in his district. Whitefish, salmon trout, herring and bass were very plentiful in Lake Simcoe. The law regarding the dumping of mill refuse in the water

was well observed. He reports having seized a gill net at Grape Island shoal, which he destroyed. Guardian Leatherdale also seized a net on the shoal at 8-Mile Point, which he (McNabb) has in his possession. Some night lines were also seized.

Overseer McRitchie, Bothwell, reports that the amount of fish caught in his division was just about the average, and that the prices obtained were good. No violations of the fishery laws came to his notice. The removal of the Cashmere dam is complete, and there is now a clear passage for fish to ascend the river, and all parties are well pleased that the cause of so much dissatisfaction has been removed.

Overseer Miller, Wiarton, reports that during the year 1902 he visited the several lakes on the Bruce Peninsula two or three times during the summer months, and once a month he visited those lakes where bass fishing was carried on. The most of the bass fishing is done by summer visitors in Bedford Lake, where the bass are very large. The settlers fish a good deal in Miller Lake in the summer, and sometimes parties go there to fish for bass and pike. Along the coast of Lake Huron, from Stokes Bay down to the Sauble Beach, all the bays have plenty of bass. The summer resort people come from London, Goderich, Listowel, Guelph, Hamilton, and some from the United States, to spend a few weeks at the different places along this shore. The most of the fishing islands are bought, and cottages have been erected, and they spend their time fishing for bass. These people, he finds, generally keep the law, and only catch sufficient bass for their immediate use. He has more trouble with the people near at hand. He visited these islands during the summer months often, and along the shores opposite them. In the section of country he has to look after, the game fish are quite plentiful, and the inland lakes are numerous. There are no speckled trout streams, only Spring Creek, near Hepworth, and this stream is leased to a company. There are mountain trout in Lake Gillies. The perch and bass are most plentiful on the Lake Huron coast.

Overseer Moore, Huntsville, reports that there have been no convictions for illegal fishing during the year 1902. Some complaints have been brought to his notice, but upon investigation, there was not sufficient evidence to warrant prosecution. He found either carelessness or indifference to the law on the part of two saw mill owners in the matter of allowing sawdust to get into the Muskoka River, where it might have been avoided had proper care been exercised by them over their employees. This matter was reported to the Department at the time. Two gill nets for taking salmon were brought to him from Rebecca Lake, in the township of Sinclair territory, which would appear to be out of his jurisdiction. These are still in his possession, awaiting instructions in regard to their disposition. He had not been able to ascertain the name of the owner. The black bass placed in Lakes Vernon, Fairy, Peninsular and Mary appear to be doing very well, and he thinks that the fishing for this class of fish should be excellent in the near future. Salmon trout fishing appears to be as good as usual. No fish are caught for export trade.

Overseer Moore, Peterboro, reports that during the past season fish have been fairly plentiful, that the law has been well observed, with the exception of a few cases of illegal net fishing which was promptly stamped out by seizing the nets. The close season has been well observed. The re-stocking of Stony Lake with parent bass has been successful. Several schools of the young bass have been seen during the summer, and their progress watched with much interest. A great many tourists visited our waters during the summer and had good fishing. In this connection he thinks foreigners should be charged a small license fee for the privilege of fishing in our waters there. In some of the

waters of this district ling, catfish, suckers and eels are very plentiful. He suggests that permission be given to take them with nets, for which a license fee should be charged. They are not desirable fish for many reasons, among which and principal is that they destroy the spawn of the maskinonge and bass.

Overseer Mullin, Nipissing, reports that there were fewer licenses issued in his division this year than the year previous, but the catch was better, and the sturgeon were the largest he had ever seen taken in that locality. There were several attempts made to fish hooks illegally by parties from Sturgeon Falls. He was not successful in his efforts to catch these parties, but succeeded in capturing eighteen lines and hooks, which he destroyed. He reports that there were some fine black bass and pike caught, but they were not numerous.

Overseer Myers, Wellington, reports that the chief fish in his district are speckled trout, and the catch this year to be about the same as last year. The close season was well observed, and no infractions of the law came to his notice. He reports having watched the streams closely, and that the mill owners were obeying the law regarding sawdust and other refuse being dumped into streams. There were five fish slides in his district, all in good repair.

Overseer Nash, Rat Portage, reports that there is an apparent increase in the catch compared with the preceding year. This he attributes largely to the fishing industry in that district being on a much better commercial and financial basis than heretofore. He has been over his district some time during each season, and few infractions of the regulations have been reported to him or come under his notice. While on this subject he wishes to state such irregularities. The pound net fishermen report having caught several sturgeon with hooks in their bodies, which helps to bear out the charge made that poachers endeavor to catch sturgeon, and are partially successful in Rainy River during the spawning season when these fish are going from the Lake of the Woods up Rainy River to spawn. The waters in question being international waters, it has been rather difficult in the past to apprehend the offenders, but in conversation with the United States Consul at Rat Portage, he learned that his Government is taking the matter into its consideration, and will likely join with this Department in an endeavor to rid the district of law-breakers in this case. While this illegal fishing may not actually be in this district, yet the evil results affect the fishermen therein most directly. Early in the year it was reported to him that illegal fishing was being carried on in Silver Lake, a small lake about fifteen miles from Rat Portage. This, on investigation, he found to be true, and took every precaution to prevent its recurrence, in which he believes he was successful, as no further reports of a similar kind came to his notice. He did not apprehend the parties, nor find any of their nets. This matter was fully reported to the Department in his letter of February last. In closing he would say that from all he can ascertain the year has been a profitable one to the fishermen. The fish caught wore of an improved quality over the year 1901, being of good size, firm and bright. The close seasons are being better observed, and fisherman have fewer complaints to make, and, in all, the industry has apparently become a healthy and substantial one.

Overseer Norris, Lanark, reports that the catch in his division has been small for the number of licenses issued, owing to the fact that none of the fishermen had their nets set more than two months. The feeling of the locality is strongly opposed to the granting of net licenses in the lakes. The people are under the impression that the hoop nets will take all kinds of fish, while the fact of the matter is that very few pickerel or bass are caught in them, and they are the only game fish in those waters. No doubt where pike are plentiful they would be captured in quantities. He thinks it would be to the interest of

the anglers to employ men with hoop nets during the months of January and February to fish in places like Christie's Lake and other such lakes where ling are plentiful, as they are looked upon as the most destructive fish that inhabit our waters. The law as to close seasons, etc., has been well observed.

Overseer Ogg, Hamilton, reports that in the discharge of his duties as Fishery Overseer for Wentworth, he did not have to fine any person for violating the fishery laws and regulations. The fishermen see the advantage of fishing with a large mesh, as they catch better fish. Especially is this true of the herring, and consequently they realize better prices with less work. They have observed strictly the law regulating the close season. The catch of whitefish for this year was 12,625 pounds, a decrease of 6,525 pounds from last year; trout, 3,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,300 pounds; herring 231,800 pounds, a decrease of 206,030 pounds; pickerel 1,000 pounds, a decrease of 1,400 pounds; and perch 6,100 pounds, a decrease of 3,969 pounds. Other coarse fish caught in Lake Ontario have decreased 4,669 pounds from last year. The cause in a measure may be attributed to a decrease in the number of fishermen who formerly fished in his district. There were three licenses less, and three others which were not fished. Considering the higher prices realized for their fish, it has, on the whole been a satisfactory season. Licenses for spearing were issued for Burlington Bay. There seems to be a carelessness, or disinclination on the part of the fisherman who have taken out spearing licenses to give in their returns, as only twenty-four returns were received to date. Carp in the Bay have become so numerous that they are driving the catfish and other coarse fish out of the inlets, their natural home. All the fish caught were sold for the home market. He found no abuses. The close seasons were strictly observed. One small piece of gill net was seized in the inlet. Messrs Tinsley and Graham seized a quantity of net in what is known as Kerr's Pond, Burlington. The net was forwarded to the Department. Complaints have been made by fishermen that the farmers are dumping apples and grape vine brush in the lake, which wash into their nets and almost destroy them. Acts of this kind in any division should be at once reported to the Department. The angling in the bay was exceptionally good, notwithstanding that the best place for angling was at the canal, which was undergoing repairs.

Overseer Oliver, Little Current, reports that fishing in his division has been as good as last year, excepting the pound net fishing in the west end of the North Channel in the vicinity of Cutler, Blind River, Cockburn Island and the Ducks, which he says has not been quite so good as usual. The prices obtained have been good. Whitefish were higher than he ever knew them to be before, and trout and pickerel have also been much higher than in former years. The gill net catch in the vicinity of the Bustards, Killarney, Squaw Island, Fitzwilliam Island, South Bay, Duck Island, Cockburn Island and Meldrum Bay he reports as being good. The pound net fishing in the vicinity of Gore Bay is about the same as last year. He reports that the fourteen pound nets east of Little Current did very well, although it was well on in the season before they got started. Fourteen nets were fished, although there had been licenses for fifteen. The herring fishing at Bad River was about the same as last year; and at Sprague in the North Channel it was very good, although the season was short. He commenced with the Government boat "Maud" on the 24th day of April, and did good work in looking after illegal fishing; he made a number of seizures of nets that were being fished illegally, and collected license fees which he would not have got otherwise. He reports having received great assistance from Capt. McAulay of the steamer "Gilphie" and her crew. He seized a good number of seines, and taught the parties who practice illegal fishing a severe

lesson. He says that the Indians on Wekwemikong Reserve give a good deal of trouble with seines.

Overseer Roblin, Lennox, reports an increase in the catch over last year, and prices in some cases a little higher. There were no complaints of any illegal fishing came to his notice in the last year, which is proof conclusive that the fishermen are observing more closely the law. And there is also a very friendly feeling towards the Department among the majority of the fishermen. Angling is becoming more popular each year in this district, no doubt largely due to the increase in bass for the past two years. The total value of catch in this district is \$2,839.90, an increase over last year of \$534.00. About 90 per cent. was exported, and 10 per cent. used for home consumption. Fish dealers do not heed the importance of the law requiring them to keep an accurate account of fish bought from each fisherman.

Overseer Sargent, Halton, reports that the season of 1902 has not been as profitable for the fishermen as the previous year, but he is pleased to say that the prices obtained were far better than those of former years. About one-third of the fish caught were shipped to the United States; the remainder were sold in Toronto and local markets. He reports that the fish are increasing in size each year. Owing to the stormy weather during the fall, the fishermen were unable to go out for their nets, and consequently some of them lost considerably. It was one of the worst seasons for stormy weather that he ever experienced, and thinks that the cause of the decrease in the catch. The fishermen devote most of their time to herring fishing, with the exception of one or two who fished a little for trout, and some very fine herring were taken. Bass in the Twelve and Sixteen-Mile creeks are decreasing. This, he thinks, is caused by the German carp invading those waters. If the Government could adopt some means of ridding the waters of this noxious fish, he would think it would be of great benefit to the angling. The laws have been well observed.

Overseer Skeen, Northumberland, reports that the close season on Rice Lake was fairly well observed, no open violations of the law having come under his own observation. Some reports of fish having been slaughtered in the close season reached his ears late in the summer, but when investigated proved to be nothing but heresay. He expresses his disapproval of allowing hoop-net fishing in the lake except under the strictest surveillance. The fishing has been good, the catch of both maskinonge and bass being equal to, if not better than, that of last year. A desirable object to be attained is the regulating of the rise and fall of the water in the spring; if that could be regulated properly, he thinks it would result in a great saving of spawn.

Overseer Smith, Gravenhurst, reports that fish are increasing in his district, and this he attributes to the enforcement of the fishery laws and regulations, and to the better spirit shown by both settlers and tourists, who are now more anxious to assist in carrying out the laws and helping the fishery officers to enforce them. He thinks the increase in bass is due to the measures taken by the Department to re stock the lakes with this desirable fish. No fish are exported from his division, the two licensees finding a ready market for all the fish they can obtain in the home market. The fishery laws are well observed, and the close season closely kept. He visited the several portions of his district at various times during the year, and believes illegal netting has been scarce. He has seen no signs of it himself, and with a few exceptions has had no reports or complaints of same. The complaints, upon investigation, proved to be without foundation. He inspected the various lumber mills during the season, and found the law as to mill refuse carefully carried out. There are no fishways in his district, but he thinks something should be done at Bala Falls

to enable the fish to get from Georgian Bay to Muskoka lakes to help in keeping up the supply of fish. He is of opinion that the issuing of two netting licenses in his district has been most beneficial in the interests of the fishermen, and has helped very materially to do away with illegal netting. There has been no confiscation of nets or any other fishing implements during the past year.

Overseer Steed, Lambton, reports that the catch of fish during the past season of 1902, though below that of 1901 in the total amount, yet in respect of some kinds it is above, and prices have been better. As to the reason why it might be summed up in a few words—heavy weather combined with the geographical position of our shores has all to do with this. And when we report the fact that nets were blown out last spring as soon as set, combined with this last fall only some ten set of stakes were saved out of over forty, and cases in which parts of nets were lost, prove conclusively that heavy north-east and south-west gales have a great deal to do with the profits of all those engaged in the industry. The peculiar way in which the fish run has much to do with the individual catch, for we find some of our fishermen parting with one net and keeping what they were sure was the best, and then find that the other net let out fishes the one kept. In other cases, in which the leader has been made shorter in the lower net, placing the heart of the upper away out in hopes of taking everything that came up the shore, even this failed. As reported last season, the great percentage of our catch is exported to New York. Close seasons have, he says, been fairly well kept, for although it was reported in the latter part of November that the fishermen on our lake shore were keeping trout and whitefish, he found after taking the trouble, on that month, of going up and seeing some of the nets lifted, as well as taking the “Murray” up on the 24th and seeing four more lifted, then going over to Fort Gratiot, U.S., and meeting the fishery tug “Wilson,” when she came in with a load of fish from our shore, and finding no trout or whitefish, the report to be false. This past season has been the exception as far as illegal gill net fishing goes; we have had a rest. Our own fishermen would like if those holding licenses on our own shore would try to remember the three mile limit from pound nets, and in some cases go so far as to ask that no gill net licenses be granted off Sarnia Township. The saw log matter has turned up again this last season as a nuisance, but in this case to the pound nets on our lake shore, for the saw-mills located on Sarnia Bay in rafting down their logs have had the misfortune during heavy weather to have their rafts broken up, and the logs, when they are blown in towards the shore, play sad havoc with all nets that come in their way. The one fishway in this division is working all right.

Overseer Steele, Ontario, reports that the fishing in his division was not so good as in 1901, especially the bass fishing, there being one-third less caught, owing, he thinks, to the wet and stormy weather, which was a great drawback to the anglers. The trout and whitefish caught was also not so good as in 1901 for the same reason. He reports that the maskinonge are on the increase, and the herring seem to be as plentiful as in former years. There seems to be an abundance of coarse fish. The carp he reports to be very numerous, both in Lake Simcoe and Couchiching. During the year he confiscated two spears, one hundred yards of gill net, one seine, and had six persons prosecuted for violating the Fishery Act. Of these cases three were fined and three dismissed for want of evidence. Anglers who have been fishing in the lake for years tell him they have been making good catches in spots where for the last few years they have been unable to get anything. He thinks this is good evidence that the fish are increasing in that lake. There are no fishways in his division.

All the fish caught are used for home consumption. The laws have been well observed.

Overseer Stephens, Chatham, reports that there has been a large falling off in the fish taken in his district last year, which is accounted for by the seines on River Thames being shortened to two-thirds of their former length, and because the licenses were not issued until March 12th, which made the season very short. About ninety-five per cent. of the fish caught are exported to the United States and only about five per cent. used for home consumption. The close season was very well observed, no illegal fishing having come to his notice. A small gill net was found in Baptist Creek, which was confiscated. There are two saw-mills in his district; no sawdust or other refuse is thrown into the river. There are no fishways in his division, and none are necessary.

Overseer Stewart, Pelee Island, reports that, while he has little to report, owing to the conditions of the fishing and fisheries being much similar to previous years, he is however pleased to state that the industry is on the increase, and while some kinds of fish appear to show a falling off, as for instance sturgeon, the cause is probably owing to a less prosecution of this branch of the industry, no night lines whatever having been used during the past year for the purpose of taking these fish. The conditions of weather and water were very favorable during the whole season for fishing purposes. Angling for black bass was exceptionally good in the spring, and a number of anglers took advantage of it, and in some instances abused their privileges. Having obtained permits to angle, they came with tugs bringing their own row boats and oarsmen, and very seldom came near shore, making it very difficult, and in some instances impossible, for him to know what they were doing, but from reports he has seen in the local American papers some of them caught and took away more bass than the regulations authorized. He would respectfully recommend that the angling permit system be done away with, and the persons desiring to angle in our waters be required to domicile here; there is ample accommodation for them. As it is now, having permits, they come over here, take our fish and return to their tugs on Put-in Bay, Middle Bass and elsewhere, without probably having landed on our shores, or the community being one whit the better of their coming. During the fall fishing, however, the bass were either scarce or wary of the bait, as very few were taken. In all other respects the fish laws were strictly respected, the close season well observed, and no instances of illegal fishing came to his notice. The herring caught during the fall fishing was very large and hard; in fact, the finest he had ever seen, and brought $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. at the landing, all of which were sold to American buyers. In fact, all the fish caught in his division are exported to the United States. He would recommend that the Ohio State Fish Hatchery be permitted to procure herring spawn for artificial breeding, provided the fry are placed back in the lake at or near that district.

"During the freshet of the past season the carp not only came over the bars but went up the ditches from drains leaning off the lands to the lake, and could be found, not only in the mains but on the lands flooded by the great quantity of rain fall we had during the past season. If I do not assume too much, I might call your attention to the fact that during your visit here and on our drive up the west dyke of the Drainage System, I called your attention to the condition of the water, also the cleanness of the edges of the canal, caused by these fish feeding upon the vegetation that grow there. Now it appears to me after studying to some extent the nature of these fish, that they do not come inshore for the purpose of destroying the spawn of other fish as reported. No fish come so close to shore to spawn, especially when there is clay bottom, preferring reefs and gravelly points in deeper water, but for the purpose of their own either to feed or deposit their spawn or both, and my reason for supposing this is that the water during their habitation in shore is kept in perfect turmoil, being roiled up to such an extent that it would be impossible for them to do much in the way of preying on young fish. I am also inclined to believe that the whole representation of these fish in the lake is present at these times in the bays and indentions of the shores for the purpose as aforesaid of depositing spawn or

feeding. They seem to be a sort of hog fish, or as I stated in my last annual report, a herbivorous fish. If this is so, I do not think they should be to any great extent interfered with. The time will come, if not now, when there will be a fish worthy of protection, as for instance, sturgeon. A few years ago fishermen threw them out of their nets, they having no market value, while to-day they are one of the most valuable fish on the market, and the fewest of them. And again, if, as I said before, a representation of the carp in the waters of the lake is expressed by the numbers in shore, there are not so many of them after all; also an examination of this fish will show that they have not the capacity for being voracious like the pike, pickerel, or in fact any of the game fish. We live and learn, and while I was of opinion that these fish were detrimental to all fishing interests, I have had occasion to change my mind, and while I do not for a moment presume to dictate to you or your Department, I would ask for your careful consideration of this matter, and herring fishing as well.

Overseer Taylor, Renfrew, reports that the fish caught in his district are all for home consumption. He would call attention to the necessity of a fishway at Pembroke on the Indian River, to allow the fish to pass into this river and up the Muskrat to Muskrat Lake, etc. The close seasons were all well observed. He has had no complaints of spearing, nor has he seen any signs of such having been done. He has entirely put a stop to mill men putting sawdust in the water. Parties holding net and line licenses rendered useful advice in giving information of parties violating the law or encroaching on their territory. Bass seem to be more plentiful, but pike are not so numerous as formerly. Whitefish and pickerel and all coarse fish seem to be increasing. The catch for all purposes was about 25,670 lbs., an increase over former years. There are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Terry, Lake Simcoe, reports that during the close season for maskinonge, three guardians were on the Holland River. They did good work in protecting the maskinonge. He superintended their work, visiting them at different times. One night he took five nets from the main branch, near the upper end of the river. During the last few years the large bed of rice has been completely destroyed by carp. The rice bed was the chief spawning ground in Cook's Bay for the maskinonge. Since its extermination there is no suitable spawning ground in the bay for the maskinonge, so they run up the Holland River. This confines them to a smaller spawning ground, and the poachers would be more easily caught; but it is almost impossible to catch or convict them, as they set their nets in the night. After setting the nets, they leave them. The trolling was fairly good, and a goodly number of fish were caught, but not equal to the average of other years, owing, he thinks, to the cold, wet weather rather than to there being a scarcity of fish. The bass fishing was good, but not so many caught as in other seasons. This was due to their being fewer fishing, the weather being so wet and cold. During the close season for lake trout the weather was generally windy, therefore the poachers had but little chance to set their nets.

Overseer Trotter, Bobcaygeon, reports that the year just closed has been a most successful one for both maskinonge and bass fishing. They are the only kinds of fish taken in the waters under his supervision. He consulted some of the guides—about 25 in number—who were of opinion that about 40,500 lbs. of bass, and about the same of maskinonge were taken during the season. He does not think that any one exceeded the limit in their daily catch. He reports that a greater number of tourists visited that locality during the year, most of them from the United States. He would call the attention of the Department to the fish slide in the Government dam, and would recommend that it be repaired in such a way that the fish could get through to the upper lakes; that there should be a fishway in the dam at Boyd's mills; and that a license fee be charged all foreigners in those waters. The law regulating the sale of bass and maskinonge has been a great protection. This law has been well observed, and he would

recommend that it be further enacted for a term of years, in the interest of both the tourist and the settler. The public regard this law with more favor now than when it was first enacted, which is good evidence that it is a good law and just to all parties. It has been reported to him that there is considerable illegal fishing through the ice in Emily Creek. This is a very difficult place to get at, and consequently a hard matter to catch any one in the act, unless a person spent some time in locating them. It is said the maskinonge are very large and plentiful in that locality.

Overseer Van Norman, Sault Ste. Marie, reports that the fishing in his division has been very good the past season, and the fishermen are well satisfied with results. Fish have been plentiful and of a large size. There is an increase in the catch of whitefish and coarse fish. Trout will about compare with the catch of last season. The catch is nearly all exported to the United States, very little being sold in Canada. No abuses of the regulations came to his notice and the close seasons were well observed. There is no mill rubbish deposited in the waters and there are no fishways in his division.

Overseer Villeneuve, Prescott and Russell, reports that the catch has been a satisfactory one. There has been a substantial increase in sturgeon, whilst other kinds of fish compare very favorably with the catch of other years. The fish caught are all sold in Canada; about ten per cent. is used for home consumption. On one of his trips of inspection he seized and destroyed some night lines which were illegally set. The close seasons were well observed. There is a small saw mill at Plantagenet, but very little damage is caused by the sawdust running into the water, as the mill is worked only in the spring, when the water is high, and the sawdust is carried away by the currents. There are no fishways in this division, and none are needed. No illegal fishing of any consequence came to his notice, and no fines were imposed.

Overseer Waddell, Grey, reports that the catch this season is not so good as last year, owing, he thinks, to the frequent storms which made it impossible for the fishermen to venture out to set or lift their nets. He says there were frequent reports of illegal fishing during the close season. He strongly advises the prohibition of herring fishing during the close season for trout and whitefish. The fishermen take advantage of this privilege, and take trout and whitefish as well as herring. No complaints respecting the pollution of streams with sawdust came to his notice. About one half of the fish caught in his division are sent to the American market.

Overseer Walker, Peel, reports that some of the fishermen in his division who took out licenses never set a net during the year, and the majority did not fish with as much energy as they might have done. This accounts for the catch being a little under the average. In angling he finds that black bass have increased, but owing to so much rain during the first part of the summer (which caused the streams to be very muddy), the catch of white bass was not up to former years. Perch have not been very numerous. He would recommend that some means be adopted to get rid of the carp, also the pike, as both are very destructive to the smaller fish.

Overseer Whalen, Port Arthur, reports that there was an increase in the catch of fish for 1902 as compared with 1901. About the same number of licenses were issued, and there seemed to be no particular explanation as to the cause of the increase. The greater part of the fish is sent to Winnipeg, for distribution, and is mostly consumed in that vicinity. The close season has been well observed, and no illegal fishing has been reported. There are no saw mills in his district.

Overseer Willis, Ontario, reports that the weather during the early part of the season was very unfavorable for the fishermen, but on the whole they had a very good season's business. The fish were all sold locally, except a part of those caught at Pickering Harbor, which were sent to Toronto dealers. Both whitefish and herring were considerably larger than last season, which was partly due to nets of a larger mesh being used. There were no violations of the Act reported, and he believes the laws were well observed. Suckers, pike, and carp were very plentiful in the bay and creeks in the spring. Fishing with hook and line in Whitby and Pickering harbors was better than it has been for some years, both in size of fish and in number taken.

Overseer Willmott, Muskoka, reports that angling in the inland waters during the past summer has been satisfactory, although in most places (the Muskoka lakes principally) the experience of the majority has been that the bass have been small. The efforts of the Government in continuing to introduce adult fish into our waters has met with the approbation of all, both tourist and settler. There is no doubt that the best way to re-stock these waters would be to stop fishing altogether for the term of two years, the lakes being literally swarming with small bass. These would in their time bring fishing to the standard of many years ago. As this course would be most unpopular, the next best method of re-stocking should be devised. This, in his opinion, would be blasting out of passages round insurmountable obstructions between these lakes and the Georgian Bay. This course, he believes, would be preferable to fish ladders; the latter being liable to accident, etc., whereas the former would be a permanency. This could be accomplished at a trifling cost, as tourists would gladly contribute to a fund for the purpose, which, with a little aid from the Government, would be ample. Before, however, soliciting contributions for this purpose, the netting licenses at present in the Muskoka lakes should be withdrawn, as the issuance of these is most unpopular to all classes. Should this suggestion be carried out, it would unavoidably introduce maskinonge into these waters. This he would not consider objectionable, as these fish inhabit the same waters as bass and pickerel elsewhere with no evil results. Should the present netting licenses be removed he would recommend that settlers be granted licenses at a nominal fee for herring only, and only during the month of November, for their private use solely. The laws have been well observed both by the mill owners and fishermen.

Overseer Wonnacott, Elgin, reports a very small catch in comparison with the two preceding years, owing partly, no doubt, to the unusual number of storms, both of wind and rain. The pound nets suffered severely both spring and fall. The most valuable fish, viz., the sturgeon, seems to be about depleted. Whitefish and pickerel were quite scarce during the past season, and, owing to the unsettled condition of the water, the herring scarcely came on shore during the fall, but later in the season; that is, after the pound nets were taken up, some very good catches of herring and perch were made by the gill net men. It appears to him that the only valuable asset left to the fisheries is the herring, as far as his district is concerned, and that the day is not far distant when some protection will have to be given them. Herring were caught in gill nets as late as the 10th December which were still full of spawn. Nearly all the fish caught were exported to the United States. Some high prices were realized, which, in part helped the fishermen out for the short catch. The law was pretty carefully observed, no illegal fishing coming to his knowledge. He says the carp are getting very numerous in the larger streams, which has just about destroyed the angling in the catfish stream at Port Bruce, and also in the Otter Creek at Port Burwell. Some measures should be adopted to try and extermin-

inate this destructive fish. The hoop net set in the Otter Creek at Port Burwell did not have the desired effect, owing probably, in part, to the net not being properly set, and partly by the net being interfered with by parties living up the stream. There are no fishways in his division, although at one time, before the dam was rebuilt at Vienna, he thinks one was in existence there. About the only fish that would make use of it probably were mullet and suckers. On the whole the close seasons were well observed. Of blue pickerel, while some very fair catches were made by one or two men, he thinks, on the whole, it is a mistake to protect this fish, for they certainly destroy a great quantity of the more valuable fish, and the market for this fish is not what it used to be: in fact they are nearly valueless from a commercial standpoint.

Overseer Wood, Toronto, reports that there has been a large falling off in the catch of herring during the year 1902. This may be accounted for by the adverse winds and currents which prevailed during a greater part of the season. The fishermen report that in the early part of the season, while the weather was favorable, the catch was somewhat larger than last season. There was also a depreciation in the quantity of whitefish taken. In regard to this it is claimed by the fishermen that the refuse from the city is deposited on the feeding beds, thereby destroying the food supply and driving the fish to other waters. He has seen nets filled with what was no doubt filth from the city. There was a satisfactory increase in the trout catch during the season. The law was well observed on the whole. In two cases fines were imposed on parties for setting nets in prohibited waters, and a quantity of maskinonge was confiscated. The transportation companies and police officials have shown a disposition to help keep the laws and regulations of the Department.

Overseer Yates, Huron, reports that the season has been a poor one, the first part being very stormy, which interfered very much with fishermen. The pound net men particularly suffered on this account. The fish caught were of a larger size, and the quality good. There were not as many licenses issued in this division this year as in former years. He is pleased to report that the close season has been well observed for the past two years; this, he thinks, accounts for the excellent bass fishing in his district during the year. The catch was good and of excellent quality. The catch of herring and perch with hook and line was very large at Goderich, Port Albert and Bayfield. The mill owners have observed the laws regarding the pollution of streams with sawdust. On the whole, he says, the laws have been fairly well observed. About thirty-five per cent. of the catch is sold in the local market.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE CRUISER GILPHIE.

Southampton, Dec. 31st, 1902

SIR,—I beg to submit my fourth annual report of the work done by the Fisheries Cruiser "Gilphie."

I proceeded, along with the engineer, to fit out the vessel on the 24th March, and she was ready for work on the 9th April. Owing to stormy weather, however, we were not able to leave port until the 10th, when we sailed down the south shore as far as Collingwood, where we remained all the following day interviewing the overseer and fishermen. On Thursday, the 11th, we left for Penetang, calling at Christian Islands, Cedar Point and Thunder Bay. On Monday morning we left Penetang, remaining over night at Muskoka Mills, and on the following day we succeeded in capturing 9 trap nets in the vicinity

of Waubuno and Copperhead Islands. On Thursday, the 17th April, we captured two trap nets and four seines in Shawanaga Bay, and imposed fines of \$10 each on an Indian and white man for fishing illegally. On the following day, after visiting Point au Baril, we returned to Shawanaga Bay, and succeeded in capturing two more seines, and again on the following day we seized a trap net near Jack Rock. The following week was spent in patrolling all the bays and islands between Parry Sound and Penetang. We found one trap net on Friday 25th near Allan's Straits. On Monday, 28th April, after leaving Penetang, we visited Giant's Tomb, and captured a large trap net on the west side of the Island; and on the following day we seized another trap at Salt Harbor Point, Christian Island. The remainder of the week was spent in patrolling around Beausoliel Island and Thunder Bay, calling at Midland on Friday for coal, and at Penetang on Saturday, where we had to remain on account of bad weather. We left Penetang at 8 a.m. on Monday, and searched around Waubuno Island, and on the following day Copperhead and Moon Island, but found no nets. The following morning we left Parry Sound and made a diligent search in the Batteau Channel, and the following day in Shebeshekong Channel and the coast of Shawanaga Bay, arriving at Point au Baril at 7 p.m. On Friday we visited Byng Inlet, where I gave licenses to three fishermen; and on Saturday we made diligent search of the inlet for seines, and proceeded to the Bustard Islands. The following week was spent in patrolling Bad River, Key River, Fraser Bay and Badgely Channel. We seized a trap net in McGregor's Bay, and a seine on West Mary Island.

During the next three weeks we patrolled between the Bustards and Penetang. The weather was very unfavorable and little fishing was done. No seizures were made. On Monday, the 9th of June, at the request of the Harbour Master, we replaced some bouys which had been dragged out of position. We left Penetang on Tuesday, calling at Minnecognashene and Waubuno, Sans Soucie and Copperhead Islands, making a thorough search for nets, but none were discovered. On Saturday, the 14th of June, we left the Bustards with the two rowboats and searched Bad River, with the result of capturing one trap net. On Monday we proceeded to Killarney, and while there succeeded in capturing four seines and one trap net. Overseer Oliver joined us and remained during the next four days. We patrolled the waters between Killarney and Snug Harbour, and on the following morning made a search of Frazer Bay. On Thursday we searched under the lea of Little Clouche Island, but owing to the heavy winds were obliged to give up and go to Little Current. On Friday we went to Smith's Bay, where we anchored the cruiser and took the boats, and were successful in capturing 4 trap nets and one seine. The former were owned by residents of Killarney, and the latter by Indians, who ran away on our approach. We continued the search on Saturday, but without finding any nets. We then went to Little Current and remained over Sunday. On Monday we patrolled all the way to Killarney and captured two seines, and on Tuesday another seine. On Wednesday we left Killarney at 4 a.m., and anchored the cruiser at William Island. We then took the large boat and visited Wikwimikong, where we found some seines, which we proceeded to remove, when the Indians came down in force and tried to prevent us. The Chief arrived and ordered the Indians away. We then took the seines—3 in number, and spread them on the shore to dry. We left Killarney and patrolled the waters as far as Campbell's Rock, calling at Point au Baril and Dillon's Point, without discovering any nets. On Saturday we started out with the two boats, one patrolling around the Umbrella Island, and the other Sandy Island, and succeeded in capturing three large trap nets at the latter island. On Thursday we seized another trap net at Whaleback near Espabekong, and on Friday we got 3

more traps near Giant's Tomb, all of which we burnt. We were delayed at Penetang until Tuesday at 2 p.m. taking on coal. We then left for Christian Island, and while there assisted in releasing a tug which had been surrounded by a large boom of logs. We then patrolled Nottawasaga Bay, but it got so stormy that we had to make for Collingwood. Called on Overseer Howard, who reported that everything was all right. We spent the next three days in patrolling Nottawasaga Bay, and around Christian Islands as well as Thunder Bay. We arrived in Penetang at 3 p.m., on Saturday, 12th July, where we were compelled to remain until Wednesday the 16th, on account of a heavy gale which was blowing. On Wednesday we proceeded to Owen Sound, calling at Christian Island, and remained there on Thursday painting the boat and fixing up generally. On Friday morning we left Owen Sound and patrolled along the shore to Wiarton, where we were joined by Overseer Stephens. We then visited Whitecloud, Griffith and Hay Islands searching for nets, and stayed at Whitecloud Island that night. The following day we continued our search around these islands, and received complaints from the settlers that the Indians steal their fowl and other things when they come there to fish in the fall of the year. We then returned to Wiarton, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday we got as far as Cape Croker, when we were obliged to seek shelter at Whitecloud Island on account of rough weather. On Tuesday we proceeded to Rattlesnake Harbour, calling at Tobermory, and while at Cape Smith we captured two very large trap nets, which we burnt. On Thursday we called at Partridge Island where we were joined by Overseer Oliver. We then visited McGregor's Bay, and the following day we visited Strawberry Island (where we left Overseer Oliver), also Haywood Island, thence on to Sheguindah and Little Current, where I received your telegram to proceed to Parry Sound and pick up the Commissioner. I left at 2 and arrived at Killarney at 7 p.m., and on Sunday I proceeded to the Bustard Islands, where I arrived at 5 p.m. On Monday, 28th July, we left the Bustards, calling at Point au Baril at noon, and then made search of Shawanaga Bay and Shebeshekong Bays, arriving at Parry Sound at 7 p.m. On the following morning we proceeded to Depot Harbour, where we met the Commissioner of Fisheries and returned again to Parry Sound arriving at 8 p.m. On Wednesday morning we left Parry Sound, calling at Dillon's Point, Shawanaga Bay and Point au Baril, arriving at the Bustards at 6 p.m. On the following morning we proceeded to Killarney, where we took on soft coal and then went to Round Island. On Friday we visited Rattlesnake Harbour and South Bay, and on Saturday went to Owen Sound and took on some hard coal. On Monday and Tuesday we patrolled in the vicinity of Minnecognashene and Go Home River, also Jubilee, Wabuno, Copperhead and Sans Soucie Islands, and as far as Rose Point. On Wednesday we succeeded in capturing two trap nets at Sandy Islands, and on Thursday made our way to Penetang, being short of coal, where we arrived at 5 p.m. We washed out the boiler on Friday, and took on ten tons of hard coal on Saturday.

On Monday, 11th August, we again left Penetang and continued our search for nets among the islands, but without success until Thursday, when at the Limestone Islands we captured four trap nets. On Friday we searched Shawanaga and Shebeshekong Bays, and at the latter place found some relics of nets, as well as a large deer which had been killed in the water and drifted on shore. On Saturday we searched all along the shore to Parry Sound, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday 18th we captured two large trap nets near Waubuno Island, and on Wednesday we found two more near Giant's Tomb. We left Thunder Bay on Thursday at 7 a.m. for Watchers Island, but the wind was too strong to admit of any work, and we were obliged to run to the Christian Islands for shelter. We had to remain until Saturday morning, when we left

for Penetang. Tuesday, 2nd Sept., we proceeded to Midland and took on 9½ tons of soft coal, and then returned to Penetang. The remainder of the week was too windy to do much in the way of grappling with the small boats, although we visited Maxwell Island, Go-home and the back water of the Moon River; also Copperhead, Sans Soucie, Iona Rock, Quivive, Campbell's Rock and Sandy Islands, arriving at Parry Sound on Saturday at noon. On Monday morning we left Parry Sound with Dr. Stone on board to pick up the body of Mrs. White, wife of the lighthouse keeper, who with her son were reported drowned. We found the body on shore, but did not find that of the son. We again left Parry Sound at noon, and reached Point au Baril at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday a heavy gale was blowing, and we were obliged to remain at Point au Baril. The Str. Atlantic was 24 hours behind time on Thursday, and still no sign of her. At 6 a.m. we left for the Bustards and Killarney where we arrived at 6 p.m., and on Saturday worked our way to Little Current. We here saw Overseer Oliver, who reported that very little fishing had been done so far in September. On Monday we left Little Current, calling at Centre Island and Cape Smith, where we anchored, as the sea was very heavy outside. At 7 the same day the wind changed and came from the north, and we were obliged to lift anchor and make for Fitzwilliam Island, where we arrived at 10.30. On Tuesday we arrived at Tobermory, the wind still blowing very hard. I heard a great many complaints from fishermen about the rough weather—that it was the worst season they had ever seen. On Wednesday we visited Lion's Head, but there was no fishing going on. On Thursday at Cape Croker we saw a few Indians getting ready for fall fishing. We arrived at Wiarton at 1 p.m., and had an interview with Overseer Stephens, who reported that everything was all right. On Thursday, 19th Sept., we left Wiarton with Overseer Stephens on board, and visited his district, returning to Wiarton at 5 p.m. On Saturday we left Wiarton at 8 a.m. and saw one small boat off Cape Commodore. It made for the shore as soon as we were seen. We arrived at Owen Sound at noon and took on 3 tons of soft coal. We left Owen Sound on Monday morning, patrolling along the shore of the bay and Vail's Point, arriving at Meaford at 5 p.m. On the following day we visited Thornbury, and found that there was only one man there fishing. We then proceeded to Collingwood, and were informed by Overseer Howard that everything was in good shape. Wednesday proved too stormy to venture out, but on Thursday we managed to make a circle around Nottawasaga Bay, and arrived at Thunder Bay at 5 p.m. Wind southeast and blowing very hard. On Friday we went to Muskoka Mills, calling at Hope, Christian and Beckwith Islands, but saw very few signs of fishing. On Saturday I sent one boat to search McRae's Lake and the other to Honey Harbour, but no signs of illegal fishing were discovered, and we arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m.

On Monday, 29th Sept. we called at Minnecognashene Island, where I made the cruiser fast and sent the boats, one to Giant's Tomb and the other to Whale-back Channel. We succeeded in capturing a very large trap net near Eshpabekong Island, which we burnt. On the following day we searched without success in the neighborhood of Tommahawk Point, and arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday we spent in washing out the boiler and fixing things up generally, and on Friday went to Midland and took on ten tons of soft coal, and then visited Victoria Harbour and saw Overseer Labatt. On Saturday we grappled around Methodist and Sturgeon Points and Green Island, and seized 3 trap nets, which we burnt. We arrived at Penetang at 6 p.m. On Monday morning we patrolled in the vicinity of Go-home and McQuade Island, and also at Waubuno, Iona, Rockall and Quivive, but did not find any nets. On the following day we visited Copperhead and San Soucie, and found that nearly

everybody had left. We then went to Campbell's Rock, but found it too rough to visit Sandy Island with a boat. We cruised to Parry Sound, and on Wednesday went to Point au Baril, calling at Shebeshekong, Shawanaga Bay and Freddie Channel. On Thursday we were obliged to remain at Point au Baril, as it was too rough to venture out with our deck loaded with soft coal. On Friday the wind was blowing hard and a big sea running. We left for Byng Inlet, where we made a thorough search with boats for nets. Saturday was stormy and hazy, so we remained at Byng Inlet until Sunday morning, when we went to Killarney.

On Monday, the 13th October, we visited Little Current and saw Overseer Oliver, and on Tuesday visited McGregor and Fraser bays. The pound net fishermen reported good catches. We returned to Little Current at 6 p.m., and on the following day went down the inside channel to Killarney. On Thursday we visited the Bustards, and went to Bad River in our long boat. Here we found parties from Killarney and Wikwimekong trying to catch whitefish on the shoals. We returned to the cruiser at 8 p.m. On Friday we went to Black Bay, and up as far as Groundie Rock, where we found some Wikwimekong and other Indians fishing, and on Saturday went down to the Key River, returning to the Bustards at 3 p.m., where we remained over Sunday. Monday, 20th October, wind was blowing very hard and cold. No boats were moving. On Tuesday we left at 7 a.m., arriving at Point au Baril at noon. Saw very little fishing going on, and in the afternoon we patrolled Shawanaga Bay and arrived at the Freddie Channel, where we remained for the night. On Wednesday we left for Parry Sound, and on Thursday visited Sandy Island, Campbell's Rock, Sans Souci and Copperhead. We next visited the Moon River with the long boat. Several of the fishermen complained of having lost nets during the storm. On Saturday we left Waubuno Island at 7 a.m., and saw several boats trolling off Moose Point, called at Minnecognashene and arrived at Penetang at 4.30 p.m. On Monday, 27th October, we went to Midland and took on 10½ tons of soft coal and some wood, returning to Penetang at 6 p.m. On Tuesday we patrolled in the vicinity of Minnecognashene, Maxwell, Jubilee and Waubuno Islands, arriving at Copperhead at 6 p.m., and on Wednesday we went to Point au Baril by way of the Shebeshekong Channel. Thursday the wind was blowing a gale and no boats were moving, and on Friday, although there was still a heavy sea running, we left for Byng Inlet. On Saturday, at 8 a.m., we left Byng Inlet, but after going about two miles were obliged to return on account of the heavy sea running, and on Sunday we went to the Bustards, where we arrived at noon. There was no one at these islands, but we found a few men at Bad River on Tuesday. They were fishing for herring, and said the fishing was never so good before. We were unable to leave, on account of the heavy sea, before Wednesday, when we ran down to the Key River, where we found several Indians and two white men fishing for herring and making good catches.

On Thursday, 6th November, we left the Bustards and were obliged to run into Byng Inlet for shelter on account of the heavy seas. On Friday we arrived at Point au Baril at noon, and found that everybody had quit fishing, and that the fish houses were closed up. We then patrolled Shawanaga and Shebeshekong bays, and the next morning went to Parry Sound, where we remained over Sunday. On Monday, 10th November, we visited Sandy Island, where we found one man fishing herring, and on Tuesday searched around Campbell's Rock. It rained very heavily and turned to sleet during the night. We left Campbell's Rock on Wednesday, with a heavy sea rolling, called at Copperhead and Sans Soucie, and on Thursday went up the back waters of Moon River, where we found several parties fishing for herring. On Friday we visited Waubuno

Island, and found an old trap net, and then went to Jubilee Island for the night. On Saturday the wind was blowing hard with snow. We went to Midland and got coal, and then went on to Penetang. On Monday we visited Go-home and Split Rock, and at each place we found one man fishing for herring; and on Tuesday we called at Jubilee Island, where we took the boats and searched around Bass or Moose Islands. We succeeded in capturing two trap nets, as well as a lot of culled salted fish. We then returned to Waubuno, where we found a man fishing for herring. On Thursday we visited the back waters of the Moon Island and River, where we found some settlers fishing for home consumption. We visited several places on Friday, and found that everyone had left; and on Saturday we went to Parry Sound, where we had to remain until Tuesday morning on account of the storm. We then visited Palestine, Sand and Snake Islands, where we found several parties fishing for herring; and on Wednesday we called at Sans Soucie and Copperhead, but there was no one at either place. On Thursday it was very cold with snow. We visited Waubuno and Capt. Allan's Strait, but could go no further on account of the snow and were obliged to tie up to rocks. On Friday and Saturday we visited Jubilee and Moose Islands, also Split Rock and Minnecognashene, but everyone had left.

On Monday, 1st December, it was blowing hard and snowing. We left Penetang and called at Thunder Bay, Cedar Point and Christian Islands, reaching Collingwood at 5 p.m. On Tuesday I learned from overseer Howard that no fishing had been done since the close season ended. We went on to Meaford, where we were storm-bound until Saturday, when we went to Wiarton, and on Monday had an interview with Overseer Stephens, who stated that a good deal of illegal fishing had been carried on around the islands, and that he had confiscated some nets. Tuesday morning we left Wiarton and arrived at Owen Sound at 2 p.m., after hard work getting through the ice. We got the boat up to the the Abbey Bros. dock on Wednesday, 10th December, and after putting everything in shape for the winter, I dismissed the crew.

Your obedient servant,

A. McAULAY, Captain.

THE STOCKING OF INLAND WATERS WITH BLACK BASS.

This is a subject which I must treat chiefly by the aid of such light as I have obtained in the discharge of my official duties, rather than as the result of special observation and investigation otherwise; and my paper will therefore of necessity be more of a relation of the work as it has been conducted in this province, than a treatment of the question from a technical or scientific standpoint.

The work of re-stocking the inland waters of Ontario with black bass on an extensive scale is but of recent origin. It is recorded that bass were transplanted by the Dominion Government as long ago as 1873, and have been transplanted at irregular intervals since; but the instances are few, and the work does not seem to have been prosecuted to any considerable extent or with any special vigor, for only incidental references are made to it in the official reports. It appears to have been treated merely as an incident to what presumably was considered more important, or at least more necessary, work, the propagation of the greater food fishes—the trout and whitefish. The Provincial Government, while the dispute with the Dominion Government as to the ownership of the fisheries remained unsettled, probably felt a difficulty in doing more than grant pecuniary aid to localities which were undertaking a little stocking on their own account. But, be this as it may, no systematized or organized plan was inaugurated or carried into execution by the province until the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of England had decided that the fisheries were the property of the province, and the province had assumed the duties which the committee determined belonged to it, and had organized a department. The fact was at once appreciated by the Ontario Government that our inland waters could be made a fruitful and lasting source of profit and pleasure to our people if good fishing could be established and maintained therein, and that it was manifestly a public duty to put forth every effort for the accomplishment of that great end, and as speedily as possible. Most, if not all, of the inland lakes and rivers of Ontario are well adapted to the black bass. It is well known that, given a fair chance, a few pair will in a short time populate the waters in which they are placed, their fecundity being great, and their habit of protecting their young ensuring them immunity, to a great extent, from the depredations of other fish; consequently, a relatively large number reach maturity; they will thrive under conditions where the brook trout could not exist, and in water of a much higher temperature; and they can be successfully introduced into waters in which they are not indigenous. These, and other reasons, seemed to indicate the black bass to be the ideal fish with which to re-stock our waters; and the most practical, successful and speedy means of accomplishing this, having regard to the success which had signalized the work already referred to, to transplant the parent fish. Many lakes in the sparsely settled districts are already naturally well stocked, and it was suggested that these waters might be drawn upon for stocking waters which had become more or less depleted in the older and settled portions. But such a policy was open to objection, because these lakes would in turn, it might reasonably be expected, soon themselves become popular as a resort for anglers and tourists. Besides, they were so difficult of access, and so far from railway communication, that the primitive means of transportation which would have to be adopted would be tedious and expensive, and accompanied by so much loss as to make it impossible to enter upon the work as extensively and as economically as would be desirable and necessary to meet the demand which was known to exist. The department therefore felt that such a plan could not be entertained; that the fish would have to be obtained from waters where a minimum of opposition would be raised to their removal, where

they could be obtained in large numbers, and convenient to railway points. Such points having been located upon one or more of our great lakes, the next matter to be considered was that of rapid transportation. The province was not yet prepared to build a car for the purpose, and therefore the Government approached the railways, which it was thought would be interested in the work, with a view to obtaining their active co-operation to the extent of fitting up and placing at the disposal of the department a car for the purpose of carrying fish, bearing in mind that in some of the States the railways had co-operated in that way. A well-known passenger agent has observed: "What would the interior travel amount to if no effort was made to keep up the supply of fish and game? It is not to be supposed for an instant that persons are going to our interior just to see what the rivers and lakes look like. It is, of course, for the pleasure derived in the way of sport incident to the catching of fish and the hunting of game." It was not suggested that a car on anything like so elaborate a scale as some of the United States fish cars should be provided, but merely that a superannuated passenger or express coach should be adapted to the purpose. Ultimately it was found that a greater part of the work, or that which, in the opinion of the department should first be done, was at points to be reached by the Grand Trunk Railway, and therefore the matter of the construction of the car was thoroughly gone into with representatives of that road. Their willingness to co-operate was graciously and readily expressed, a plan was prepared, and the car was equipped. Originally a first-class passenger coach, it is divided into sections, with a passageway down the middle. A double door in the centre on either side is provided for convenience in loading and unloading, taking on ice, etc. There are ten tanks, besides two compartments for ice. The tanks are lined with heavy galvanized iron, and are so constructed that the water may freely circulate from one tank to the other. The car is charged from a railway hydrant or tank en route. At one end of the car is a double lower and upper berth, a lavatory and a compartment for storing the various utensils in use. The fish are taken by seines and in pound nets under contract, which provides that they be delivered on the car. The Government pay for the catching and loading of the fish, the railway company furnish the car and practically free transportation, and the fish are distributed at the point of destination by interested parties under the supervision of the Government overseers. During the first season (1901), in a few weeks' time, nearly 10,000 adult bass, ranging from 12 to 20 inches in length, were deposited in some 18 different lakes and rivers, a greater number than had theretofore been introduced in the province's whole history. The bulk of these fish were deposited before they had spawned that year.

The main essentials to successful transportation are, (1) healthy and vigorous stock, and (2) unceasing attention while in transit. The water should be changed as often as possible, kept at a proper temperature, and frequently oxygenated. The latter is done by means of a hand pump. Our attendant in charge of the car has been much interested in and most devoted to the work. The success of our operations so far may be characterized as almost phenomenal. The fish have been transported in some cases nearly 400 miles; 850 was the largest number carried at any one time, with a loss of only ten per cent.; 720 were carried 225 miles with a loss of not more than two per cent. Of course, without the car, we should have been unable to pursue the work with anything like the success that has attended it. Where the car has been hauled over other systems than the G.T.R., this has been done gratuitously, and at times special service furnished.

The most convenient way to distribute the fish, where there is a steamboat plying on the lake or waters to be stocked, we have found to be from a scow

towed alongside a steamboat. Upon the scow are placed a sufficient number of tanks or barrels to conveniently hold the fish without crowding. Flat-bottomed boats, where these can be obtained, answer admirably. For carrying fish, ordinary washtubs (new, of course), are considered much better than cans or pails, as more can be carried at a time. A few inches of water should be placed in the tub. In transferring the bass to the water, we place a dozen or so, as may be desired, in a tub and dump them quickly but carefully at suitable spots. This plan we find preferable to depositing with dip nets, as the fish are not so likely to become separated. We know the parental instinct is very strongly developed in the bass, and why not the social habit and other domestic qualities also?

Discretion is of course exercised in regard to the waters which are being stocked. The department has been criticised somewhat for placing bass in a certain lake which at one time had been inhabited by speckled trout, on the ground that it should have been restocked with trout instead of bass, or the trout remaining therein given the protection which would have resulted in their increase in due time. The waters referred to are waters which are being extensively visited by holiday-makers. They were clamoring for fish. The residents desired that we stock with fish that would re-establish themselves in the shortest possible time, and afford sport during July and August. They said: "There may be trout in the lake, but we cannot get them; we want a fish that will bite during July and August, otherwise people will not come here; let us have bass." The council of the municipality unanimously appropriated a sum to assist in the work, realizing its importance, and bass were accordingly put in.

Of course we did not approve of putting bass into streams or small bodies of water which are inhabited by brook trout, or in waters where there would be a possibility, however remote, of restoring the trout fishing; but in large bodies of water, several hundred acres in extent, in which the trout are practically exterminated, and which we wish to stock with the greatest possible expedition, I claim that bass are the proper fish. The opponents of bass may also be too apprehensive with regard to the effect on trout which the stocking of large bodies of water with bass will have. Henshall, in his "More About the Black Bass," says: "The black bass gets the best of other game fish, not by devouring the fishes themselves, but by devouring their food. For this reason, more than any other, they should not be introduced into the same waters with brook trout."

I should like to mention that I am acquainted with a gentleman who has a fishing preserve in Muskoka, in which he tells me he has trout and bass, and that they are thriving equally well, that the trout are not only holding their own but are increasing rapidly. He showed me last season three trout taken in his preserve which measured $19\frac{1}{2}$, $19\frac{1}{2}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively, the largest of which weighed three pounds. He had frequently, he said, opened bass to ascertain upon what they were feeding, and had never in a single instance found a trout. The food consisted principally of crawfish, minnows and perch, which abound in these waters. The preserve comprises three hundred acres. There are no screens to prevent the trout and bass from intermingling. I have also been told that in some of the lakes along the St. John railway in Quebec bass and brook trout have naturally and always co-existed.

There are some who look with contempt upon the black bass as a game fish. Indeed, I remember hearing a delegate at the Montreal meeting say that a man would not be seen going up a back street in his country with a string of bass. There are many, however, who consider the bass quite the peer of the brook trout. Henshall speaks of the salmon as a king, the brook trout as a courtier, and the black bass, "in his virescent cuirass and spring crest, as a doughty warrior whose prowess none can gainsay. He is plucky, game, brave

and unyielding to the last when hooked. He has the arrowy rush and vigor of the trout, the untiring strength and bold leap of the salmon, while he has a system of fighting tactics peculiarly his own. He will rise as readily to the artificial fly as the salmon or the brook trout under the same conditions. I consider him, inch for inch and pound for pound, the gamiest fish that swims. The royal salmon and the lordly trout must yield the palm to a black bass of equal weight."

Parker Gilmore, an English authority, whose writings appear over the *nom de plume* of "Ubique," and whose statements on sporting subjects are received everywhere without question, has this to say of the black bass: "I fear it will be almost heresy to place the black bass on a par with the trout, but I am bold and will go further. I consider he is the superior of the two. He is equally as good as an article of food, is much stronger, and is untiring in his efforts to escape when hooked." Many other recognized authorities might be quoted to the same effect.

It is not, however, the purpose of this paper to discuss the relative merits of the trout and bass as game fish. I have myself been a bass fisherman for many years, and I have enjoyed to the full the exciting sport it has always afforded, for in our cold waters the bass are most active and vigorous. I have also whipped the far famed Nepigon, which many have declared, and properly so, to be the finest trout stream in the world; and I should not like to say that the black bass is the peer of the trout as found in the Nepigon. But I think I have supplied testimony sufficient to satisfy the most exacting sportsman that if the waters of Ontario are not being stocked with the gamiest of fresh water fishes, we are introducing the next best, and certainly one which none can honestly despise, and the only one, I may say, which, under existing conditions, we are able to utilize, as the Government has at present no brook trout hatcheries, and no resources upon which we can draw for trout.

I shall not attempt either to discuss in detail what appear to me to be the relative advantages and disadvantages of stocking in the manner which we have been adopting, and that of pond culture and the introduction of the fry. Each no doubt has its advantages in some respects, and each its drawbacks. Indeed, I think that better results could be attained where practicable by a combination of the two. Especially would this be so in the case of small lakes and rivers, where a full carload would not be required, and to which a can of fry could be readily despatched, and there are a great many such places in this province. The work could probably also be carried on to a later period. But it is gratifying to us to know that the success of transplanting the parent fish has been demonstrated wherever they have been introduced. As I have already intimated, lakes which were stocked some few years before a department was established, now afford excellent fishing; and those into which bass have since been introduced are said by our officers to be literally swarming with the young of these fish. But pond culture would appear to be yet in the experimental stage, judging by the reports of States which are propagating in that way, and I have, therefore, refrained from recommending any appropriation for the construction of ponds until the results of pond culture appear more certain. Michigan, I suppose, has more nearly solved the difficulty than any other State. But even from that State I have a communication in which the writer says he has for twenty years or more given the black bass considerable attention, and that the result of his own experiment, and what he can learn from others is, that he is not enthusiastic on the subject of raising black bass for stocking other waters for many reasons, one of them being that a given number of adult fish will not produce one-half as many fry in artificial ponds as in the wild state. They spawn too late in the season, in artificial ponds, to be of any use. The fry

must be planted before they are properly weaned, or as soon as they begin to eat, as the young bass do not take kindly to liver or other artificial food, as in the case of brook trout. There are many other reasons equally good on which to base the statement that all that has been accomplished in the experiments is to demonstrate the necessity of giving the black bass the necessary protection during the spawning season. I firmly believe that dame nature has done about everything that can be done for them."

In lieu of the construction of ponds, I have thought of recommending the experiment of screening off small areas at appropriate points on the shores of lakes which we are desirous of stocking, and placing therein a few breeders. The fish would then spawn naturally, and without disturbance, the parent fish could be removed when desired, and the fry when old enough could swim out into the lake. The mesh of the screen could be fine enough to prevent the encroachment of other fish, and strong enough to withstand the force of the sea. The cost would be a mere bagatelle. At the end of the season, the screens could be packed away for use again. An almost unlimited number of pens could be so erected. I have never heard of the experiment being tried, and I should like to hear an expression of opinion as to the idea.

I do not know that I need relate to a gathering such as this, the manifest benefits which will accrue to the whole community from having our inland waters well stocked with game fish. It goes without saying, that every dollar spent in the work will be returned to the people manifold, by the thousands of persons whom good fishing will attract.

The recently inaugurated work has been confined to those waters where tourists have congregated in largest numbers, and where the drain has been heaviest, but it may be extended until all our suitable waters are in a condition to afford the greatest amount of pleasure to the angler. This, of course, cannot be accomplished without an active public sentiment to uphold the department in requiring a strict observance of our laws. To promote the creation of such a sentiment, we have encouraged the formation of Anglers' Associations, as it is believed that these may exercise a potent influence in that direction. But our legislation prohibiting the taking of bass with nets, and their sale, will, no doubt, prove the most effective safeguard for their preservation. It has greatly removed the incentive to take the fish illegally.

S. T. B.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

DISTRICT OVERSEERS.

Name.	Residence.	District.
Angus Macaulay .	Southampton	Province of Ontario.
J. C. Judd	Morton	That part of the Co. of Frontenac lying north of the Twps. of Kingston and Pittsburg; the Twps. of North and South Cro-by, Bastard, South Elmsley and Kitley in the Co. of Leeds, the Counties of Lanark, Carlton, Russell, Prescott, Glengarry and Stormont, and for those portions of Dundas and Grenville lying north of the C. P. R.
Peter Lamarsh . . .	Wheatley	Twps. of Anderson, Malden, North Colchester, S. Colchester, N. Gosfield, S. Gosfield, and Mersea, in the Co. of Essex, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of the Detroit River and Lake Erie as lies in front of said Townships.
Hy. Mathen	Brockville	That portion of Co. of Frontenac lying south of the Twps. of Portland and Storrington; for the Twps. of Leeds, Lansdowne, Front of Escott, Rear of Escott and Yonge and Elizabethtown, Co. of Leeds and for those portions of the Cos. of Dundas and Stormont lying south of the C. P. R.
J. K. McCargar . . .	Belleville	Counties of Hastings, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward and the Electoral district of East Northumberland.
Wm. Pratt	Penetang	County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, and all waters and islands in Georgian Bay fronting said counties.
M. Thwaite	Oshawa	Counties of Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Provincial County of Haliburton and Electoral District of West Northumberland, including the waters of Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.

LOCAL OVERSEERS.

O. Allan	Wallaceburg	County of Kent, exclusive of Dover West Tp., also Walpole and St. Anne's Islands, County Lambton.
J. Armstrong	Thornloe	Temiscamingue and tributaries.
Henry Barr	Douglas	County Renfrew and Tps. of Nipissing District lying east and south of Algonquin Park.
George L. Bailey . . .	Callandar	Lake Nipissing, in the Districts of Parry Sound and Nipissing.
Geo. Bilton	Newboro	Tps. of North Crosby, South Burgess, South Elmsley and over the Rideau waters as far as Smith's Falls.
I. Blondin	Cornwall	Cos. Stormont and Glengarry and St. Lawrence River.
J. Bowerman	Port Perry	Tps. of Reach, Co. Ontario, and Tp. of Mariposa, Co. Victoria, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
Nicholas Brady . . .	Lindsay	Tps. of Emily, Ops, Co. Victoria.
John Brown	Rockdale	Tps. of Belmont and Methuen, County Peterboro'.
Frederick Brown . . .	Baysville	Tps. MacLean, Ridout, Franklin and Brunel.
D. Cattanaach	Wolfe Island	Township of Wolfe Island and for the islands of Simcoe, Garden and Horseshoe, and any other islands comprised in the Tp. of Wolfe Island, with jurisdiction over the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario surrounding the said Tp. of Wolfe Island and the islands comprising the same.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Edw. Charpentier.	Sutton West	Tp. of Georgina, County of York.
M. Clark	Picton.. ..	Co. of P. E. Island, exclusive of the Tps. of Ameliasburg and Sophiasburg.
A. Cluis	Claude.....	In and for the Tps. of Chinguacousy, Caledon and Albion in the County of Peel.
George Clyde	Cataraqui	Tps. of Pittsburgh and Kingston, Co. Frontenac.
.....	Campbellford.....	For the River Trent and its tributaries.
J. B. Cousineau ..	Windsor	For Tps. of Sandwich West, Sandwich East, Sandwich, Maidstone, Rochester and Tillbury West, Co. Essex.
Arch. Couper	Dunnville	Tps. of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Wainfleet, in the District of Monck, and Lake Erie.
Wm. Craig	Glenburnie	Tps. of Storrington, Loughboro, Portland and Bedford Co., Frontenac.
John Crotty	Bothwell	River Thames and waters tributary thereto lying between the Village of Wardsville and the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
H. Davieau	Michipicoten Har.	Michipicoten Island.
Chas. de Laronde..	Nepigon.....	Nepigon River and tributaries.
J. Dickson	Westwood.....	That part of Trent River and tributaries lying between Rice Lake and Trent Bridge, Co. Peterboro'.
W. J. Donaldson..	Donaldson Mills..	Tps. of Palmerston, Clarendon, Barrie, Miller, North Canoto, and South Canoto, electoral district of Addington.
John Driscoll	D'Arcy	The waters of St. Lawrence River around Howe Island.
Joseph Ellis.....	Fort Erie	In and for the Electoral District of Welland, with jurisdiction over so much of the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, exclusive of the waters of the said river north of the Niagara Falls, as lies in front of the said Electoral District.
John Farrell	Cayuga	Grand River from division line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. and Oneida and Seneca Tps. to its mouth and waters tributary thereto, also for Tps. of Dunn and South Cayuga.
John Ferguson ...	Bedford Mills	Counties of Frontenac and Leeds.
A. J. Flood	Delta	Upper and Lower Beverley lakes and rivers.
R. Flynn.....	Mountain Grove..	Tps. of Hinchinbrooke, Oso, Olden and Kennebec, district of Addington.
S. Freeman.....	Brighton	Lake Ontario fronting Counties of Northumberland and Durham, also inland waters tributary to said lake in the above counties.
Wm. Gardner	McDonald's Corn's	Tps. of Dalhousie and North Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Joseph Gerow	Port Perry	Tps. of Cartwright and Manvers, Co. Durham, also River Scugog, and joint jurisdiction over Lake Scugog.
J. R. Gibson	Mallorytown	River St. Lawrence, lying between Mallorytown Landing and Brockville.
J. W. Gibson	Strathroy	Co. of Middlesex.
O. V. Goulette ...	Gananoque	Gananoque River and for that part of the River St. Lawrence, lying between Wolfe Island and Rockport.
J. R. Graham	Fenelon Falls	Tps. Verulam, Fenelon, Eldon, Bexley, Somerville, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford, Co. Victoria, and Tp. of Lutterworth, Co. Haliburton.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
A. Guerord.....	Bonheur	Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River which lies east of the 5th meridian line, and for so much of the said district as lies between the 5th and 7th meridian line south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to White Fish Lake.
R. Hadgraft.....	Port Dalhousie ...	County of Lincoln and over so much of the waters of Lake Ontario as lies in front of the said county, and with jurisdiction over the Niagara River between its mouth and the Falls.
P. Howard.....	Collingwood	Tps. of Collingwood and Osprey, Co. Grey, and Tps. of Nottawasaga and Sunnidale, Co. Simcoe, and Georgian Bay.
Andrew Hughson.	Orangeville.....	County of Dufferin and Tps. of Tossorontio, Adjala, and Tecumseth, County of Simcoe.
S. A. Huntington.	North Bay.	Lake Nipissing and tributaries thereto in District of Nipissing.
J. A. Johnson....	Parry Sound	For the Tps. of Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Ferguson, Carling, McDougall, McKellar, Christie, Foley, Parry Island, Cowper and Conger in the District of Parry Sound.
F. Johnstone.....	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Henry Johnson...	Brantford	That part of Grand River lying between the southerly boundary of Town of Galt and the boundary line between Tuscarora and Onondaga Tps. in Co. Brant and the Tps. of Seneca and Oneida in Haldimand Co.; also concurrent jurisdiction with Overseer Mesecar over tributaries to the Grand River in Burford, Oakland and Brantford Tps. west of the Grand River.
Robt. E. Jury....	London	River Thames and tributaries thereto in Co. Middlesex lying east of the boundary line between the Tps. of Delaware and Westminster.
F. Labatt	Victoria Harbour.	Tps. of Freeman, Gibson, Baxter, Wood and Morrison, in Dist. of Muskoka; also over Severn River.
J. K. Laird	Guilda	Lake Erie fronting Co. Kent, together with inland waters of said Co. tributary to Lake Erie.
E. T. Loveday ...	Ottawa... ..	In and for the Tps. of Nepean, Gloucester, North Gower and Osgoode, in the Co. of Carleton, with jurisdiction over so much of the River Ottawa and the River Rideau and Rideau Canal as lies in front or within the said Tps. and over the tributaries to the said rivers and canals.
H. M. Legault....	Sturgeon Falls....	Dist. of Nipissing, North and West Tps. of Widdifield, Merrick, Stewart and Osborne, exclusive of Lake Temiscamingue and tributaries.
A. B. Messecar...	Burford	County of Brant, comprising Tps. of Burford, Oakland and Brantford, west of Grand River, but exclusive of said river.
David Mair	Lanark	Tps. of Drummond, Lanark, Darling and Lavant, Co. Lanark.
J. Massales	Haliburton	Pro. Co. of Haliburton, exclusive of Lutterworth Tp.
R. Menzies	Burk's Falls.....	Tps. of Lount, Machar, Laurier, Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Spence, Ryerson, Armour, Proudfoot, Monteith, McMurrich, Perry and Bethune, District of Parry Sound.
B. B. Miller.....	Warton.....	North Bruce Peninsula.
F. J. Moore.....	Lakefield... ..	Tps. of Druro, Drummer, east part of Smith, Tp. of Burleigh and east half of Harvey, Co. Peterboro'.
H. Moore	Huntsville	Tps. of Stephenson, Stisted, Chaffey, Sinclair and Brunel.
M. Mullin.....	Nipissing.....	South River and South Bay, Lake Nipissing.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
Jas. Myers	Orchard	Tps of Proton, Egremont and Normondy, Co. Grey, and Mintos Arthur and West Luther, Co. Wellington.
M. A. McAulay ..	Southampton.....	Co Bruce fronting Lake Huron lying between Southampton and Tobermory Harbour.
G. D. McCall	Vittoria	County of Norfolk, and Tps. of Walpole and Rainham in County of Haldimand, also waters of Lake Erie in front of said Co. and Tps.
A. McComber	Port Arthur.....	District of Thunder Bay.
S. R. McEwen	Tehkummah.....	Manitoulin Island.
A. McIntyre	Keene.....	Tps. of Atonabee and Asphodel in Co. of Peterboro'
Wm. McKirdy...	Nipigon	River and Lake Nipigon.
D. A. McNiven ..	Barrie	Tps. of Vespra, Innisfil, Essa and West Gwillimbury, Co. of Simcoe, including Holland River.
D. McNabb	Orillia	Tps. of Orillia and Oro, Co. of Simcoe, also over River Severn and Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching.
J. McRitchie	Bothwell	River Thames lying between the Villages of Louisville and Wards ville, also over any waters flowing into the River Thames between the said villages.
Frank McVean...	London	River Thames.
John Nash	Rat Portage	District of Rainy River lying west of the 7th meridian line, and for that portion of the Rainy River District between the 5th and 7th meridian, north of a line drawn from Silver Lake through Sakwite Lake, Cedar Rapids and Loon Lake to One Side Lake.
Thos. Nicolls.....	Hall's Bridge	West half of Tp. of Smith, Tp. of Eganville, west half Tp. of Harvey, Tps. of Galway and Cavindish, Co. Peterboro'.
Thos. Norquay ..	Manitowaning....	Lake Manitou, Manitoulin Island.
Thos. B. Norris ..	Bolingbroke	Tps. Bathurst and South Sherbrooke, Co. Lanark.
Charles O'Connor.	Long Point.....	Lyndhurst waters south of Lindhurst; also South and Gananoque Lakes.
Charles Ogg	Hamilton	County of Wentworth.
R. Oliver.....	Little Current....	District of Algoma lying east of Algoma Mills, including Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
Simon Penassie...	Fort William.....	Pigeon River, in the District of Thunder Bay.
John Paul.....	Loring	Tps. of Harrison, Burton, McKenzie, Ferry, Wallbridge, Brown, Wilson, Mills, Pringle, Gurd, Himsforth, Nipissing Pater-son, Hardy, McConkey, Blair and Mowat, District of Parry Sound; also the waters and islands in front of the Tps. of Harrison and Wallbridge in said district.
Thos. Payette	Penetang.....	Tps. of Matchedash, Tay, Medonte, Tiny, Sunnidale and Nottawasaga, County Simcoe, and over Christian, Bethwick, and Giant's Tomb Islands.
John Perry	Fort Francis.....	Rainy Lake and adjacent waters.
Jno. Rennie.....	Napanee	Tps. of Richmond, Adolphustown, North and South Fredericks- burg, with jurisdiction over Hay Bay and Bay of Quinte, in Co. Lenox and Addington.
Colin Robertson..	Hillsburg	Tps. of Erin and West Garafraxa.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
W. D. Roblin . . .	Adolphustown....	Tps. of Adolphustown, South Fredericksburg, Ernestown and Amherst Island, Co. Lennox and Addington.
William Sargent..	Bronte	County of Halton, also Co. Wentworth north of the Canal, and Lake Ontario.
P. W. C. Shewen.	Apsley	Tps. of Anstruther and Chandos, Co. Peterboro.
Samuel Schell	Port Perry.....	Lake Scugog, lying southerly and easterly of the Scugog Bridge and southerly and westerly of the Cartwright Bridge.
J. G. Sing	Meaford.....	Waters and Islands in Georgian Bay.
A. Skeen.	Harwood	Tps. of Hamilton and Alnwick, Co. Northumberland, and over Rice Lake.
Wm. Smith	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoka, Roseau and Joseph, in the District of Parry Sound.
J. B. Smith	Charleston	Charleston Lake and tributaries, Co. Leeds.
N. Stewart	Gillie's Hill	That portion of County Bruce lying south of Indian Reserve and Tp. of Amabel, with jurisdiction over Lake Huron in front of said Co. south of Southampton.
Wm. Stewart.....	Pelee Island.....	For Pelee Island and the other islands in Lake Erie, south of the Co. of Essex.
Jas. Stephen	Wiarbon.....	Co. Bruce fronting on Georgian Bay, lying east and south of Tobermory Harbor and Georgian Bay.
J. E. Stephens	Chatham	River Thames from Lewisville to its mouth, also the tributaries of said river between these points. Also the Tp. of Dover West, Co. Kent.
A. E. Stephens...	Westport.....	Steamer "Eva Belle,"
James Stead	Sarnia	Co. Lambton exclusive of Walpole and St. Ann's islands.
John Steele	Uptergrove	Tps. of Thorah, Mara and Rama, Co. of Ontario.
Chas. Taylor	Westmeath.....	Ottawa River from Des Joachin to Fort Coulogne.
F. Terry	Queensville	North York, with jurisdiction over Holland River and that portion of Lake Simcoe lying in front of North Gwillimbury and Georgina Tps.
Alex. Trotter.....	Bobcaygeon	Tps. Verulam, County of Victoria and Harvey in the Co. of Peterboro.
H. M. Vanluven..	Yarker	Tp of Camden East, Sheffield, Kaladar, in the County of Addington.
R. M. VanNorman	Sault Ste. Marie..	District of Algoma lying west of Algoma Mills, exclusive of Cockburn and Manitoulin Islands.
L. P. Villeneuve.	Plantagenet	Counties Prescott, Russell, Stormont and Glengarry, with jurisdiction over so much of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence as lies in front of said counties.
Adam Waddell...	Leith	Co. of Grey, exclusive of Tps. of Proton, Egremont and Normanby.
R. J. Walker	Port Credit.	Lake Ontario, fronting Co. Peel and for Rivers Credit and Etobicoke, tributary to said lake.
W. J. Welsh	Carleton Place....	Tps. Torbolton, Fitzroy, Huntley, March and Goulbourn, Co. Carleton, and Tps. Beckwith, Drummond, Ramsay and Pakenham, Co. Lanark.

SCHEDULE OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	District.
P. J. Wensley....	Wensley	Tps. of Anglesea, Effingham, Ashby, Denbigh and Abbinger, in the County of Addington.
Jas. Whalen	Port Arthur.....	Rivers and streams emptying into Thunder Bay and Lake Superior, between Thunder Bay and Pigeon River.
J. H. Wilmott ...	Beaumaris.....	District of Muskoka.
Fred. Williams...	Rockport.....	In and for the River St. Lawrence lying between Jackstraw Light and Mallorytown Landing.
J. M. Willis.....	Port Whitby	Electoral District of South Ontario, exclusive of the Tp. of Reach.
C. W. Wonnacott.	Copenhagen . . .	County of Elgin, exclusive of Thames River.
W. R. Wood	Toronto	Tp of Etobicoke, York and Scarboro, and City of Toronto, Co. York.
Frank Worden ...	Courtice.....	County of Durham.
James Yates	Goderich	County of Huron.
Jos. H. Yellands.	Peterboro'	River Otonabee and tributaries lying between Lakefield and Rice Lake, Co. Peterboro', also the waters of Rice Lake in front of South Monaghan Tp.

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year
ending 31st December, 1902.

District.	Name.	Amount.
Lake Nepigon.....	McKirdy, William.....	\$1,095 00
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District	Nash, John.....	1,393 00
	Guerord, Alexander	40 00
	Perry, John	25 00
Lake Superior.....	McComber, Alexander..	1,385 00
	VanNorman, R. M.....	1,226 00
Lake Huron and North Channel.....	Oliver, Richard.....	4,499 00
Georgian Bay	Howard, Patrick	225 00
	Johnston, J. A.....	211 25
	Labatt, Felix.....	85 00
	Pratt, William	130 00
	Payette, Thomas	126 00
	Stephens, James	262 00
	Waddell, Adam	312 00
Lake Huron (proper) and River St. Clair	McAulay, M. A.....	373 00
	Stewart, Neil.....	69 00
	Yates, James.....	505 00
Lake St. Clair, Thames River and Detroit River...	Steed, James	2,843 00
	Allan, Orlando	436 50
	Cousineau, J. B.....	747 00
	Stephens, J. E.....	225 00
	McRitchie, James	77 50
	Crotty, John	3 00
Lake Erie and Grand River.....	Jury, R. E.	15 44
	Lamarsh, Peter.....	3,240 51
	Laird, J. K.....	4,780 00
	Stewart, William	1,141 00
	Wonnacott, C. W.....	4,260 00
	McColl, George D.....	2,413 65
	Farrell, John.....	439 50
	Couper, A.....	553 00
Lake Ontario.....	Ellis, Joseph	581 00
	Hadgraft, Robert.....	396 00
	Ogg, Charles	255 00
	Sargent, William	80 00
	Walker, R. J.....	27 00
	Wood, W. R.....	116 00
	Willis, J. M.....	53 00
	Freeman, Sylvanus	126 50
	Clark, Marshall	190 00
Bay of Quinte.....	McCargar, J. K.....	320 00
	Roblin, W. D.....	95 50
Counties :—Frontenac, Leeds, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark.....	Rennie, John.....	181 00
	Clyde, George	625 00
	Craig, William	138 00
	Flynn, Robert.....	102 00
	Donaldson, W. J.....	4 00
	Sliter, A. E.....	65 00
	Rilten, George.....	145 00
	Nowie, T. B.....	16 00
	Flood, A. J.....	100 00
	Cormack, C. J.....	1 00
	Mair, David.....	5 00
	Villeneuve, L. P.....	52 25
	Loxaday, E. T.....	9 00
	Barr, Henry.....	127 00
	Taylor, Chas.....	24 00
Peterboro, Northumberland, Victoria and other Inland Counties	Brown, John.....	5 00
	Yelland, J. H.....	40 00
	Cock, Louis.....	327 60
	Brady, Nicholas	52 50
	Nicholls, Thomas.....	30 00
	Gerow, J. A.....	5 00
	Bowerman, John	6 10
	Vanluven, H. M.....	33 00
	McIntyre, A. W.....	15 00
	Wensley, P. J.....	3 00

Statement of Revenue received from Fisheries Department during the year
ending 31st December, 1902.—*Concluded.*

District.	Name.	Amount.	
River St. Lawrence	Cattanach, D.	287 00	
	Driscoll, John.	20 00	
	Goulette, O. V.	91 00	
	Mathen, Henry.	13 00	
	Blondin, Isaac.	18 00	
	Gibson, J. R.	5 00	
Lake Simcoe	Steele, John.	25 00	
Muskoka.	Smith, William.	30 00	
Nipissing	Legault, H. M.	1,545 00	
.....	Mullin, M.	170 00	
.....	Armstrong, John.	22 00	
Unclassified		90 00	
Lease of lakes.		500 00	
			\$40,203 70
Refunds on account of Revenue :—			
County Ontario (fine)	George Grant, 1899. .	\$10 00	
“ “ “	George Thompson, “ .	10 00	
“ “ “	Richard Lightfoot, “ .	10 00	
“ “ “	John Steele, “ .	10 00	
“ Renfrew (half fine)	Henry Barr, 1901. .	13 00	
“ Welland (fine)	Levi F. Kinsley, “ .	5 00	
“ Peterboro (half fine)	Robert Grey, “ .	5 00	
			83 00
			\$40,140 70

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs, vessels
quantities of fish caught

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>									
1	Lake of the Woods.....					15	1,300	36		13,500 1,900
2	Lake Manitou.....					1	75	2		1,000 150
3	Shoal Lake.....	1	8	600	2	4	325	9		6,200 1,100
4	Big Sandy Lake.....					1	50	2		1,000 150
5	Lake Wabigoon.....					1	30	2		300 50
6	Basswood Lake.....					1	75	2		1,000 150
7	Crow Lake.....					1	75	2		2,800 400
8	Peak Lake.....					1	75	2		1,000 150
9	Rainy Lake, etc.....					3	80	5		4,500 225
10	District lying between the 5th and 7th meri- dian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake.....					3	300	5		2,000 200
	Total	1	8	600	2	31	2,886	67		33,300 4,475

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District.</i>							
1	Lake of the Woods.....			151,308	7,736		159,125	34,748
2	Lake Manitou.....			1,830	946		809	462
3	Shoal Lake.....			36,942	707		36,442	8,114
4	Big Sandy Lake.....			972	319		538	227
5	Lake Wabigoon.....			500	50		600	800
6	Basswood Lake.....			3,000			9,000	3,000
7	Crow Lake.....			20,423	4,746		360	
8	Peak Lake.....			2,000	2,000			
9	Rainy Lake, etc.....			45,000	45,000			4,000
10	*District lying between 5th and 7th meridian lines and south of a line running due east from One Side Lake to Whitefish Lake.....			2,000			200	
	Total			263,975	61,504		207,074	51,341
	Value			\$21,118 00	6,150 40		10,353 70	2,053 64

*Returns incomplete.

FISHERIES.

and boats, the quantity and value of all fishing materials, also the kinds and during the year 1902.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
			20	2,500	12	600				3	300	3	500	1
.....	2
.....	3
.....	4
.....	5
.....	6
.....	7
.....	8
.....	9
.....	10
			20	2,500	12	600				3	300	3	500	
.....	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	44,049	.....	.....	2,313	240,739	.....	1,853	128	.....	.....	38,071 98	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299 58	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,172 72	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145 64	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,126 44	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,260 00	9
.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 60	10
.....	44,099	.....	.....	4,323	240,739	.....	1,853	128	.....	.....	55,646 91	.....
..... \$	2,645 94	.....	.....	259 38	12,036 95	.....	926 50	102 40	.....	.....	55,646 91	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing materials.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Thunder Bay.....	8	144	9,250	32	35	3,250	54	158,500	8,382
2	Dog Lake.....					2	200	4	3,000	260
3	Pilot Harbour.....	1		1,500	3					
4	Richardson Harbour.....	1		8,000	12	2	400	4	18,000	3,600
5	Indian Harbour.....	1		3,000	10				12,000	1,600
6	Caribou Island.....					1	100	2	6,000	150
7	Michipicoton Island.....	1		8,000	12	2	300	5	29,000	2,600
8	Point Mamainse.....	1		1,800	5				24,000	1,800
9	Batchewana Bay.....					2	200	4	6,000	1,200
10	Goulais Bay.....					5	650	12	2,000	200
	Totals.....	13	144	31,550	74	49	5,100	85	258,500	19,792

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	Thunder Bay.....		105,220	192,393	543,816		26,105	1,860
2	Dog Lake.....			12,000	1,800		7,000	900
3	Pilot Harbour.....			53,000	5,000		2,100	300
4	Richardson Harbour.....			13,200	258,900			
5	Indian Harbour.....			900	185,300			
6	Caribou Island.....				14,500			
7	Michipicoton Island.....			57,850	87,500			
8	Point Mamainse.....			9,000	71,000			
9	Batchewana Bay.....			16,600	120,000			
10	Goulais Bay.....			44,000	46,000			
	Totals.....		105,220	398,943	1,333,816		35,205	3,060
	Values.....		\$2,104 40	31,915 44	133,381 60		1,760 25	122 40

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing materials.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
.....	16	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	535	1	300	1	
.....	1	400	.....	.....	2	
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	3	
.....	1,000	.....	.....	4	
.....	500	.....	.....	5	
.....	5	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	6	
.....	2,000	.....	.....	7	
.....	2,500	.....	.....	8	
.....	4	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	9	
.....	10	
.....	30	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12,435	1	300		

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tulibee,	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Cavaire.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	4,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	138½	.....	74,935 29	1
.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,526 00	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,917 00	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,946 00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	20,112 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,450 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,378 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,820 00	8
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	14,208 00	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,138 00	10
.....	5,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	226½	151	173,430 29	
.....	351 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 60	.....	.....	2,265 00	1,510 00	173,430 29	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$	
1	Tenby Bay					1	100	2		1,000	50
2	Marksville	1		600	3					2,000	200
3	Thessalon and Bruce Mines.	1		1,500	3	6	600	12		12,000	450
4	Byng Inlet					1	75	2		4,000	150
5	Blind River					1	40	2		2,000	100
6	Spragge					4	325	8		7,400	750
7	Kagawong	1	10	1,800	5	1	100	2		14,000	700
8	Little Current	1	13	1,000	6	4	375	10		500	200
9	Gore Bay	1	10	1,500	6	2	280	3			
10	Meldrum Bay	2	25	8,000	12	1	150	3		48,000	5,000
11	Cockburn Islands	4	75	10,800	23	3	225			78,600	7,700
12	Ducks Islands	5	77	19,200	19	9	882	18		155,000	15,425
13	South Bay Mouth	2	24	2,000	10	5	622	11		68,000	4,900
14	Fitzwilliam Island					18	1,650	34		53,000	2,875
15	Squaw Island	4	69	8,200	20	1	200	2		102,000	9,000
16	Killarney	3	60	15,000	15	38	3,367	75		231,000	19,800
17	Bustard Islands	1	15	6,000	6	20	2,201	53		106,000	7,005
	Totals	26	378	85,600	128	115	11,192	237		884,500	74,305

Lake Huron. —

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickarel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lb.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>							
1	Tenby Bay			800	900		800	6,200
2	Marksville	20		46,100	40,650		26,400	4,600
3	Thessalon and Bruce Mines.			15,900	18,600		300	
4	Byng Inlet			2,000	2,000		7,000	
5	Blind River			150	850			
6	Spragge	40		7,500	27,000		66,000	100
7	Kagawong			38,000	44,000			
8	Little Current	120		69,000	25,100		88,000	11,800
9	Gore Bay	66		14,500	9,890		31,500	1,100
10	Meldrum Bay			30,000	17,000		14,000	
11	Cockburn Islands			76,000	205,000			
12	Ducks Islands		200	142,000	364,000			
13	South Bay Mouth			114,800	109,400			
14	Fitzwilliam Island	100		73,000	156,000		69,000	
15	Squaw Island			64,000	38,000		1,000	
16	Killarney			341,300	100,015		143,076	13,050
17	Bustard Islands	183	25,000	114,100	59,300		84,500	34,800
	Totals	529	25,200	1,149,150	1,217,205		569,716	71,650
	Values	2,116	504	91,932	121,720 50		28,488 80	2,866

FISHERIES—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
													1
			3	800					1	100			2
									1	400			3
													4
			8	1,600					1	200			5
									1	200			6
			15	3,500									7
			5	1,500			100	5	2	600			8
			5	1,000					2	500			9
													10
			7	775					1	150			11
			2	250									12
													13
													14
									2	1,000	2	1,500	15
													16
													17
			45	9,375			100	5	11	3,150	2	1,500	

Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ c.	
	4,700					2,800					498 00	1
						1,000	280				9,779 00	2
											3,147 00	3
											710 00	4
											97 00	5
	4,800				900	6,000					7,217 00	6
											7,440 00	7
	6,300				185		251				13,894 75	8
											3,982 00	9
	2,000						50		20	30	5,445 00	10
											26,580 00	11
										20	47,964 00	12
											20,124 00	13
											25,290 00	14
											8,970 00	15
	380		295	745	534	30					45,084 95	16
				2,000	10,500	16,600					24,794 00	17
	18,180		295	2,745	12,119	26,430	581		20	50	251,016 70	..
	1,090.80		8.85	164 70	605.95	528.60	290.50		200.00	500.00	251,016 70	..

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,
Georgian Bay

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
1	Georgian Bay Division.			\$			\$			\$
2	Parry Sound	4	....	6,500	21	18	1,340	24	....	140,060 15,800
3	Waubashene	1	14	1,200	2	8	650	16	..	15,000 1,500
4	Victoria Harbour					4	600	8	80	24,000 1,200
5	Midland					13	1,000	26		27,000 3,000
6	Penetanguishene					6	400	12		9,000 800
7	Collingwood	3	50	9,000	18	21	685	42		142,300 8,585
8	Owen Sound	4	80	13,400	22	37	2,828	74	1,760	9,986
	Colpoys Bay and Tober- morry	5	85	12,300	28	15	542	30	347	164,760 11,632
	Totals	17	229	42,400	91	122	8,045	232	2,187	522,060 52,503

Georgian Bay. —

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Georgian Bay Division.							
2	Parry Sound	36	4,300	199,900	279,100	....	2,250	400
3	Waubashene	100	2,600	3,800	5,200	....	49,300	16,800
4	Victoria Harbour			41,140	42,500	....	44,300	....
5	Midland	1,452	....	25,850	124,500	....	....	1,350
6	Penetanguishene	38	....	3,700	....	....	....	....
7	Collingwood	140	109,000	61,800	113,950	....	....	....
8	Owen Sound	36	3,100	112,600	400,200	....	....	....
	Colpay's Bay and Tober- morry	35	2,200	7,500	435,020	....	....	20
	Totals	1,837	121,200	456,290	1,400,470	....	95,850	18,570
	Values	7,348	2,424	36,503 20	1,400 47	....	4,792 50	742 80

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.			Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	Lake Huron (Proper.)			\$			\$			\$
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	5	137	17,500	35	26	2,110	58	....	211,800 7,513
2	Southampton to Goderich ..	2	15	3,800	8	3	210	6	104	54,850 2,600
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division	2	56	6,000	8	15	1,655	48	30	43,000 3,320
4	Bosanquet Township					7	351	15	....	4,445 499
5	Plympton do					8	490	11		....
6	Sarnia do	1	20	1,400	4	33	1,760	47	4	9,400 265
	Totals	10	228	28,700	55	92	6,576	185	138	623,495 14,197

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Continued.

Division.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	3	500	1	1,500	1
.....	3	3,000	.....	.....	2
.....	2	200	1	300	3
.....	4	2,800	.....	.....	4
.....	5
.....	3	500	.....	.....	6
.....	2	300	.....	.....	7
.....	8
.....	17	7,300	2	1,800	.....

Continued.

Maskhonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	2,190	12,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,260 50	1
.....	4,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,864 50	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,013 60	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,380 00	4
.....	22,450	.....	9,000	.....	.....	15,000	5,600	.....	64	20	448 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,636 00	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,234 00	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	10½	46,281 80	8
.....	28,240	.....	9,000	.....	2,190	27,600	5,600	.....	253	30½	200,118 40	.....
.....	\$1,694 40	.....	\$270	.....	\$109 50	\$552	2,800	.....	2,530	305	200,118 40	.....

(Proper).

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$	hooks						
1	500	150	2	300	.....				4	2,000	.....		1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	13	2,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1,490	.....	.....	3
1	140	20	4	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	10	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	27	5,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,050	.....	.....	6
2	640	170	56	10,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5,790	.....	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Lake Huron

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Huron (Proper.)</i>							
1	Cape Hurd to Southampton.	770	45,000	10	789,270			
2	Southampton to Goderich.	98	2,000	2,000	84,500			
3	County of Huron, including Grand Bend division.		34,398	10,137	114,070		55,187	
4	Bosanquet Township.		7,320	1,500	9,517		35,691	
5	Plympton do		35,997	1,080	200		55,539	
6	Sarnia do	72½	125,440	2,091	4,450		172,153	
	Totals.	940½	250,155	16,818	1,002,007		318,570	
	Values.	\$ 3,762 00	5,003 10	1,345 44	100,200 70		15,928 50	

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	River St. Clair					12	280	33		
2	Thames River					10	230	20		
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River	4	8	1,850	9	81	1,872	151		
	Totals	4	8	1,850	9	103	2,382	204		

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickrel or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake St. Clair.</i>							
1	River St. Clair		4,800	1,000			104,350	
2	Thames River						29,656	886
3	Lake St. Clair & Detroit River		850	38,000			52,850	21,250
	Totals.		5,650	39,000			186,856	22,136
	Values.		\$ 113 00	3,120 00			9,342 80	885 44

FISHERIES

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*Proper.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	486 ¹ 153 ³	.....	88,313 80	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10,587 00	2
.....	8,810	.....	3,128	.....	840	25,814	36	.....	.....	.....	16,863 99	3
.....	3,710	.....	2,150	.....	.....	11,812	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,525 99	4
.....	3,160	.....	950	.....	.....	22,295	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,267 29	5
.....	33,220	.....	130	.....	30	59,263	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,202 59	6
.....	51,250	.....	6,358	.....	870	119,184	836	.....	640	1	138,760 66	
.....	3,075 00	.....	190 74	.....	43 50	2,363 68	418 00	.....	6,400 00	10 00	138,760 66	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.								Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.	
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$			\$
12	968	715	*7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14	700	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
26	2,859	1,106	8	2,075	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	3
52	4,527	2,361	8	2,089	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	

* Dip nets.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	1,090	.....	5,000	.....	.....	53,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,677 30	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	83,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,224 53	2
.....	40,650	.....	44,250	.....	42,750	385,800	1,382	.....	.....	.....	20,860 50	3
.....	41,740	.....	49,250	.....	43,291	523,182	1,382	.....	.....	.....	30,762 33	
.....	2,504 40	.....	1,477 50	.....	2,164 55	10,463 64	691 00	.....	.....	.....	30,762 33	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Pelee Island.....	4	83	10,900	47	8	576	11	328	21,673
2	County Essex.....	2	115	12,000	11	48	5,550	75	.....	4,550
3	do Kent.....	3	19,890	12,700	12	67	8,050	97	.....	.....
4	do Elgin.....	8	98	17,425	22	36	5,225	60	.....	.....
5	Houghton and Long Point.	4	73	14,300	28	8	850	16	350	48,600
6	Port Rowan Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,000	70	40	4,500
7	Normandale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	1,000	54	75	1,200
8	East of Port Dover..	4	38	8,700	16	13	600	28	220	50,200
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....	5	86	12,900	28	13	485	20	.....	39,000
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne.....	3	471	1,675	16	13	855	18	.....	4,500
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.....	2	.....	450	4	31	960	34	.....	3,100
	Totals.....	35	20,849	75,050	184	288	25,151	483	1,013	177,323
										24,490

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	White fish.	Trout.	White Bass.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Pelee Island.....	.....	233,467	11,510	.....	.....	2,810	53,000
2	County of Essex.....	.....	184,294	95,429	143	2,000	174,823	256,211
3	do Kent.....	.....	552,593	29,419	.....	1,300	289,527	394,830
4	do Elgin.....	.....	710,511	60,186	.....	.....	393,207	119,472
5	Houghton and Long Point.....	.....	277,556	72,527	20	.....	47,859	13,168
6	Port Rowan Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,400	12,710
7	Normandale.....	.....	12,800	200	.....	.....	63,500	10,630
8	East of Port Dover.....	.....	312,750	46,750	700	.....	291,450	400
9	Cayuga to and including Grand River.....	.....	203,300	109,100	.....	.....	117,000	6,600
10	Port Maitland to Port Colbourne	.....	28,989	24,612	.....	.....	64,463	138,970
11	Port Colbourne to Niagara Falls.	.....	915	153	.....	.....	4,200	67,531
	Totals.....	.....	2,517,175	449,886	863	3,300	1,455,239	1,073,522
	Values.....	.....	\$50,343 50	35,990 88	86 30	264 00	72,761 95	42,940 88

† Dip nets.

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
.....	.....	.....	10	3,000	1	35	1,000	10	8	1,875	1	4,000	1
2	140	45	62	30,250	12	850	.....	.....	13	5,980	1	130	2
2	500	185	100	41,100	2	100	.....	.....	29	15,450	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	88	39,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8,500	1	1,000	4
.....	.....	.....	20	5,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7,100	.....	.....	5
16	4,200	1,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	275	.....	.....	6
8	4,750	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	17	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2,270	.....	.....	8
5	310	210	5	1,200	4	7	.....	.....	8	1,300	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	14	3,000	2	10	.....	.....	9	1,650	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	4	1,600	.....	.....	9,000	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
33	9,900	2,640	320	130,650	15 +6	985 17	10,000	100	121	22,600	3	5,130	

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Continued.*

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	4,182	.....	55,453	.....	5,975	6,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,194 70	1
.....	19,064	.....	131,086	.....	10,966	177,926	1,803	.....	.....	.....	40,568 83	2
.....	10,760	.....	152,392	.....	1,437	87,374	355	.....	.....	.....	50,993 12	3
.....	7,696	.....	34,514	.....	3,081	32,675	756	.....	.....	.....	46,147 06	4
.....	13,115	.....	11,709	.....	242	6,677	3,450	.....	.....	.....	17,283 76	5
.....	.....	.....	20,200	500	5,100	74,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,205 40	6
.....	.....	.....	83,700	.....	1,120	80,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,057 20	7
.....	13,100	.....	26,400	.....	5,300	25,100	310	60	.....	.....	27,201 50	8
.....	5,900	.....	41,600	.....	700	41,795	167	18	.....	.....	21,478 80	9
.....	35,202	.....	7,392	.....	135	131,138	2,683	.....	.....	.....	17,635 52	10
.....	36,354	.....	1,944	.....	334	9,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,393 88	11
.....	145,373	.....	566,390	500	34,390	674,214	9,524	78	.....	.....	248,159 77	.....
.....	8,722 38	.....	16,991 70	30 00	1,719 50	13,484 28	4,762 00	62 40	.....	.....	248,159 77	.....

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>			\$			\$			\$
1	Queenston					2	50	4	+3	600
2	Niagara	1	5	1,200		12	1,500	24		1,900
3	Port Dalhousie					2	170	4		200
4	Louth	2		510	4	1	7	2		443
5	Clinton					6	550	12		271
6	Grimsby	3		1,200	6					900
7	Burlington Beach					13	1,280	21		2,800
8	County of Halton					16	2,780	41		3,765
9	do Peel					7	560	12		475
10	do York	1	3	500	2	13	1,325	21		3,500
11	Electoral District of S. Ontario exclusive of Tp. of Reach.	2		1,750	4	4	95	8		350
12	Counties of Durham & North- umberland					21	760	33		1,068
13	Rice Lake and Trent River					23	306	44		
14	Prince Edward County	3	26	300	10	38	800	68	18	575
15	Bay of Quinte	3	23	1,000	9	18	380	36	7	275
16	Lennox Co. and Napanee River					25	535	31	6	60
17	Amherst Island and vicinity					24	615	35		861
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity					22	445	31		48
	Totals	15	57	6,460	35	247	12,158	427	31	18,091

† Machines.

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bas.	Pickeral or Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	<i>Lake Ontario.</i>							
1	Queenston		1,100	50			2,200	
2	Niagara		492,227	5,846			25,460	
3	Port Dalhousie		200,060	350	30		4,505	375
4	Louth		56,700					1,455
5	Clinton		44,800	500				
6	Grimsby		339,000		3,940			
7	Burlington Beach		231,800	12,625	3,000		1,000	10,700
8	County of Halton		428,990		2,500			
9	do Peel		20,705	255	4,000			250
10	do York		66,880	4,520	7,300			
11	Electoral District of South Ontario exclusive of Tp. Reach.		33,314	2,430	332			100
12	Counties of Durham & Northumber- land		90,158	5,195	7,703			58,313
13	Rice Lake and Trent River							900
14	Prince Edward County		18,000	27,900	32,170		1,600	76,280
15	Bay of Quinte		4,000	1,500			10,000	150,000
16	Lennox County and Napanee River						300	34,500
17	Amherst Island and vicinity	1,000	7,185	13,800	3,700		2,000	10,400
18	Wolfe Island and vicinity			2,100			1,100	23,401
	Totals	1,000	2,032,919	77,071	64,675		48,165	366,674
	Values	\$ 4,000 00	40,658 38	6,165 68	6,467 50		2,408 25	14,666 96

FISHERIES.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Continued.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
													1
													2
			\$9	45									3
													4
											1	25	5
			*120	120									6
									11	840			7
									11	870			8
							100	5			1	290	9
3	555	175							3	500	3	400	10
													11
					10	182	955	14	2	325			12
					75	975							13
2	780	210			20	200			9	650	4	250	14
					37	400			5	150			15
					37	565							16
					3	60			1	60			17
					43	675							18
5	1,335	385			225	3,057	1,055	19	42	3,395	9	965	

§ Dip nets. *Spears.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Continued.

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
.....	3,400	.....	8,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	584 50	1
.....	7,068	58	8,517	.....	.....	365	448	100	.....	.....	12,579 59	2
.....	.....	.....	12,750	.....	250	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,688 45	3
.....	150	8	5,240	.....	2,270	785	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,488 08	4
.....	.....	.....	8,200	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212 00	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,174 00	6
.....	1,000	.....	7,900	.....	900	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,938 00	7
.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,259 80	8
.....	.....	700	700	.....	400	1,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	961 50	9
.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,695 20	10
.....
.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	917 99	11
.....
.....	40	.....	23,027	.....	8,440	28,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,996 87	12
.....	500	26,400	2,150	.....	76,320	25,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,430 90	13
.....	.....	25,000	271,500	45,200	36,840	257,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,368 10	14
.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....	61,000	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,650 00	15
.....	50	6,300	23,700	.....	49,500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,970 00	16
.....	1,600	.....	32,200	.....	2,500	12,600	.....	.....	.....	10	7,672 70	17
.....	.....	6,822	31,400	.....	30,662	23,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,511 34	18
....	13,808	65,288	546,871	45,200	269,282	500,013	448	100	.....	10	122,099 02	
....	828 48	3,917 28	16,406 13	2,712 00	13,464 10	10,000 26	224 00	80 00	.....	100 00	122,099 02	

ONTARIO

Return of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts.	Fishing material.									
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.		
		No.	Tor-nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards.	Value.
				\$			\$				\$
1	Frontenac County					123	1,499	192	39	4,750	624
2	Leeds and Lanark.....					52	559	91		840	86
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry					2	60	4			
4	Prescott, Russell and Carle- ton Counties					19	228	22	19	785	105
5	Renfrew County					23	168	26	49	1,030	321
6	Nipissing District.....	3	18	4,100	11	27	661	37	63	23,800	2,725
7	Peterboro' County....										
8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County										
9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries.....										
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties.....					2	40	4	9	450	45
	Total.....	3	18	4,100	11	248	3,215	376	179	31,655	3,906

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh.	Whitefish.	Trout.	Bass.	Pickeral and Dore.	Pike.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Frontenac County	15½	9,835	75				84,744
2	Leeds and Lanark Counties		3,830					14,360
3	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry Counties						1,700	1,450
4	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties		250				955	370
5	Renfrew County			1,362	228		3,240	10,413
6	Nipissing District		1,320	500			1,725	1,940
*7	Peterboro' County				500			
*8	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		2,500	1,500	30,600		500	600
*9	Lake Simcoe and tributaries		5,000	5,000	4,500		800	
10	Muskoka District, Grey and Wellington Counties		1,100	1,100	1,200		5,200	
	Total	15½	23,835	9,537	37,028		14,120	113,877
	Value	\$62	476 70	762.96	3,702.80		706	4,555.08

* Returns incomplete.

FISHERIES.—Continued.

vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—Concluded.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.				Number.
Seines			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice-houses.		Piers and wharves.		
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
6		75			74	1,776			1	20			
					61	1,545	400	10	1	150	1	150	
							400	6					
					3	68	1,500	16	3	52			
							3,000	40	4	1,650			
6		75			138	3,389	5,300	72	9	1 872	1	150	

Maskinonge.	Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon Bladders.	Trout salted.	Whitefish salted.	Value.	Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$ c.	
		1,600	21,947		105,570	60,725					10,901 87	1
	220	880	5,550	6,000	70,170	34,480					5,441 60	2
	9,100	800			30	1,300					764 50	3
	1,815		40		7,600	10,810					773 85	4
	4,199	1,510	663		7,770	751					1,476 23	5
	128,600				200	2,645	13,212	62½			14,665 15	6
											50 00	7
		3,160	83,500		49,500	68,900					9,826 60	8
						10,000					1,190 00	9
						6,600					622 00	10
	143,934	7,950	111,700	6,000	240,840	196,211	13,212	62½			45,711 80	
	8,636 04	477	3,351	360	12,042	3,924.22	6,606	50			45,711.80	

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	Districts,	Fishing material.								
		Tugs or vessels.				Boats.			Gill-nets.	
		No.	Ton- nage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Yards. Value.
				\$			\$			\$
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District...	1	8	600	2	31	2,386	67	.....	33,300 4,475
2	Thunder Bay and Lake Superior	13	144	31,550	74	49	5,100	85	.....	258,500 19,792
3	Lake Huron (N channel)	26	378	85,600	128	115	11,192	237	.....	884,500 74,305
4	Georgian Bay Division...	17	229	42,400	91	122	8,045	232	2,187	522,060 52,503
5	Lake Huron (proper)....	10	228	28,700	55	92	6,576	185	138	323,495 14,197
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....	4	8	1,850	9	103	2,382	204	.....	.....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River	35	20,849	75,050	184	288	25,151	483	1,013	177,323 24,490
8	Lake Ontario	15	57	6,460	35	247	12,158	427	31	307,840 18,091
9	Frontenac County					123	1,499	192	39	4,750 644
10	Leeds and Lanark County					52	559	91	.....	840 86
11	Grenville, Dundas, Stor- mont and Glengarry Counties					2	60	4	.....	.....
12	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties					19	228	22	19	785 105
13	Renfrew County					23	168	26	49	1,030 321
14	Nipissing District .	3	18	4,100	11	27	661	37	63	23,800 2,725
15	Peterboro' County .....									.....
16	Lake Scugog and Victoria County .....									.....
17	Lake Simcoe and tribu- taries .....									.....
18	Muskoka District, Grey, and Wellin'g Counties					2	40	4	9	450 45
	Totals	124	21,919	276,310	589	1,295	76,295	2,296	3,548	2,538,673 211,759

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*

vessels and boats, fishing, material, etc., for 1902.

Fishing material.									Other fixtures used in fishing.					Number.
Seines.			Pound nets.		Hoop nets.		Night lines.		Freezers and ice houses.		Piers and wharves.			
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. hooks.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
.....	.....	.....	20	2,500	12	600	.....	.....	3	300	3	500	1
.....	.....	.....	30	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,435	1	300	2
.....	.....	.....	45	9,375	.....	.....	100	5	11	3,150	2	1,500	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7,300	2	1,800	4
2	640	170	56	10,790	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	5,790	.....	.....	5
52	4,527	2,361	8	2,089	89	4,453	8,000	363	14	1,920	16	1,590	6	
33	9,900	2,640	320	130,650	15	985	10,000	100	121	22,600	3	5,130	7	
5	1,335	385	.....	.....	225	3,057	1,055	19	42	3,395	9	965	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	1,776	.....	.....	1	20	.....	.....	9
6	.....	75	.....	.....	61	1,545	400	10	1	150	1	150	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	68	1,500	16	3	52	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	40	4	1,650	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
98	16,402	5,631	479	161,954	479	12,484	24,455	559	239	58,762	37	11,935		

ONTARIO

Recapitulation of the number of fishermen, tonnage and value of tugs,

Number.	District.	Herring, salted.	Herring, fresh	White-fish.	Trout.	White bass.	Pickeral or dore.	Pike.	Maskinonge.
		brls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	Lake of the Woods and Rainy River District ..			263,975	61,504		207,074	51,341	....
2	Thunder Bay and Lake Superior		105,220	398,943	1,333,816		35,205	3,060	....
3	Lake Huron (N. Channel) ..	529	25,200	1,149,150	1,217,205		569,776	71,650	....
4	Georgian Bay Division ..	1,837	121,200	456,290	1,400,470		95,850	18,570	....
5	Lake Huron (proper)	940½	250,155	16,818	1,002,007		318,570	.....	....
6	Lake and River St. Clair and Thames River.....		5,650	39,000			186,856	22,136	....
7	Lake Erie and Grand River		2,517,17½	449,886	863	3,300	1,455,239	1,073,522	....
8	Lake Ontario	1,000	2,032,919	77,071	64,675		48,165	366,674	....
9	Frontenac County.....	15½	9,835	75				84,744	....
10	Leed- and Lanark County		3,830					14,360	....
11	Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties						1,700	1,450	....
12	Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties		250				955	370	....
13	Renfrew County			1,362	228		3,240	10,413	....
14	Nipissing District		1,320	500			1,725	1,940	....
15	Peterboro' County				500				....
16	Lake Scugog and Victoria County		2,500	1,500	30,600		500	600	....
17	Lake Simcoe and Tributaries		5,000	5,000	4,500		800	.....	....
18	Mukoka District, Grey and Welling'n Counties.....		1,100	1,100	1,200		5,200	.....	....
	Totals.....	4,322	5,081,354	2,860,670	5,117,568	3,800	2,930,855	1,720,830	....
	Values	\$17,288	101,627.08	228,853.60	511,756.80	264	146,542.75	68,833.20	....

FISHERIES.—*Continued.*vessels and boats, fishing material, etc., for 1902.—*Concluded.*

Sturgeon.	Eels.	Perch.	Tullibee.	Catfish.	Mixed and coarse fish.	Caviare.	Sturgeon bladders.	Trout, salted.	Whitefish, salted.	Value.		Number.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	brls.	brls.	\$	c.	
44,099			4,323	240,739		1,853	128			55,646	91	1
5,860					980			226½	151	173,430	29	2
18,180		295	2,745	12,119	26,430	581		20	50	251,016	70	3
28,240		9,000		2,190	27,600	5,600		253	30½	200,118	40	4
51,250		6,358		870	119,184	836		640	1	138,760	66	5
41,740		49,250		43,291	523,182	1,382				30,762	33	6
145,373		566,390	500	34,390	674,214	9,524	78			248,159	77	7
13,808	65,288	546,871	45,200	269,282	500,013	448	100		10	122,099	02	8
	1,600	21,947		105,570	60,725					10,901	87	9
220	880	5,550	6,000	70,170	34,480					5,441	60	10
9,100	800			30	1,300					764	50	11
1,815		40		7,600	10,810					773	85	12
4,199	1,510	663		7,770	751					1,476	23	13
128,600				200	2,645	13,212	62½			14,665	15	14
										50	00	15
	3,160	83,500		49,500	68,900					9,826	60	16
					10,000					1,190	00	17
					6,600					622	00	18
492,484	73,238	1,289,864	58,768	843,721	2,067,814	33,436	368½	1,139½	242½	1,265,705		88
\$29,549.04	4,394.28	38,695.92	3,526.08	42,186.05	41,356.28	16,718	294.80	11,395	2,425	1,265,705		88

Comparative Statement of Yield 1901, 1902, According to Districts.

		1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lake of the Woods and Rainy River district:					
Whitefish.....	lbs.	234,864	263,975	29,111	
Trout.....	"	30,775	61,504	30,729	
Pickereel.....	"	157,981	207,174	49,193	
Pike.....	"	60,316	51,341		8,975
Maskinonge.....	"				
Sturgeon.....	"	33,867	44,099	5,732	
Perch.....	"	500			500
Tullibee.....	"	29,066	4,823		24,743
Catfish.....	"	95,783	240,739	144,956	
Coarse fish.....	"	11,885			11,885
Caviare.....	"	2,342	1,853		489
Bladders.....	"	138	128		10
Lake Superior					
Herring.....	lbs.	225,330	105,220		120,110
Whitefish.....	"	482,766	398,943		83,823
Trout.....	"	1,361,223	1,333,816		27,407
Pickereel.....	"	178,708	35,205		143,503
Pike.....	"	2,619	3,060	441	
Sturgeon.....	"	6,861	5,860		1,001
Perch.....	"				
Coarse fish.....	"	740	980	240	
Caviare.....	"				
Trout.....	"	879	226		652
Whitefish.....	"		151	151	
Lake Huron, N. O.					
Herring.....	bbls.	993	529		464
Whitefish.....	lbs.	27,012	25,200		1,812
Trout.....	"	911,397	1,149,150	237,753	
Pickereel.....	"	1,225,736	1,217,205		8,531
Pike.....	"	234,294	569,776	335,482	
Sturgeon.....	"	70,104	71,650	1,546	
Perch.....	"	15,554	18,180	2,626	
Catfish.....	"	5,264	295		4,969
Coarse fish.....	"	2,745	2,745		
Caviare.....	"	12,432	26,430	13,998	
Trout.....	"		12,119	12,119	
Whitefish.....	bbls.	41	20		21
Whitefish.....	"		50	50	
Georgian Bay					
Herring.....	bbls.	825	1,837	1,012	
Whitefish.....	lbs.	66,260	121,200	54,941	
Trout.....	"	501,842	456,290		45,552
Pickereel.....	"	1,420,513	1,400,470		20,043
Pike.....	"	168,411	95,850		72,561
Sturgeon.....	"	44,885	18,570		26,315
Perch.....	"	38,372	28,240		10,132
Catfish.....	"	6,603	9,000	2,397	
Coarse fish.....	"	1,138	2,190	1,052	
Whitefish.....	"	36,163	27,600		8,563
Trout.....	bbls.	65	30		35
Caviare.....	"	815	253		562
Caviare.....	"	4,052	5,600	1,548	
Lake Huron (proper)					
Herring.....	bbls.	457	940	483	
Whitefish.....	lbs.	218,634	250,155	31,521	
Trout.....	"	23,606	16,818		6,788
Pickereel.....	"	1,033,242	1,002,007		31,235
Sturgeon.....	"	180,792	318,570	137,778	
Perch.....	"	56,573	51,250		5,323
Catfish.....	"	9,960	6,358		3,602
Coarse fish.....	"	527	870	343	
Caviare.....	lbs.	36,615	119,184	82,569	
Whitefish.....	"	736	836	101	
Trout.....	bbls.	1,206	1		1,205
Trout.....	"	855	640		215
River St. Clair:					
Whitefish.....	lbs.		1,000	1,000	
Herring.....	bbls.	68			68
Trout.....	lbs.	51,840	4,800		47,040

Comparative Statement of Yield 1901, 1902, According to Districts.—*Con.*

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pickarel.....	114,189	104,350		9,839
Pike.....	3,217			3,217
Sturgeon.....	15,450	1,090		14,360
Perch.....	3,459	5,000	1,541	
Catfish.....	390			390
Coarse fish.....	32,483	53,420	20,937	
Caviare.....				
Lake St. Clair and Detroit River :				
Herring..... lbs.	3,500	850		2,650
Whitefish.....	75,840	38,000		37,840
Pickarel.....	64,413	52,850		11,563
Pike.....	21,318	21,250		68
Sturgeon.....	66,982	40,650		26,332
Perch.....	54,141	44,250		9,891
Tullibee.....				
Catfish.....	39,314	42,750	3,436	
Coarse fish.....	382,843	385,800	2,957	
Caviare.....	3,036	1,382		1,654
Thames River :				
Bass..... lbs.				
Pickarel.....	33,990	29,656		4,334
Pike.....	2,025	886		1,139
Sturgeon.....				
Perch.....				
Tullibee.....				
Catfish.....	10	541	531	
Coarse fish.....	105,093	83,962		21,131
Lake Erie				
Herring..... bbls.	16½			16½
Whitefish..... lbs.	4,855,167	2,517,175		2,337,992
Trout.....	526,366	449,886		76,480
Bass (white).....	5,499	863		4,636
Pickarel.....	12,246	3,300		8,946
Pike.....	1,851,132	1,455,239		395,893
Sturgeon.....	1,122,224	1,073,522		48,702
Perch.....	167,681	145,373		22,308
Tullibee.....	507,659	566,390	58,731	
Catfish.....	1,841	500		1,341
Coarse fish.....	50,636	34,390		16,246
Caviare.....	625,183	674,214	49,031	
Sturgeon bladders.....	15,467	9,524		5,943
	1,033	78		955
Lake Ontario				
Herring..... bbls.	20	1,000	980	
Whitefish..... lbs.	2,318,475	2,032,919		285,556
Trout.....	133,192	77,071		56,121
Pickarel.....	64,721	64,675		46
Pike.....	43,761	48,165	4,404	
Sturgeon.....	424,693	366,674		58,019
Eels.....	7,280	13,808	6,528	
Perch.....	68,817	65,288		3,529
Catfish.....	354,729	546,871	92,142	
Coarse fish.....	357,643	269,282		88,361
Caviare.....	310,518	500,013	118,495	
Bladders.....	560	448		112
Tullibee.....	27	100	73	
Whitefish..... bbls.	1,000	46,200	44,200	
	4	10	6	
Nipissing District :				
Herring..... bbls.	1½			1½
Whitefish..... lbs.	350	1,320	970	
Trout.....	400	500	100	
Pickarel.....	250			250
Pike.....	550	1,725	1,175	
Catfish.....	180	1,940	1,760	
Sturgeon.....		200	200	
Perch.....	128,354	128,600	246	
Coarse fish.....	550	2,645	2,095	
Caviare.....	12,234½	13,212	977½	
Bladders.....	397	62½		334½

Comparative Statement of Yield, 1901, 1902, according to Districts.—*Con.*

		1901	1902	Increase	Decrease
Inland waters:					
Herring	bbls.		15½	15½	
"	lbs.	26,870	22,515		4,355
Whitefish	"	15,867	9,037		6,830
Trout	"	65,708	37,028		28,680
Pickarel	"	18,836	12,395		6,441
Pike	"	95,674	111,937	16,263	
Sturgeon	"	20,616	15,334		5,282
Eels	"	6,373	7,950	1,577	
Perch	"	123,772	117,700		6,072
Catfish	"	179,583	240,640	61,057	
Coarse fish	"	186,499	193,566	7,067	
Caviare	"	129			129

Comparative Statement of the Yield of the Fisheries of the Province.

Kinds of Fish.		1901	1902	Increase	Decrease
Whitefish	lbs.	2,961,440	2,860,670		100,770
" (salted)	"	255,200	48,500		206,700
Herring	"	7,793,438	5,081,354		2,712,084
" (salted)	"	476,300	864,400	388,100	
Trout	"	5,285,167	5,117,568		167,599
" (salted)	"	518,200	227,900		290,300
Bass*	"	412,525	3,300		409,225
Pickarel	"	3,054,057	2,930,355		123,202
Pike	"	1,856,255	1,720,830		135,425
Sturgeon	"	568,090	492,484		75,606
Caviare	"	39,555	33,436		6,119½
Eels	"	75,190	73,238		1,952
Perch	"	1,066,087	1,289,864	223,777	
Catfish	"	727,769	843,721	115,952	
Coarse fish	"	1,741,004	2,067,814	326,810	
Tullibee	"	31,907	58,768	26,861	
Bladders	"	1,595	368		1,226½
Total		26,863,779	23,715,070	1,081,500	4,230,209
Total Decrease 1902					3,148,709

* Bass—1901, represents estimate taken by anglers.
 " —1902, " white bass taken in nets.

Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Province for the year
1902.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	
Whitefish	bbls. 242½	10 00	2,425 00
"	lbs 2,860,670	0 08	228,853 60
Herring	" 5,081,354	0 02	101,627 08
"	bbls. 4,322	4 00	17,288 00
Trout	" 1,139½	10 00	11,395 00
"	lbs 5,117,568	10	511,756 80
Bass	" 3,300	08	264 00
Pickarel	" 2,930,355	05	146,542 75
Pike	" 1,720,830	04	68,833 20
Maskinonge	"	06	
Sturgeon	" 492,484	06	29,594 04
Caviare	" 33,436	50	16,718 00
Bladders	" 568½	80	294 80
Eels	" 73,238	06	4,394 28
Perch	" 1,289,864	03	38,695 92
Catfish	" 843,721	05	42,186 05
Coarse fish	" 2,067,814	02	41,356 28
Tullibee	" 58,768	06	3,526 08
Total			\$1,265,705 88

RECAPITULATION

Of all fishing tugs, boats, nets, etc., employed in the Province for the year 1902.

Articles.	Value.
124 tugs, 21,919 tonnage, 589 men	\$276,310
1,295 boats, 2,296 men	76,202
2,538,673 yards gill nets, number 3,548	211,759
98 seines, 16,402 yards	5,631
479 pound nets	161,954
479 hoop-nets	12,484
22 dip nets	76
24,455 hooks and set lines	559
239 freezers and ice houses	58,762
37 piers and wharfs	11,935
3 machines	600
120 spears	120
Total	\$816,392

Value of Ontario Fisheries from 1870 to 1902, inclusive.

Years	Value.	Years.	Value.
1870.....	\$264,982	<i>Brought forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696
1871.....	193,524	1887.....	1,551,850
1872.....	267,633	1888.....	1,839,869
1873.....	293,091	1899.....	1,963,123
1874.....	446,267	1890.....	2,809,637
1875.....	453,194	1891.....	1,806,389
1876.....	437,229	1892.....	2,042,198
1877.....	436,223	1893.....	1,694,930
1878.....	348,122	1894.....	1,659,968
1879.....	367,133	1895.....	1,584,473
1880.....	444,491	1896.....	1,605,674
1881.....	509,903	1897.....	1,289,822
1882.....	825,457	1898.....	1,433,631
1883.....	1,027,033	1899.....	1,477,815
1884.....	1,133,724	1900.....	1,333,293
1885.....	1,342,692	1901.....	1,428,078
1886.....	1,435,998	1902.....	1,265,705
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	\$10,228,696	<i>Total.....</i>	\$36,195,151

Statement showing the number of fry distributed in the waters of the Province by the Federal Government from Dominion hatcheries.

Year.	Newcastle Hatchery.	Sandwich Hatchery.	Ottawa Hatchery.	Total.
1868-72.....	1,070,000			1,070,000
1874.....	350,000			350,000
1875.....	650,000			650,000
1876.....	700,000	8,000,000		8,700,000
1877.....	1,300,000	8,000,000		9,300,000
1878.....	2,605,000	20,000,000		22,605,000
1879.....	2,602,700	12,000,000		14,602,700
1880.....	1,923,000	13,500,000		15,423,000
1881.....	3,300,000	16,000,000		19,300,000
1882.....	4,841,000	44,000,000		48,841,000
1883.....	6,053,030	72,000,000		78,053,000
1884.....	8,800,000	37,000,000		45,800,000
1885.....	5,700,000	68,000,000		73,700,000
1886.....	6,451,000	57,000,000		63,451,000
1887.....	5,130,000	56,500,000		61,630,000
1888.....	8,076,000	56,000,000		64,076,000
1889.....	5,846,500	21,000,000		26,846,500
1890.....	7,736,000	52,000,000	5,732,000	65,468,000
1891.....	7,807,500	75,000,000	7,043,000	89,850,500
1892.....	4,823,500	44,500,000	4,909,000	54,232,500
1893.....	9,835,000	68,000,000	6,208,000	84,043,000
1894.....	6,000,000	47,000,000	4,480,000	57,480,000
1895.....	6,000,000	73,000,000	3,210,000	82,210,000
1896.....	5,200,000	61,000,000	3,950,000	70,150,000
1897.....	4,200,000	72,000,000	4,100,000	80,300,000
1898.....	4,325,000	71,000,000	3,020,000	78,345,000
1899.....	4,050,000	73,000,000	3,700,000	80,750,000
1900.....	5,175,000	90,000,000	3,450,000	98,625,000
1901.....	5,900,000	67,000,000	3,014,000	75,914,000
1902.....	650,000	100,000,000	1,245,500	101,895,000
<i>Totals.....</i>	137,100,200	1,382,500,000	54,061,000	1,573,661,200

The above figures are taken from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.





3 1761 11547300 1